

1917

James Michael Curley Scrapbooks Volume A27

James Michael Curley

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A-27

RECORD - OCT-10-1917

OCT-9-1917

OCT-10-1917

STAN WILSON'S GATE
Stan Wilson of the Mayor's office simply cannot keep out of the limelight. After gaining almost a national reputation as Boston's beauty judge and serving as beauty judge at scores of beauty shows hereabouts, he is now to act as chairman of a committee of three judges to decide the best dancers at the Trocadero Associates dance in the Parker Memorial Hall, Columbus Day night. The other two members of the committee are Senator John I. Fitzgerald and Rep. Thomas F. Donovan.

Dr. Edward J. Donoghue of the City Health Dept. is working hard these days as secretary of the Boston Terrier Club of America in his efforts to make the next show, Nov. 14 and 15, a success. Dr. Donoghue is a real Boston terrier expert, but he will not act as judge this year, that office to be filled by Frank C. Magan. The Doctor has induced Mayor Curley to offer a silver prize cup as one of the trophies. All proceeds will go to the 101st Regt., formerly the Fighting Ninth.

Lieut. Cabot of Beverly, who will fly over the throng at Columbus Park, Columbus Day noon, and drop extracts from President Wilson's war message, has reported to Mayor Curley that the paper message will be so light that the task will be useless if there is the least wind stirring. When J. Philip O'Connell heard of this difficulty he innocently suggested the tying of a brick to each message.

Officers at Deer Island continue to be shifted from the island to other city departments as a result of the ever decreasing number of male and female prisoners at the institution; but Master Jimmie Burke is not worrying about the institution closing up, although Penal Institutions Commr. Shaw says he is as busy as ever, even though there are only less than 500 inmates now on the island. Officer John H. Kelley has just been transferred from the island to the sewer service as a laborer.

OCT-9-1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Pres. James J. Storrow of the City Council has several reasons why he will not accept the Goo Goo endorsement and enter the Mayoralty race this fall, one of them being the lack of time to devote to the contest; but that is not the most important one, as he learned by bitter experience. And again he is still mindful of the possibility of an ordinary Republican walking away with the prize, while two or three Democrats are fighting for it.

All the City Hall rugs were returned by the carpet cleaner yesterday, and everybody was so anxious to have them put back in place that there was not time to clean the floors, with the result that the rugs were as dirty in a few minutes as before they were sent away.

Mayor Curley declines to discuss Congressman Gallivan's long announcement in the newspapers regarding his candidacy for Mayor. The Mayor was prepared for the occasion, as the question was not ended before he quickly and smilingly declared that he did not have a word to say on the subject.

13TH OPENING OF BRIDGE FATAL

The 13th opening of the Fort Point Channel drawbridge on last election day was fatal.

Testimony to this effect was offered yesterday at trial of Gerald Walsh, "L" motorman, whose car plunged into the channel, carrying with it its human freight, by Thomas Sexton, superintendent of Boston bridges. When trial was resumed yesterday much technical evidence was offered by Asst. Dist. Atty. Gallagher.

John McKeon, an assistant bridge tender, told of seeing a fellow tender place the red lanterns on the draw bridge gates a minute or more before the accident.

Supt. Sexton was called to give measurements and details of bridge construction. In testifying about the set times for the opening of the drawbridges he said that the Fort Point Channel draw had been opened 12 times previously before the fatal 13th opening.

He testified that the time allowance for opening was from 5:20 to 5:30 p.m. The accident happened at 5:24. He was at City Hall when notified of the accident and hurried at once to the scene. He saw the arc light and his attention was called to the red lights on the gates.

Atty. James H. Vahey, for Walsh, in cross-examination asked Sexton if he hadn't gone to the scene with the idea of assisting those who might have a chance for their lives instead of with the idea of noticing every detail covering the correct placing of lights and gates.

OCT-9-1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Another well-known character in City Hall is about to start on a late summer vacation. It is Frank Chisholm, clerk of committees of the City Council, who is going to cut out "everything" and walk at least 15 miles a day for the next three weeks in the Maine woods in an attempt to rid himself of the superfluous. Clerk Chisholm says he now tips the scale at 330.

Budget Commr. Rupert Carven is busy these days conferring with representatives of various branches of the city service on the subject of standardization of salaries, but he cannot understand why the mechanical and civil engineers should be affiliated with the A. F. of L., even though some of the actors and many of the musicians are members of the organization.

Elevator Starter Tom Coffey is back on the job today after two busy weeks spent in starting his campaign for the City Council this fall. Tom insists that he is still really sincere. He says that all he needs now is plenty of money and plenty of votes to win the fight.

Louie Sullivan, who has just won the Democratic contest for a seat on the Governor's Council, has actually been offered a campaign contribution, and he has actually declined to accept it. A well-known lawyer made the offer, but there were so many strings on it that Louie told the would-be philanthropist exactly what he could do with it. And furthermore the young nominee says he does not need any money to be elected.

NOT CANDIDATE, SAYS STORROW

James J. Storrow will not be a candidate for mayor Boston, and announces his decision in a brief but emphatic statement issued last evening:

"Under no circumstances can I permit my name to be used as a candidate for mayor of Boston. My work has been cut out for me for a long time as chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, and especially during recent months in trying to secure coal for New England.

"I might add that this decision is not the result of recent reflection, but is simply a public reiteration of my attitude expressed repeatedly to all who sought me to run for this office for months past."

OCT-9-1917

LIBRARY FOR MEN IN OLD SOUTH

A businessmen's branch library will be established by the city in the basement of the Old South church, Washington and Milk sts.

Mayor Curley and Pres. Kenney of the Library Trustees, representing the city, and Richard W. Hale, representing the Old South Meeting House Ass'n, agreed upon the plan today.

The lease provides that the city shall pay \$5,000 rental for the quarters for a period of 10 years. Alterations will begin immediately and it is expected that the library will open Jan. 1, 1918.

OCT-1917

The Mayor has not yet purchased that service flag to hang in front of City Hall. It will have to be some big flag to contain more than 100 stars in the center, each representing a city employee.

Councillor Dan McDonald is one of the more than a score of City Hall habitués enjoying the world's series. The doughty Councillor from Charlestown, accompanied by a mixed party, departed for the Big City Saturday in his flivver, and he is not expected back until the strong box is empty.

OCT-1917

Apropos the cold school rooms, does anyone around here remember the romantic "district school" where the old wood-burner furnished the only refuge from zero?

MORE CHANGES IN MAYORALTY

J. J. Storrow Says He Will Not Be Candidate. While Former Mayor Fitzgerald Allows Impression That He Would Enter

As he has indicated repeatedly for the past two years, James J. Storrow will not be a candidate for Mayor of Boston. In view of the seeming difficulty to unite upon a strong candidate to lead the opposition to James M. Curley for a reelection, the Good Government Association elements which have offered their support to Andrew J. Peters, made a final effort to have Mr. Storrow take the candidacy for the reform element in Boston politics and make the campaign for Mayor. The Good Government men were undoubtedly assured by Mr. Peters that he would welcome the assent of Mr. Storrow to this proposition.

Last night Mr. Storrow put all doubts aside in the thought of all of his political supporters here when he issued the following statement:

"Under no circumstances can I permit my name to be used as a candidate for Mayor of Boston. My work has been cut out for me for a long time as chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, and especially during recent months, in trying to secure coal for New England.

"I might add that this decision is not the result of recent reflection, but is simply a public reiteration of my attitude expressed repeatedly to all who sought me to run for this office for months past."

This statement of Mr. Storrow, taking him entirely out of the question as a mayoralty possibility, leaves Andrew H. Peters the undoubted preference of the Good Government Association men provided he tenders them an early acceptance which he may not do in view of James A. Gallivan's candidacy.

The former congressman made it pretty plain one day last week that he was studying the situation most carefully, and that he did not at all relish the idea of accepting the Good Government mayoralty candidacy with James A. Gallivan acting as a third candidate. A triangular field, in short, is not the kind in which Mr. Peters desires to contest. With Congressman Gallivan and Mr. Peters in the field, it is felt that another candidate would be brought into the field to split the support which Mr. Peters would naturally get. Mayor Curley and his advisers would see to that.

The situation was further complicated when former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald allowed the impression to become public in Boston late yesterday that he would be willing to make the contest with James M. Curley provided that he could be assured of the support of the anti-Curley forces in Boston.

The proposition seems novel, well-versed politicians say, to think of the Good Government forces supporting the one-time Mayor of Boston for an election. These men do not see such a state of affairs as a more than the most remote possibility. Most of them cannot see it at all. It is declared the Good Government went on record during the second Fitzgerald administration to such an extent that it could not indorse him or even give him tacit support.

Should the Good Government Association be able to force an acceptance from former Councilman Geoffrey Lehy, the first president and founder of the Boston City Club, it would present a formidable candidate when his qualifications are reviewed, it is declared. But it is held that Mr. Lehy would not be what is called a popular campaign speaker. Geoffrey Lehy on the stump, it is said, would be doing the real Geoffrey Lehy an injustice. At the same time, it must be remembered that Mr. Lehy has always declined emphatically to allow his name to be considered in connection with a mayoralty campaign.

Meantime Thomas J. Kenny is maintaining a complete silence. A man who wishes the Good Government cause success said yesterday that Mr. Kenny, to his way of thinking, would be the strongest man the Good Government Association could put forward. "He always had James M. Curley's measure. He knows exactly how to handle the Mayor and what his weak spots are. If the Good Government would abandon its seeming resentment to him for his action in segregating salaries as well as commodities in the budget he would prove a mighty strong candidate, stronger by 25 per cent than he was four years ago."

ANOTHER TURN IN MAYORALTY

Announcement Is Made That Andrew J. Peters Is Preparing a Statement Making Public His Candidacy

That Andrew J. Peters will enter the contest in the Boston mayoralty field in a very short time is the impression which the Good Government Association is desirous of making upon the public. It is the practice of the Good Government Association not to declare its candidates for place in Boston until after the state election. That falls this year on Nov. 6, but the early announcement of James M. Curley that he proposed to stand for reelection as Mayor of Boston on his record of accomplishments; the entry into the field of former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry and the declaration of William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, that he

might have to become a candidate under certain conditions, have all brought about a change in local political affairs. The Good Government Association leaders now believe that they must, at least, enter appearance in the contest which will follow upon the heels of the state election four weeks hence.

Hence the announcement last night that Mr. Peters is preparing a statement for the public in which he will announce formally his candidacy and give his reasons for asking the people of Boston to vote for him for Mayor on Dec. 18 next.

It is known that Mr. Peters has not wanted to make up such a decision so soon. He has been turning the problem over for several weeks, but has wanted a united field if he is to contest with James M. Curley. It has almost been a stipulation on his part. Delay in announcing his candidacy, it was thought until very recently by the Good Government powers, would not work any ill effect upon the situation. They wanted to "keep the Mayor guessing" as long as possible.

Now it seems to the leaders of the reform element, so called, that it is perhaps the part of wisdom to uncover their candidate and enter the race.

The Good Government people are hoping that former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will unite with all the anti-Curley element in Boston and actually aid in the election of the Good Government candidate. Mr. Fitzgerald is quoted as having said last night that he "is only interested in getting together in Boston the forces which are opposed to Mayor Curley, believing the present Mayor should be defeated."

Congressman Gallivan's friends still stick to it that he will remain in the contest. The impression on the public is that the last word in the Gallivan field contest has not yet been spoken.

BOSTON AS BIG WAR PORT AGAIN IS URGED

Recognition of the port of Boston as a "war freight" center is asked in a letter to Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, from Mayor Curley, and committees have been appointed by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the State Board of Trade to further the project. William S. McNary, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, is expected to leave for Washington tonight to lay the case before the United States Shipping Board and to confer with Secretary Baker and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy.

Mayor Curley urged that Boston be given a share of the war commerce not only to relieve the burden at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore but because the port itself merits such recognition. He points out that in distances to overseas ports, in its deep and open channel and available wharfage and waterfront sites, the port is rarely equaled. Business men from Boston are expected to assist Mr. McNary.

HERALD - OCT-10-1917

Mayor Urges Bridge Be Built to Save Time

Mayor Curley had a conference at noon with Morton C. Tuttle of the national defence council, in regard to the construction of a \$300,000 bridge from Mill street, Dorchester, to the new government shipbuilding plant at Squantum.

Mr. Tuttle is here from Washington supervising the construction of the new plant, and his backing was solicited by the mayor to get the bridge.

The mayor urged that the Squantum plant will be so difficult of access by the present means that a large amount of time will be lost. If a bridge, a quarter of a mile long, was built across Dorchester bay, it would save at least 20 minutes in the time of the workmen daily, in going to and from their work.



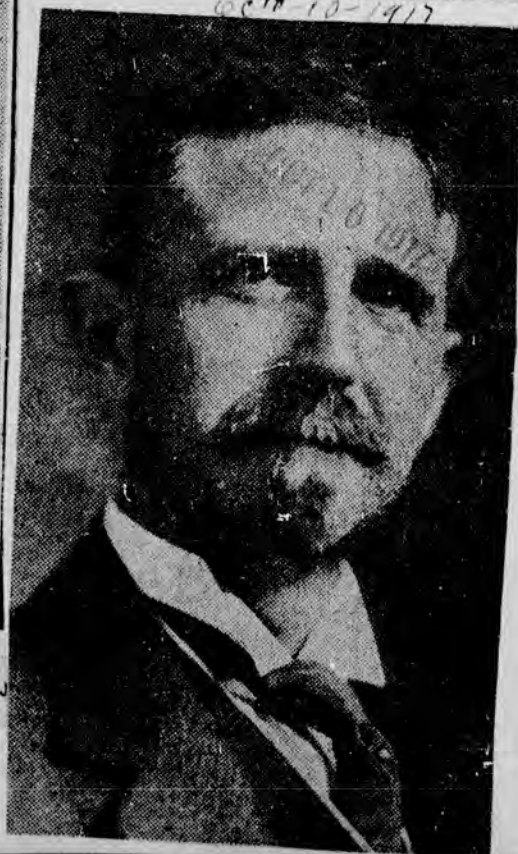
OCT. 12 SPEAKERS.
Roger W. Babson at Left and
Philip O'Connell.

OCT-11-13-1917

In Honor of Columbus



Miss Margaret Toland of 168 Dorchester Street Assisting Mayor Curley Yesterday at Boston's Newest Recreation Ground.



ITALIANS SCORE K. OF C. ATTITUDE

**Speakers Also Criticise Mayor
Curley—Band Plays Anti-
Clerical Air at Cathedral.**

HONOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

An anti-clerical march, played from the steps of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, concluded late yesterday afternoon a celebration by grouped Italian societies which was marked, both in the shadow of George Washington's statue in the Public Garden and about the statue of Columbus in the Cathedral yard, with denunciation of Mayor Curley and disdain of the Knights of Columbus.

Members of 12 societies participated in the celebration, marching through the streets from the North end early in the afternoon to assist in the placing of wreaths on the statues and to listen with approval to the addresses which were made at each stopping place. The line of march and, to a greater extent, the scenes of the speech-making, were heavily guarded by police. Intimations of clashes between the celebrators and Italians of opposing sentiments were in the air.

Rap the Knights of Columbus.

Both Prof. D. Mollica and the Rev. Enrico Sartorio delivered fervid addresses in Italian from the base of the Columbus statue. Here the marchers, led by their bands, arrived to be met by a crowd which had been waiting their delayed arrival for more than two hours. A score of vari-colored standards, with Old Glory and the colors of Italy predominant, were grouped above the little green which surrounds the statue, while a wreath was laid as tribute to the discoverer. Then followed the addresses.

Prof. Mollica called on the assembly to realize that the celebration was not a Knights of Columbus one. He declared that Columbus does not belong to that order. "We are not honoring him as a saint," he said, "but as an Italian—as belonging to us."

The Rev. Mr. Sartorio declared that the celebration of Columbus day has not been really in honor of Columbus. The Knights of Columbus have made it a religious celebration, he said, in which Columbus was honored more because of his religion than because of his race and his deeds.

Criticizes the Mayor.

In his speech at the Public Garden Prof. Mollica censured Mayor Curley, declaring that the mayor had not only failed to appear to assist in the celebration, but had failed to answer the invitation which had been sent to him. The speaker referred to the Tremont Temple meeting of Sept. 20, saying that disapproval of what had occurred at this meeting may be at the bottom of

the mayor's attitude, and declaring that no religious feeling entered into the present celebration.

The anti-clerical march, which was sent resounding about the religious edifice in the ward of which the celebrators were guests, was "Va Fore D'Italia" or "Go Out of Italy," a favorite of the Italian factions which want the Pope driven from Rome.

The meeting here was a lengthy one. A wreath was placed at the base of the Washington statue by Pio Trombadori and Giovanni Boffalino. A message sent to the East Dedham street station during his meeting resulted in an extra force of policemen on duty at the Cathedral. The Columbus wreath was laid by Anastasio Geussepe and Joseph Anastasi.

GALE INTERFERES WITH YACHT PARADE PROGRAM

**Fireworks Entertain Thousands
at Evening Celebration at
South Boston.**

The principal features of the celebration in South Boston last night were the fireworks, band concert, motion pictures and illumination of buildings and boats of the yacht clubs. The parade of yachts was cancelled because of the gale, but crowds aggregating about 75,000 observed from the Strandway the illuminating of the yachts at their moorings and the display of fireworks and saw approximately 25 of the more venturesome yacht crews make a tour of the course, their boats decorated with lights and flags.

The floats at the clubs were ablaze with lanterns of varied colors and the red candles were burned on the craft. The spectacle was most brilliant and was obviously greatly appreciated by the thousands who lined the shore.

Commodore Walter D. Lane of the yacht parade committee called off the parade about 6:30 P. M., after the committee went over the course, but several of the more daring yachtsmen went over it later. The fireboat and the George Hibbard illuminated the boats and the course with their searchlights. The Beachcomber was one of the first boats to pass the judges' stand.

After the fireboat had given a demonstration and the powerboats and yachts had returned to their moorings, fireworks were displayed from a scow off the foot of K street. It was one of the finest displays ever given in this city, and the feature pieces included "old glory" and pictures of President Wilson and Mayor Curley.

Following the fireworks, the motion picture show and the band concert, both at Marine Park, opened. Approximately 25,000 persons saw the pictures, while the crowd at the concert was estimated at 40,000. When the public features were ended, the members of the various yacht clubs made merry at their respective headquarters. The South Boston Yacht Club had its annual celebration, and prizes won in the club's races were presented. There was dancing at the Columbia Yacht Club and an entertainment at the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club.

Various other organizations had entertainments. The Ulstermen had a smoke talk in Maynard Hall and Mayor Curley was one of the speakers. Several organizations held dances.

THE MAYORALTY AGAIN

Mr. James J. Storrow has issued a statement reiterating his declaration that he must not be considered as a candidate for mayor. He has been unwilling, while performing a patriotic service, to allow it even by indirection to contribute to political preferment. This is to his credit, even though it may deprive the city of the services of the man who would make it the best mayor.

What we would like to see, and see without further delay, is the calling of a conference of the anti-Curley forces. The selection of a candidate must rest on a broader basis than that of a committee of the Good Government Association, admirable as are the aims of that organization, and intelligent and public-spirited as would doubtless be the action of its committee, it is not a question always what things are, but often of what they seem.

The city is too large, too cosmopolitan, too varied in its interests to make an association of this kind a suitable vehicle for the expression of opposition to the present administration at City Hall. The G. G. A. might well take the lead in summoning of such a conference. It might well call the meeting to order, turning the gavel over to a presiding officer who was the choice of the conferees themselves. The G. G. A. might thus serve as a guideboard. After the selection has been made it could offer an estimate of the candidate's fitness, by comparison with the present mayor.

Let the anti-Curley forces do the rest.

Loses \$40 and Her Equilibrium, but Regains Both

Miss Coolina O'Brien, telephone operator in the mayor's office, lost and recovered a purse containing \$40, and suffered a fall with damage to her clothing, as the result of being tripped by awning ropes in front of the Rogers building, Washington street, this morning.

An awning was being taken down and there were two sets of ropes trailing over the sidewalk. She successfully essayed a leap over one set, but when she alighted her feet became entangled in the other set, and her equilibrium was lost.

When she recovered her balance and her senses her pocketbook was missing, but this was subsequently brought to the mayor's office by Roddy Blake.

Miss O'Brien's injuries were such that Mayor Curley directed that she be sent to her home.

FITZGERALD OUT AFTER MAYORALTY

Willing to Run if He Gets Anti-Curley Support

John F. Fitzgerald is a candidate for Mayor of Boston if he can get the support of the anti-Curley forces.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been busy for some weeks trying to line up the opposition to Mr. Curley. He has had conferences during this time with Congressman James A. Gallivan, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, and Chairman James J. Storrow of the Public Safety Commission.

STORROW'S STAND

If the ex-Mayor could get a clear field he would be a candidate. There never was a chance of Mr. Storrow being a candidate. The conference at the Boston City Club urging him to be a candidate was a myth. The chairman of the Public Safety Committee months ago, as stated in the Post, said that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He reiterated this stand in a statement last night, which is as follows:

"Under no circumstances can I permit my name to be used as a candidate for Mayor of Boston. My work has been cut out for me for a long time as chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, and especially during recent months in trying to secure coal for New England.

"I might add that this decision is not the result of recent reflection, but is simply a public reiteration of my attitude expressed repeatedly to all who sought me to run for this office for months past."

Storrow Opposed to Curley

The story of Mr. Storrow being urged to take the field had no basis unless it came from his conference with Mr. Fitzgerald. His position has been evident for many weeks. Mr. Storrow has practically quit his business affiliations and is giving all of his time to the problems which confront the country in the war.

It was on this basis that he accepted the chairmanship of the Public Safety Committee. It was Chairman Storrow who secured Henry B. Endicott for director of the committee. He has worked with Governor McCall on a non-partisan basis from the beginning of the war.

But naturally Mr. Storrow has been consulted about the mayoralty. He is opposed to Mayor Curley, and has discussed the situation with both Congressman Gallivan and Mr. Fitzgerald. Earlier in the year Mr. Storrow would have liked to see Colonel Logan of the 101st Regiment (formerly the old Ninth Regiment) announce his candidacy. But this was made impossible by the war.

Fitzgerald and Peters Friendly

For some weeks there has been a general disposition of the reform forces to support Andrew J. Peters. Mr. Peters has had the matter under consideration but has taken no definite stand. There are some of his friends who believe that he will announce his candidacy this week. Mr. Peters has been wobbling under pressure for many weeks.

In the meanwhile Mr. Fitzgerald has talked with him on the basis that only one man in Boston can defeat Mayor Curley, namely, John F. Fitzgerald. Mr. Peters and Mr. Fitzgerald have always been friendly politically and the ex-Mayor's logic has apparently had its effect in delaying the game.

Mr. Peters has been the G. G. A. favorite. Mr. Fitzgerald has been of the impression that Mr. Peters could not win and that if the reform forces would like to capture the mayoralty, only John F. Fitzgerald is left.

Gallivan Talks With John F.

Just how far Mr. Peters has been impressed is not in evidence since he has not taken a stand. At the beginning, and long before Congressman Gallivan made his announcement, Mr. Fitzgerald and his friends were booming the candidacy of the South Boston Congressman.

But when Mr. Gallivan announced his candidacy without consulting Mr. Fitzgerald there was a lack of the backing which was expected. Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out that Congressman Gallivan lacked the support of the Democratic leaders in Boston. He later talked with

Congressman Gallivan and endeavored to point out the futility of his candidacy against John F. Fitzgerald. As a result of this conference held in Washington last week, Congressman Gallivan announced his platform and reiterated his determination to stay in the fight to a finish.

Congressman Gallivan also talked with Mr. Storrow.

G. G. A. to Wait

All of the anti-Curley candidates have been trying to get some assurance of the G. G. A. support before entering the fight. The trouble with the situation is that there are so many candidates that the situation has been complicated to the point where it has been difficult to make a choice.

It is very likely that the reform forces will wait until all the candidates have taken out papers. Then, according to present plans, there will be a conference of the candidates and an agreement upon one of their number.

It is certain at this time that the G. G. A. will select a candidate in advance.

OCT-9-1917 A PROPER PROTEST

The protest of the Boston Central Labor Union at the failure to heat the city's school buildings in any adequate way to date is proper, and it should be effective.

We agree thoroughly with the union that it is "senseless economy" to compel our boys and girls to sit inactive in chilly rooms for several hours a day. It is not only senseless, but totally unwarranted by circumstances.

If Boston has not now enough money to buy sufficient coal to keep its school buildings warm, it should increase its school tax. If its agents cannot get enough coal while office buildings and apartment houses are getting theirs, we should have different agents.

CITY TO BUY FIRE ENGINES

Will Pay \$78,485—No Advertising for Bids

A contract for the purchase, without advertising, of motor fire apparatus to the amount of \$78,485 from the Seagrave Company of Columbus, O., was approved last night by Mayor Curley on the request of Fire Commissioner Grady.

The apparatus will not be delivered until next year, and the cost will be provided for in the 1918 appropriation.

In requesting that the contract be allowed without resorting to advertising the fire commissioner explained in his communication to the Mayor that fire apparatus is not a standard product and that consequently the acceptance of the lowest bid in a general contract would not work for the best interests of the city.

URGE STORROW TO ENTER RACE

James J. Storrow, State fuel administrator, was urged yesterday at a conference at the City Club, to consider entering the field as a mayoralty candidate. Those behind the movement are men interested in good government for the city.

Mr. Storrow was averse to being considered. Besides the great responsibilities he has been carrying as a prominent member of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, his recent appointment as fuel administrator for New England has entailed new duties of a most intricate and delicate nature. Therefore the conference on candidates will be resumed at an early date.

OCT-12-1917 \$9000 MORE ON FIRE REPAIRS

But Council Holds Up \$53,000 Extra for Hospital

The City Council yesterday voted to appropriate \$9000 in addition to the \$75,000 originally appropriated for the rebuilding of two wards at the City Hospital. These wards were damaged by fire some months ago.

But on the question of appropriating an additional \$53,000 for completing the west department of the hospital, which department is now located at the grounds of the old parental school, West Roxbury, the council decided to await a report on the project from the Finance Commission. The original appropriation for the west department was \$200,000.

SQUANTUM-NEPONSET BRIDGE TO BE ERECTED

After a conference with Morton C. Tuttle of the Council of National Defense, Mayor Curley announced last night that the United States Government will build a bridge costing not less than \$200,000 across the Neponset River, at a point just above where it empties into Dorchester Bay. The structure will be 1500 feet in length and will extend from close to the junction of Preston and South streets, in Dorchester, to Sundry Beach, near the aviation field in Squantum. The bridge will reach the site upon which the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation is to construct 46 torpedo boat destroyers.

The new structure will be constructed for foot, vehicular and electric traffic and will carry the cars of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to within a short distance of the proposed new plant. At present the shortest way to the site of the plant to be built is by way of Neponset Bridge and Quincy.

The Government will construct car tracks across the bridge and make a loop terminal at Squantum. The tracks will divert from the present line in Neponset Avenue and run to the bridge through Mill, Preston and South streets.

The Dorchester Board of Trade petitioned for the bridge, and sent a committee to City Hall to confer with the Mayor. Thousands of additional workmen are to be employed at the new plant, and the permanent population of the district, it is expected, will be largely increased. The new street car line will be especially for the use of the employees at the works.

ROSLINDALE WANTS CHANGES IN STREET

Residents of Roslindale crowded the old aldermanic chamber in Boston City Hall last night and passed a resolution asking the city to widen Washington street from Forest Hills Square to La Grange Street to 60 feet and to extend Asticon Road in West Roxbury.

George Cherry, urging street and paving improvements for that section of the city, declared that Washington Street from Forest Hills Square to La Grange Street is in such a condition that it should be closed to traffic. He said that the street should have been widened and repaved 10 years ago. The speaker thanked the Mayor for the work which the city has done in Roslindale and West Roxbury in the past two years.

John J. Walsh of the City Planning Board said that lack of proper transportation facilities impaired the development of Roslindale.

Mayor Curley said he would not pay one cent over the assessed value for any lands taken for parks in Roslindale. He said the owners of such properties were asking twice as much as the lands were assessed for.

The Mayor also said that a new high school will be built in Roslindale Square next year.

Boston Men Depart

Great Crowd at North Station Sees
Recruits for Ayer Leave

Admiring a vast crowd numbering into the thousands, Boston's citizen army entrained from the North Station yesterday afternoon for Ayer, and the waving of flags and patriotic music from bands accompanying the different divisions, gave them a most fitting send-off.

The men of all divisions of the city were marshaled at the station, where two long trains, each made up of 15 coaches, awaited them. With escorts of state guards, drum corps, and friends, the men marched through the narrow lanes, to the station platforms. Nearly 800 police officers made a path through the crowd which surged about the station, striving to wave a farewell or to watch the soldier boys as they climbed aboard the train.

Officials of the division boards in most instances, accompanied their quotas to the station, and after marshaling them to the cars called the rolls. Every soldier was tagged with his division, name, and address, and some wore armlets upon which the division number was stamped in gold. The badges of the division 15 contingent from Roxbury were especially attractive, and included a flag button on a blue badge.

Members of the Boston Red Cross Society went from one coach to another and distributed doughnuts and cheese, rolls and a beverage. Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer was in charge of this work, and assisting her were Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. Randolph Appleton, Mrs. Alexander McGregor and others. Mrs. Guild made a personal gift to each man.

Other gifts made to the men included knitted sweaters, socks and wristers, as well as many little luxuries provided by friends.

Mayor Curley went from car to car, bidding the boys farewell, and cheer after cheer went up as one delegation after another arrived. Many of the men carried flags, and most of the spectators wore the national colors somewhere in evidence.

Boston's farewell to its quota was duplicated in nearly all the cities and towns in the State. Patriotic celebrations were held, and bands of music were a detail of each departure.

The men from Arlington, Woburn, Somerville, Cambridge, Belmont, Waltham, and Marlboro, left the North Station at 11 o'clock, followed by a train containing the men from Haverhill, Lawrence, Georgetown, and Lowell. In the afternoon trains followed with men from Swampscott, Lynn, Chelsea, Everett, Melrose, Malden, and Winthrop.

Soon after 12 o'clock special trains left with men from Newburyport, Gloucester, Beverly, Salem, Peabody, Tewksbury, Canton, South Braintree, Rockland, Quincy, Bridgewater, Plymouth, Barnstable, Fairhaven, Brockton, Brookline, and Newton.

MORE BOSTON SCHOOLS CLOSED

Complaints of cold class rooms were received from five school districts at school headquarters this morning, and the buildings containing them were ordered closed by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer. Portables in the Francis Parkman and Samuel Adams districts were closed because of low temperatures and no fires in the buildings. A small school in the Mary Hemenway district was closed because of no coal. The Quincy School was closed this morning because of boiler difficulties to be remedied today. The William E. Endicott School and the Old Gibson School, both in the Oliver Wendell Holmes district, also were closed. The master, Joseph A. Reddy, reported to the superintendent that there were no fires, although there was coal in the bins. The superintendent recommended that the master order fires of the janitor but to close the school if the rooms were not warmer. Mr. Reddy later dismissed the school.

Mayor Curley announced today that he has asked Francis X. Mahoney, Boston Commissioner of Health, to find out what powers the Mayor has as regards the heating of schools. In a letter to the commissioner, Mayor Curley says: "Requests received at this office would indicate that a continuance of the system recently inaugurated by the school committee of discontinuing fires and permitting pupils to remain in the building is becoming unbearable. I have refrained until the present time from interfering, other than by advice to the school committee, in this matter, it being a body elected by the people and over which I have no control."

A survey of coal in the school bins last week showed 24 school buildings, all of them small, to be without coal. There are 250 school buildings in all. It is supposed by the superintendent that these buildings are being supplied with coal as soon as possible. Chairman Joseph Lee says he issued orders a week ago that fires should be started in schools as in previous years, the buildings to be kept warm. He will make a careful investigation of the situation today, he said.

Mark B. Mulvey, schoolhouse custodian in charge of janitors, says he does not know what all the talk is about, that the rules have not been changed, that everything is going on as last year and in previous years and that the whole thing is due to a misunderstanding. He says the only difference from last year is that the country is at war and that the schools are trying to aid in the conservation of coal.

POST - OCT - 11 - 1917

PETERS IS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

G. G. A. Support Ex- pected, Gallivan in Fight to Stay

Andrew J. Peters has decided to announce his candidacy for Mayor of Boston. His statement declaring the reasons for his candidacy is now in preparation. Mr. Peters made up his mind to become a candidate on Monday night, following a conference with a number of business men at a club in this city.

FITZGERALD'S AID EXPECTED

It is regarded as altogether likely that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will be found on the line for Mr. Peters. His relations with the former Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury have been pleasant politically and personally. They have talked the situation over on several occasions during the past few weeks. Mr. Peters has been willing to support Mr. Fitzgerald at any time if he would announce his candidacy. When the ex-Mayor was a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Lodge Mr. Peters came on from Washington and took the stump for him.

At the same time the ex-Mayor has been friendly to the candidacy of Congressman Gallivan.

Will Have G. G. A. Support

But it now appears that Mr. Peters has become the logical choice of some of the anti-Curley forces and that he will have the support of the Good Government Association.

Mr. Fitzgerald said last night that he was "only interested in getting together the forces in the city of Boston which opposed Mayor Curley, believing that the present Mayor should be defeated."

It appears that the pressure upon Mr. Peters has been so strong "thin the last few days that he either had 'to fish or cut bait.' He has been wobbling on the matter for some months but finally decided to make the running and his announcement may be expected shortly.

Gallivan in Fight to Stay

Congressman Gallivan has announced that he is in the fight to a finish. Whether or not he will withdraw ultimately will be one of the most interesting features of the situation.

Congressman Gallivan is strongly opposed to Mayor Curley and announced his candidacy on the theory that it would put it up to the reform forces of the city to show their hand.

SECOND 40 RANKS COMPLETE

Farewells to Be Said Throughout City Tonight

NO MORE DRAFT EXAMS FOR THE PRESENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The proposal to examine for military service all men registered for the army draft and not yet called was killed, for the present, at least, today, when the House and Senate conferees eliminated an appropriation for the purpose from the war deficiency bill, the conference report on which was promptly accepted by the Senate.

More than 200 men, drafted by Boston local boards, were excused from service during the past two days by this city's Appeal Board, in the efforts of the board to prevent as far as possible bringing hardship and poverty on the families of drafted men.

Late yesterday the board announced that Boston's "second 40" per cent would be selected in time for the men to leave tomorrow, with the exception of the 40 per cent from Division 13.

NO COLORED MEN

On account of the large number of colored men registered in this section, it will be impossible to certify the full number of white men in time for the entrainment, according to the board. No colored men are to be in the batch of men going tomorrow.

Local farewells will be staged in many parts of Boston and vicinity tonight, the last night home, for the selected men in the "second forty."

Roxbury drafted men will be given a farewell send-off tonight by the Tammany Club of that district, with Mayor Curley and more than 2000 people of the district participating. The exercises will be held in the Municipal building, Vine and Dudley streets, starting at 8 o'clock.

Winchester's quota of drafted soldiers will be the heroes of a suitable demonstration tonight, with the whole town participating in the elaborate programme of events. The send-off will be under the direction of the Selectmen and the local members of the Public Safety Committee.

A parade of the men will be held through the streets of the town. At the Town Hall the soldiers will be given a reception with addresses by the Governor and other prominent citizens.

SCHOOLS TO BE HEATED HEREAFTER

Permission for Fires "When Necessary" Is Given

The school committee of the city of Boston has capitulated in the face of strenuous criticism of its "no fires" policy in the schools, and has qualified its attitude, as recently expressed by Chairman Joseph Lee, to the extent of "no fires unless absolutely necessary."

WOOD FIRES LIGHTED

The first indication of this came yesterday morning, when wood fires were lighted in a number of schools where the temperature appeared to be severe. In these instances the fires were continued only long enough to heat the buildings and then were allowed to die out, but this was sufficient to make the rooms comfortable.

The second indication came in the afternoon, when Miss Cora E. Bigelow, assistant at the Somerset street school, and president of the Teachers' Club, stated, following a conference with Chairman Lee of the school committee, "I feel positive that the school committee sees its mistake and the fires will probably be built very shortly, or whenever needed."

In speaking of the conditions in her school yesterday, Miss Bigelow said, "I was obliged to sit throughout the day with my winter coat on. One of my boys who is usually an active and healthy little fellow, showed signs of illness because of the cold and I sent him home."

Mark B. Mulvey, schoolhouse custodian, said: "My instructions and my orders to janitors, as well, are to conserve as much coal as possible, within reason. The janitors are expected to start fires when absolutely necessary. They are not to permit the temperature to go below 60 degrees in the school rooms without starting the fires. I visited a number of school rooms today and found none with the temperature lower than 64 degrees."

MAYOR SEES MENTAL TELEPATHY TESTS

Mayor Curley received his most convincing demonstration of mental telepathy yesterday. He received as visitors Prescott and his co-worker, Miss Hope Eden, who are the headliners on the bill at the Orpheum Theatre this week, in the presence of a group of newspaper men and others. There were many severe tests given the pair, all of which they performed perfectly.

PORTUGUESE OUT IN COLD ON COLUMBUS DAY

**7000 Journey to Boston to
Find Official Courtesy
Lacking at Dedica-
tion of Park**

**NOBODY TO RECEIVE
FLAGS THEY BRING**

**Toolhouse Banner Flown
Instead—Girls Break Into
Tears—"Brazen Insult"
Says A. A. Silva**

More than 7000 members of Portuguese societies in a score of cities and towns in the eastern part of Massachusetts, who journeyed to Boston yesterday forenoon to present to Mayor Curley the United States flag which was supposed to be officially raised at the dedication of Columbus Park in South Boston, were met by neither city nor State officials upon their arrival at the park, and without recognition and mortified and indignant over such a glaring absence of courtesy, were forced to march back to the South Station and return to their homes, still carrying the banners they had so proudly provided for the occasion.

A. A. Silva, chief marshal of the visiting delegation, declared that he had received from Mayor Curley's office notification that the flag raising would take place at 12 o'clock noon.

As a matter of fact, the 7000 Portuguese, parading behind three bands, reached the park from the South Station at 11:45 o'clock, 15 minutes ahead of the specified hour, only to find that the dedication was all over and that everybody had departed except several reporters and a very few stragglers of the vast crowd that had attended the exercises.

As the colors brought by the Portuguese societies had been ignored in the flag-raising, the question immediately arose as to what sort of a flag Mayor Curley had sent up the staff. It was discovered that an ancient banner which had flown from the roof of an adjacent toolhouse for years had been hoisted above the new recreation grounds, to the plaudits of the crowd.

Bring Silk Flag

Besides the 12x20ft. flag intended to fly above the park, the visitors also brought a large silk Portuguese flag, to be placed in the Hall of Flags at the State House. They had expected that the Governor, or at least some official representative of the Commonwealth, would be there to receive it appropriately.

Chief Marshal Silva was dumfounded at the situation. Finding that he and the thousands who had come with him had been left "flat," he threw up both hands and declared himself at a loss as to what to do next.

"This is the most brazen insult that I have ever met with," he cried. "Of course, we were glad of the honor and privilege given us of coming here and taking part in the exercises, but now it means a lot of wasted money and all our carefully laid plans have come to nothing. We shall take both flags back with us," added Mr. Silva, "and shall present them only when received civilly by Mayor Curley."

The flags were to have been presented by William J. Andrew and Camillo Camera, representing the Portuguese consul in Boston. Portuguese society officials in the delegation included John Ferreira, Manuel P. Lima and Frank C. Marshall.

The visitors came from Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Penbody, Provincetown, Gloucester, Plymouth, and other places in Eastern Massachusetts, and many Boston Portuguese were in the throng.

Pretty Portuguese Girls

There were pretty Portuguese girls carried out with due impressiveness, Mayor Curley delivered a speech in his most flowery vein, and as the flag, pre-empted from the toolhouse, was pulled up the pole by little Margaret Tolland, the great assemblage of nearly 50,000 people cheered uproariously.

The visiting Portuguese, however, a race for whom Columbus Day has the greatest significance, were denied their allotted part in what had been officially programmed as the real and fitting conclusion of the dedicatory ceremonies.

Cardinal Greeted

The mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock. A long procession, made up of Knights of Columbus, St. Vincent's Cadets and band, color bearers representing Nation and State, and Bishop Cheverus Assembly, wound its way from Edward Everett sq. to the new park.

William Cardinal O'Connell was greeted by Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley at the entrance of the shrine. His Eminence then read a dedicatory prayer, assisted by Rev. Joseph F. Coppinger, P.R., of St. Augustine's Church, South Boston; Rev. George Lyons of the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, and Rev. Richard Haberlin, secretary to the Cardinal.

Mayor Curley in his address said he hoped the park would be fully utilized by children and adults alike.

"These grounds," he said, "shall hereafter be known as Columbus Park in memory of the discoverer of America—a man to whose genius and daring is due the accomplishment that served to link the Old World with the New."

While Mayor Curley was delivering his speech Lieut. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, president of the Aero Club of America, circled high in the air over

the heads of the spectators in his aeroplane, occasionally dropping handfuls of Liberty Loan circulars. Although void of hair-raising stunts, he made a perfect flight, several times swooping down close to the water.

OCT-11-1927

MAYORATY ISSUE STILL CONFUSED

**Anti-Curley Forces Not Yet
Agreed on Candidate—
Murray Named**

**FITZGERALD MIGHT
SUPPORT POSTMASTER**

**Gallivan Only Man Actually in
Field—Conference Is
Suggested**

The most recent name to be actively discussed as a mayoralty candidate is that of Postmaster William F. Murray. He has been spoken of before in a general list of those mentioned, but much interest has been added to the consideration of his name because of the fact that former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has made it clear that he would support the postmaster if the anti-Curley forces could be united upon his candidacy.

In spite of all the names which have been mentioned, the fact remains that there is no candidate actually and actively in the field as an opponent of Mayor Curley except Congressman James A. Gallivan. The time limit for a line-up and a decision as to who is to go in against Curley is rapidly approaching, as the canvass for signatures on nomination papers will begin the morning after the State election, now little more than three weeks away.

It is said that Postmaster Murray is inclined to go in if all the anti-Curley forces can be united behind him, but there is as yet no very definite evidence that any of those looked to as possible candidates can unite the forces. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, himself is looked on by many as the most likely candidate to win in a contest with Curley, but there are none so rash as to say that he could get an open field against the Mayor alone.

His support, however, is certain to be of great value to the candidate whom he backs. He believes that either Postmaster Murray or Andrew J. Peters, former assistant secretary of the treasury, could win.

Mr. Peters is understood to be thoroughly willing to be mayor, but nobody has yet come forward to say that he is anxious enough for the honor to join in a rough and tumble fight with any considerable field of candidates. He has not yet announced his intention of going in, but some of his friends say that he will do so shortly.

Continued next page

While former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis has gained considerable additional prestige through his work in the Constitutional Convention and some of his friends think that he would make a satisfactory run for mayor, there is not very much general talk about him as a candidate yet. Some say that as a Republican Mr. Curtis could not afford to run unless there were at least two Democratic candidates against Curley.

One of the ways that has been urged in which a settlement of the situation could be brought about and a man selected to oppose Curley is to call a conference of all the candidates mentioned by James J. Storrow, who has announced that he will not run. It is suggested that if such a conference could be arranged, it might be possible to persuade the candidates to pick one of their number to run against Curley.

It is generally admitted that there is no other plan of getting the candidates together which seems likely to result in anything except a long, drawn-out debate with any satisfactory solution in every great doubt.

M'GRADY WARNS SCHOOL BOARD

**C. L. U. Head Says Unless
There Is Heat, Children
Will Be Taken Out**

**LEE DENIES ORDERS
NOT TO LIGHT FIRES**

**"Misunderstanding," Mulvey
Claims—Principals to Have
"Say" Hereafter**

After the declaration by Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, at the meeting of the School Committee last night that if the schools continue improperly heated, his cohorts would keep their children from attending school, Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, and Supt. of Schools Dyer made it plain that no direct orders had gone out to keep the schools unheated.

"At the last meeting of the union," said Mr. McGrady, "a committee was appointed to enter a protest against what is believed to be false economy in the matter of heating the schools. Our men are complaining that their children are being sent home with colds."

"This uncomfortable condition in the rooms, according to members of the Union, will soon result in pneumonia. I hope you will see that the rooms are properly heated in the future, otherwise our members have been instructed to take their children out of school, and keep them out."

Chairman Lee in reply said that \$100,000—nearly twice as much as usual—had been appropriated for the

purchase of coal and that Mayor Curley had attempted to exercise his veto power over appropriations by taking steps to cut the expenditure in half. This, according to Mr. Lee, he failed to do.

Mr. Lee did admit that it was the wish of the board to conserve as much as possible in the use of coal, for fear that some of the schools would lack sufficient fuel before the middle of the winter. He declared, however, that no orders had been given the janitors not to light fires "until further notice."

According to Custodian Mulvey, the whole trouble is a misunderstanding, based chiefly on grossly exaggerated reports in the daily press. He said that there were no hard and fast rules not to start the furnaces, but the delay was due to a general understanding among the janitors that it was their duty to act in accordance with the scheme announced by the board—to co-operate in the fuel conservation movement.

Business Agent Keough, who was at the meeting, said that on Oct. 2 only two out of 260 schools of the city had not been fully supplied with coal and that no school is without some coal. The delay in delivery, he said, was due to the scarcity of drivers.

According to Mr. Mulvey, janitors would refuse to start the fires on orders from the various school heads and demanded word from the custodian himself. It was finally decided by Chairman Lee, therefore, that the general misunderstanding was due to a fault, system of giving orders and that steps would be adopted in the near future to make the decision of the principals hold fast in the matter of starting fires.

At the meeting last night, James H. Nolan was appointed junior master of the Boston High School of Commerce. The principal of the Hyde Park Evening Elementary School was placed in charge of the Hyde Park Evening Commercial High School during the coming term.

Leaves of absence for men in the service of the United States were granted George Adamson and William L. Young, both shop instructors in the department of manual arts.

It was also announced that Supt. Dyer is to establish a class in conservation of eyesight in the George Frisbie Hoar School of the Norcross District.

Attacks on Harvard University, Harvard men and Harvard influence, which have been a stock in trade of the gang politicians in Boston for years, until it almost seemed that dislike for Harvard was a characteristic of Boston's voters, were shown to be false, not expressive of the real feeling of the citizens, by the Constitutional Convention. When the motion of Delegate Mansfield, who represents Mayor Curley's Tammany Ward in the Convention, that mention of Harvard be stricken from the Constitution, came before the Convention, it was voted down with one emphatic voice vote.

If the Mayor really wishes to solve the female "shine" problem, he would do well to make the rubbernecks move on.

MRS. CONERY LEAVES

DRINKING FOUNT TO CITY

Atty. Henry W. Bragg informed Mayor Curley yesterday that Sarah E. Conery provides in her will, of which he is executor, a gift of \$6000 for the erection of a water fountain in the center of the city, preferably in Summer st., the birthplace of her father, Thomas Conery.

The Mayor is urged to accept or decline the legacy as soon as possible, so that the estate may be settled, but some time will be required to make a decision because of the opposition to such fountains, which many believe spread contagious disease among animals.

**CIVIL SERVICE FALLS
IN WITH CURLEY'S AIM**

Chairman Curtis of the Civil Service Commission promised Mayor Curley yesterday that the Commission would co-operate with him in the Mayor's desire to make the civil service system "more elastic" during the war, so that all men who are serving their country will be assured of their positions upon their return from the battlefield or the sea.

Another case in this class was acted upon by Mayor yesterday, when he temporarily promoted Thomas S. Leary, a deck hand in the ferry service, to quartermaster, to take the place, temporarily, of Daniel Callahan, who is serving in the quartermaster's department.

**Curley Too Busy
To Consider the
Coming Campaign**

When Mayor Curley appeared at his desk in City Hall this morning, upon his return to the city last night from a week-end spent in recreation in the Berkshire Hills, he was asked if he had yet heard the name of the candidate who will oppose him this fall. He replied with a broad smile that he was really too busy to consider the Mayoralty campaign seriously.

"I really would like to know, however, as a matter of curiosity and not as a matter of fear," said the Mayor with a laugh, and then he changed the subject.

MANY IN FIGHT AGAINST MAYOR

Opposition Forces May Merge in Campaign, but as Yet No Such Move Has Started

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

There has been much discussion of the mayoralty campaign during the past week. The one thing obvious in the entire situation is that the opposition to Mayor Curley is not concentrated upon any one candidate.

There are a large number of candidates who would like to shy their hats into the ring and some of them have gone half way into the fight. As the situation stands, the only bona fide candidate in the field is Congressman Gallivan. In the offing are the candidates of Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Andrew J. Peters, Congressman Tague, Postmaster Murray and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

FITZGERALD FAVORED

The average man on the street would like to see the ex-Mayor as a candidate. Mr. Fitzgerald has canvassed the situation himself and believes that he is the logical candidate against Mr. Curley, always reserving, however, the right to support any candidate who in his judgment would be able to defeat Mr. Curley.

The situation is interesting because it is different from what the city has been accustomed to since the adoption of the new city charter. Of all the possible candidates in the field Mr. Fitzgerald is generally regarded as having the most strength. Yet Mr. Fitzgerald could hardly get the reform support after what these forces charged against his administration when he made the fight against James J. Storrow.

A situation has developed, however, by which Mr. Fitzgerald is made a very potent arm of the reform forces, which are opposed to Mayor Curley. It is natural that the anti-Curley forces should take advantage of the personal and political hatred which the ex-Mayor of Boston entertains against his successor.

Peters Still Doubtful

But as powerful as the ex-Mayor may be in the situation, it does not appear that his former administration can be reconciled with some of the gentlemen who are prominent in the reform movement.

Mr. Peters has been the logical choice of the anti-Curley forces from the start, but it has taken him a long while to make up his mind. Following a conference with a number of distinguished gentlemen at a club in this city the other night he was quoted as having declared his candidacy. But members of the conference were not so sure yes-

terday that the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury would "go through." Mr. Peters has been doubtful from the beginning.

Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald announced himself last night as still in the ring. He said that he would stay in the fight if there was any assurance of the anti-Curley forces being concentrated on his candidacy. Mr. Fitzgerald is a clean-cut young Democrat with a fine personal and official record. He has been active in the affairs of the city and undoubtedly in any event should be an important factor in the fight.

Campbell Looking It Over

He is not alone in his ambition, however, since both Clerk of the Court

May Join Forces

There is talk of getting together on a candidate to oppose the Mayor, and undoubtedly before the campaign is really set, there will be an alignment of forces. But up to date there is nothing in the opposition which indicates a serious fight for the control of City Hall.

It now appears that there will be three amendments from the constitutional convention at the State election in November. First in importance comes the sectarian or anti-aid amendment, which as passed by the convention is as follows:

"No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Public School Moneys

All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of the public schools and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and for free public libraries in any city or

town, and to carry out legal obligations; if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

May Care for Indigents

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to support or care for themselves.

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

"This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people."

The second amendment is this:

"The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessities of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and it shall be the duty of the Commonwealth and of the cities and towns therein to take and to provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the General Court shall determine."

The third amendment providing for absentee voting is as follows:

"The General Court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the Commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election."

MAYOR REPLIES TO PORTUGUESE PLAINT

In answer to a complaint that out-of-town Portuguese societies had been slighted by the failure of Mayor Curley to await their arrival at the Strandway exercises yesterday and that they were misinformed as to the time set for the ceremonies, Mayor Curley yesterday produced a letter written by the president of a Portuguese society and bearing the statement that out-of-town societies had been notified that the time for the exercises would be 11 o'clock in the morning.

The delegations arrived at noon and found the Mayor had departed.

There are a great many acts of the Curley administration which are subject to criticism and undoubtedly his business connections will figure in the campaign. But on the other hand, the Mayor has proved himself to be a magnetic public speaker. He has force and aggressiveness. Many of the men who are considered political factors in the city and who were opposed to him four years ago, are now behind his candidacy. He has all the advantage of the man on the job during the time of war.

POST-OCT-12-1917

HOLIDAY CENTRES IN SOUTH BOSTON

Columbus Park Will Be Dedicated This Morning—Various Events for Day and Evening

Columbus Day will today bestow most of its holiday brilliance and festivity upon South Boston, the shores of Dorchester bay, and the Strandway, which will receive its first official honors this morning in the dedication of Columbus Park at the Strandway and Old Colony avenue.

One of the most impressive outdoor masses ever conducted in Boston will begin the observances of the day this morning at Columbus Park.

MASS FOR SOLDIERS

The mass will be said by Cardinal O'Connell, assisted by several prominent priests, in behalf of America's soldiers at war and those who may cross the seas in the months to come. The music will be furnished by military bands and choral singing by thousands of voices will be a part of the service.

From then on the music of the bands will grow louder and the crowds of people will grow larger all along the extensive Strandway improvement of South Boston. The celebration of the

October holiday will move faster and faster until it ends in a blaze of spectacular illumination and fireworks along the Dorchester Bay shore tonight.

More than 100 yachts have been entered in the illuminated yacht parade, the course of which will extend from the life-saving station to the L street baths this evening. Beside their own decorations of lights and colors, the yachts will be showered with the glare of searchlights from Boston fire boats, and the houses on the shore will be especially illuminated for the occasion. Following this demonstration there will be open-air moving pictures at Marine Park and a big display of Italian fireworks from a big scow anchored off Marine Park.

Italian and Portuguese societies have a busy programme of parades, flag presentations and demonstrations before the statues of Washington and Columbus and banquets in the evening.

All traffic will be excluded from the Strandway this morning from 9 a. m. to noon between the Old Colony railroad bridge at Columbia road and K street. In the evening traffic will be excluded on the Strandway between that same bridge and City Point. Parking space for automobiles will be provided near the municipal locker house within the new park grounds.

OCT-15-1917

TO UNIONIZE 7000

Mayor Curley has given his approval, and plans for the unionizing of about 7000 city employees are in the hands of President McGrady and Business Agent P. Harry Jennings. The idea now is, with the aid of the Mayor and heads of municipal departments, to place those not members of trade unions into organizations of crafts identified with their respective positions.

Both organized and unorganized city employees are invited to attend this meeting, where the administration and labor, adopting the policy of the national administration, will co-operate in the unionizing of the workers, and it is hoped that the movement will result in greater benefits to the city as well as to the employees.

Mayor to Speak

The speakers will include Mayor Curley, President McGrady of the Central Labor Union, Business Agent P. Harry Jennings, Vice-President John F. Stevens, Secretary Henry Abrahams, James T. Moriarty, James R. Crozier and other labor men and also heads of city departments.

During the next 10 days printed matter explaining the objects of the movement will be distributed, and all union and non-union men and women who will be affected are urged to attend the gathering.

TO UNIONIZE EMPLOYEES OF BOSTON

Meeting Called for
Nov. 4—Mayor
Will Speak

All men and women employees in the municipal departments are to be unionized under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union at a big meeting to be held in the National Theatre, Sunday, Nov. 4, it was announced yesterday by the president of the central body, Edward F. McGrady.

OCT-11-1917

"LIBERTY SANDWICHES"

Actresses Will Sell Fish Sandwiches Today to Raise Funds for a Liberty Bond for the Greater Boston Mother Who Has Given the Largest Number of Sons and Daughters for War Service

To boost the sale of Liberty bonds, and incidentally to determine which mother in Greater Boston has given the largest number of sons and daughters for war service, as well as to introduce or to popularize pollock as a food, four members of "Love o' Mike" company, now at Ye Wilbur, will sell fish sandwiches in the business district at noon today.

The fish will be furnished by the New England Fish Exchange, while the actresses are to make the sandwiches. They will go through the streets in a special lunch wagon, making stops at City Hall and other public and private buildings.

"In my opinion," says Miss Leone Morgan of the "Love o' Mike" company, some attention should be paid to the mothers who are supplying the men and women who really conduct the war. We hear a great deal about 'heroes,' which is all very well in itself, but no notice is taken of the little mother who sits at home—alone.

"Therefore we decided to honor the woman of Greater Boston who has given the largest number of sons and daughters to Uncle Sam, and the best way to do this is to buy her a Liberty bond. We hope to raise sufficient funds by selling sandwiches. Now, in order to find out which mother should receive the bond or bonds, we want all of them to communicate with the 'Service Flag Editor,' care Ye Wilbur Theatre, through whom the award will be made.

"Fish sandwiches, I am sure, will prove popular and very nice, especially the way we make them. Just think of the government supplying us with the fish."

OCT-12-1917

MAYOR NAMES PORT CONGRESS

Committee to Represent
Hub in Washington

Mayor Curley yesterday named the following as members of a committee to represent the interests of the port of Boston at the national congress on rivers and harbors to be held in Washington Dec. 5, 6 and 7: John N. Cole, Eugene N. Foss, David I. Walsh, William S. McNary, George F. Washburn, John J. Martin, Francis R. Bangs, Charles A. Weed, Henry I. Harriman, Peter F. Tague, George Holden Tinkham, Joseph F. O'Connell, John A. Kellher, Guy W. Currier and Joseph A. Conry.

POST-OCT-12-1917



CARDINAL O'CONNELL GREETING COMMANDANT RUSH AT COLUMBUS PARK.

At the close of the mass celebrated for the safe return of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, the cardinal stepped to the sanctuary and greeted Captain Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mayor Curley is at Captain Rush's right.

MAYOR URGES CIVIC ECONOMY

Payments to Dependents
Are Growing Heavy

The mounting costs of the payments to the dependents of men who have enlisted or been drafted for war caused Mayor Curley yesterday to warn department heads that they must conduct their various branches of the municipal service with strict economy.

At a conference held in the old aldermanic chamber, the mayor pointed out that the payments to the dependents of the soldiers and sailors had swelled to \$26,784 for the month of September. He called attention to the increase from \$17,000 for the month of July and \$22,000 for August. Under the act passed by the Legislature, the payments to the dependents range from \$10 to \$40 per month, according to the state of dependency.

The mayor predicted that the monthly total will have grown to \$50,000 by January and that by the time the next fiscal year swings around the grand total of payments will have reached a quarter of a million.

"Although no provision was made in the 1917 budget for the payment of funds to dependents, I am determined that all shall be cared for," said the mayor, "and our aim should be to accomplish this great work without having a deficit at the end of the fiscal year."

U. S. BRIDGE FOR NEPONSET

Will Make Short Cut to
Squantum Shipyard

Announcement was made by Mayor Curley last night that the federal gov-

ernment has agreed to build a bridge across the Neponset River, thus making a short cut from Neponset to Squantum, where a massive plant is to be erected by the Fore River Ship Building Company. Several thousand workers will be employed at the new plant in the construction of 46 destroyers and it was for their convenience that the Mayor interested himself in the erection of a bridge after the matter had been brought to his attention by a delegation from the Dorchester Board of Trade.

In addition to building the bridge the government, according to the announcement made by the Mayor last night, will also lay car tracks from Neponset avenue, through Mill street, Preston and South streets, to a point near Pleasant street, where the Boston end of the bridge will touch.

OCT-10-1917

Clean Up Liberty Cottage

A spectacular feature of the campaign occurred yesterday at the popular Liberty Cottage on Boston Common when shortly after 11 o'clock a dozen young women members of the exclusive Vincent Club swept down on the cottage to "clean her up." The young women, including Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Miss Miriam Sears, Miss Katherine Royce, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, Jr., Miss Marie Converse and Miss Barbara Burr, donned kitchen aprons and began to scour the windows, sweep the floor and tidy up generally, while a huge crowd of spectators looked on. During the housecleaning many a bond was sold and the event proved the biggest kind of a success.

A rousing noon meeting in the trading room of the grain board at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday resulted in the sale of \$212,000 worth of bonds. Enthusiasm ran high as the various speakers, John R. Murphy, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Colonel J. P. Bradley, E. M. Sullivan and Henry I. Harriman, told what the success of the loan means to the whole world.

Prior to the meeting the members of the chamber, headed by the navy yard band, marched in the street, close to the building. At 2 o'clock they formed in line again and marched to Liberty Cottage on the Common, where Mayor Curley delivered an address on the urgency of buying bonds.

Last night enthusiastic meetings were held by the Boston credit men at Young's Hotel, the Plumbers' Association at the Master Builders' Association rooms at 166 Devonshire street, and the Everett Board of Trade.

Yesterday morning at Liberty Cottage Young America got busy in the person of John McCarthy, a 14-year-old Medford boy. John came in with his father to buy a \$50 bond. And did he ring the bell outside to let the city know about it? He sure did.

Word was received yesterday that the United Fruit Company had subscribed to \$1,000,000 worth of the new issue of Liberty bonds. Two large subscriptions reported through the First National Bank are: Columbian National Life, \$100,000; Union Wool Company, \$100,000.

With 70 trade committees fully organized and over 2000 men in the field selling, the work of raising \$112,000,000 among industries of the greater city got under way actively yesterday.

OCT-11-1917

RECORD-OCT-12-1917

W. T. U. PRAISES CURLEY ACTION ON BOOTBLACKS

Urges Prohibition on Employment of Women in Other Places

In a letter to Mayor Curley today, Elinor Fisher, secretary of the Boston Central Women's Temperance Union, declares that the organization, in a resolution passed Oct. 15, approves his attitude in opposing the continuation of the employment of girl bootblacks in Boston shine parlors.

The resolution as adopted reads:—

"Resolved: That Boston Central Women's Christian Temperance Union applauds the action of the Mayor, that it respectfully calls to his attention the tendency to employ girls in bowling alleys, gymnasiums, and other places patronized solely by men and suggests that such places be added to the ordinance."

Mayor Curley left for Washington Friday morning to attend an important conference with Secretary of War Baker today regarding the question of whether or not Boston shall be designated as a shipping port by the War Department, so he could not be questioned regarding the women's idea.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, in the current issue of his weekly publication, "The Republic," defends the girls and opposes Mayor Curley in the following paragraph:—

"Mayor Curley's criticism of women who desire to earn their living at blacking shoes comes with ill grace from a man who a short time ago belittled like a whale on the rights of free speech on Boston Common. It was all right to utter seditious talk about our government, which was undermining the work of our soldier boys ready to give up their lives at the front. That was freedom of speech, but when a woman finds in these distressing times that she can enjoy better hours and get better pay by blacking shoes, freedom of opportunity is denied her and her morals attacked by this self-appointed censor of industrial pursuits."

CONFER ON WAR HOSPITAL HERE

Several Federal officials, headed by Dr. Goldthwaite of this city, visited Mayor Curley today for the purpose of learning from him his idea of the location of one or more war hospitals in Boston Harbor.

The officials later cruised around Boston Harbor on one of the city's steamers. One of the places in mind by Mayor Curley is Rainsford Island, where is located the Suffolk School for Boys. The city hopes the State will take over the school before 1918, in which event the island would be of no further practical use to the city.

OCT-12-1917

SHINE SHOES TO AID LIBERTY LOAN

Simmons Girls Also Take to Hair Dressing to Push War Work

What care the girls of Simmons College about the edict of Mayor Curley condemning the gentle female for acting as bootblack? The fair ones of the Fenway college are shining the pedals of their sisters and it is all for the benefit of Uncle Sam and the Liberty Loan.

With hands encased in white kid gloves that once saw service with a beautiful tulle gown at a prom, the girls have set up a shine parlor with an old soap box for a foot rest and a rocking chair for the customer.

And the fair Simmons girl does not get her shine for a jitney, either, as the old H. C. L. and the plan to raise money for Liberty bonds has forced the price to five cents per boot with an extra charge for russets or top shoes.

The students are having a class contest to see who can raise the largest amount, and at the end of the campaign the class funds will be bunched and bonds purchased for the benefit of the dormitory fund. Thus far \$287.19 has been collected, and the girls hope to raise \$1000.

A strength test of the Sophs and Juniors and a pocketbook test of the other classes was held yesterday afternoon when the two classes met in a rope pulling contest, the spectators paying an entrance fee of 10 cents.

The tug-of-war was a real sporting event, with no sharing of profits on the gate receipts, but was "winner take all." A post in the rear of the gym was removed by the referee, in order that the class winning the toss for position, would not have the benefit of the permanent anchor.

In addition to the boot black parlor, a hair dressing artist, enrolled as a student at the college, has volunteered her services to wave the hair of the blonde or take the kinks out of the brunette's. For her services a fee of 35 cents is charged.

The proud owner of an automobile is using her car as a jitney bus and charging her less fortunate sister for rides between the college and the "dorms." During the lunch hour the seniors hold forth in the gym and assess one cent a dance to the terpsichorean artists.

Tonight the juniors will hold a "country fair," with all the side shows and fakirs, fortune tellers and dispensers of pink lemonade, and the class hopes to keep the lead which they have in the contest to date.

CITY BUYS 800 TONS OF COAL AT \$8.13

A record low price for semi-bituminous coal paid by the city this year was established yesterday when Acting Supt. of Supplies O'Hearn awarded a contract for 800 tons at \$8.13 a ton. The coal will be used on Long and Deer Islands.

OCT-22-1917

"SHINE GIRLS" CARRY APPEAL TO COUNCIL

Say They Are Earning Honest Living and Are Within Rights

Following the refusal of Mayor Curley to grant an audience to Boston's girl bootblacks, the minors engaged in this industry today filed a petition for a hearing with the City Council which met this afternoon. The petition was filed a few hours before 2 p.m., the hour of meeting, and when the Councilors assembled for business, several of the girls were present with those who support their protest against the enactment of the Mayor's proposed ordinance which would prohibit female minors from engaging in this industry.

Among those present in support of the girls was Rev. Preston Barr of the Wilkinson Episcopal Church, Wilkinson, who patronized the shine parlor on Bromfield st. several days ago.

The petition was read before the City Council and it was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. This committee will fix a date later for the petition to be heard, at which time the girls will be present.

In their petition to the City Council the girls contend that they are earning an honest living, and one which is far better than that experienced every day by other female minors engaged in working in sweat shops, factories and offices, and that the enactment of such an ordinance, in their opinion, would be unconstitutional.

"THOUGH THE ROUGH COUGH"—what's the rest of it? See the Pride's Curiosity Corner on The Record's editorial page today.

MAYOR URGES SHIP LINE TO SO. AMERICA

Upon his return from Washington today Mayor Curley sent a letter to Chairman C. M. Sheaffer of the U. S. Shipping Board urging the board to approve his idea of establishing as soon as possible a steamship line between Boston and Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America.

In support of his idea the Mayor says that his idea is heartily approved by Argentina through Capt. Riobo of the Argentine navy, who recently visited Boston.

WANT NEPONSET STREETS WIDENED

A delegation representing the Dorchester Board of Trade called on Mayor Curley yesterday and induced him to favor the widening of Mill, Preston and South sts., Neponset, over which street car tracks are to be placed to provide for operating trolley cars from Neponset and over the proposed bridge to Squantum, where the Government has already started to erect a destroyer plant.

STAGE BEAUTIES FIND MAYOR SHY

He Refuses Invitation to Come
Before Camera and Buy a
Fish Sandwich.

HOWEVER, OTHERS HELP OUT

Mayor Curley was "very busy" when two pretty girls from the "Love o' Mike" company were ushered into his office at City Hall at noon yesterday, charged with the mission of selling fish sandwiches, the proceeds to be applied for the purchase of a Liberty bond to be presented to that mother, in Greater Boston, who has given the largest number of sons to the service of the nation in the army or navy.

The schedule called for the mayor to come out on the front steps of City Hall and pose for his picture, while buying a sandwich—of wheatless bread, the fish donated by the Boston Fish Pier—but for some reason the mayor, in all courtesy, expressed his regrets to the young women and deputed his social secretary, Standish Willcox, to carry out the schedule.

Young Women Undaunted.

The young women, Miss Helen Clark, blonde and rose-laden as well as sandwich-laden, and Miss Leone Morgan, brunette and deft in handling the coin without hurrying to make change, retired from the mayor's office, still undaunted, and accompanied by a corps of photographers, press agents, and plain reporters, trooped to the front door of City Hall.

Here ensued a moment's wait, for the austere Mr. Willcox, under a misapprehension, had returned to his pen, as editor of the City Record, and had to be routed out again.

Finally, the scene was staged, around a fish cart, at the gates on School street, the wagon decorated with legends in red, white and blue: "For the 'Love o' Mike' help us buy a Liberty bond, for the war mother. Buy a fish sandwich. Eat fish."

Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, was the first victim, generously disgorging a whole dollar, although the price of the sandwiches was supposed to be "anything you want to give—a dime or a quarter."

The girls rang bells as well as vocally urging the pedestrians to buy, but School street did not prove very profitable, and the girls and their equipage soon proceeded toward State street, where the pickings were believed to be better.

PETERS STILL COY ABOUT MAYORALTY

Chasing Hounds Instead of the
Nomination for Chief
Executive.

FITZGERALD NAMES MURRAY

Andrew J. Peters maintains his non-committal attitude concerning the mayoralty, and consequently matters remain in statu quo, as far as the G. G. A. is concerned. Much talk is heard of the wisdom of postponing any initiative until after the state election, and fears are expressed that dangerous complications might follow any decisive move this month.

There have been conferences, and conferences, already, but all of them have come to naught so far. The former congressman from the old 11th district has been taking life easily of late, following the hounds of the Norfolk Hunt on the holiday and entertaining New York relatives canoeing in this golden October weather during the week-end. Westwood and Dedham and the Charles all have their allurements as well as his fine summer place at North Haven.

Doesn't Enjoy Enemies.

To become the candidate of the G. G. A. against Mayor Curley means making enemies, and the former congressman never did enjoy making enemies.

He is not ready now to make any announcement, anyway. Other possible or would-be candidates can do what they like. One thing he has settled on, so far as he is concerned—no statement, no interview, no discussion in which he is expected to be a participant.

John F. Fitzgerald has been gradually absorbing more and more of the limelight. Having put Peters in as a positive candidate "within a few days," only to find that he would neither "fish nor cut bait," it fell to the former mayor to cast about for another candidate, and he pushed Postmaster William F. Murray into the open.

There is nothing particularly new in the Murray talk. The name has been one to conjure with for weeks, and the gossips have alternated between the postmaster and the judge of the same name, but of contrary politics and different family.

Postmaster Murray, of course, recalls that a predecessor, George A. Hibbard, left an \$8000 salary and won the \$10,000 one when the opinion of the wisecracks declared victory almost a forlorn hope.

Murray No Plunger.

But the present postmaster has his eye-teeth cut and will insist on certain assurances of support before entering upon the contest, for he is not one who takes chances.

Andrew J. Peters is willing to support John F. Fitzgerald, but the chances against the latter's going in are increasing. Peters would be just as ready to support Postmaster Murray, and the main question looms up whether Murray would be willing to resign a certainty for a speculation.

Congressman James A. Gallivan said yesterday: "I think the Herald's prop-

osition for the calling of a conference admirable. The men prominent in the Good Government Association ought to arrange a meeting of men of leadership who are opposed to Mayor Curley's administration and talk over candidacies. The open sesame to such a meeting ought to be established opposition to Mr. Curley.

"There has been a feeling in the past that the G. G. A. has been too exclusive, too high brow, and that it is time for it to broaden out. Of course, a good many people hold a prejudice, doubtless unwarranted, against the G. G. A., and there is a great deal of misunderstanding.

"Everybody's Business."

"What is everybody's business—the nomination of a decent, honest man for mayor—is very apt to be nobody's business, if the signs of the times are observed."

The congressman has not yet taken any active steps in the direction of opening headquarters for his own mayoralty candidacy, and is not likely to until after the state election.

South Boston To Have Great Celebration

South Boston is preparing for one of the biggest celebrations in its history for Columbus day. A committee has been working for the past two weeks, and arrangements befitting the historic day have been completed.

At 10:30 in the morning Cardinal O'Connell will celebrate a mass for the soldiers and sailors of this country who will participate in battles abroad. The mass will be sung at an altar to be erected on what is now known as McNary playgrounds, outside the locker building, and there will be seats for special guests and the clergy of South Boston. The Fourth Degree of Knights of Columbus, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and many military organizations will attend the mass in a body.

An augmented choir, directed by Pio De Luca, director of the Cathedral choir, will furnish the music.

Immediately after the mass there will be a patriotic demonstration and dedication of Columbus Park, by which name McNary Park will be known thereafter. There will be a presentation of colors and a few addresses.

Judge William J. Day heads the committee arranging for the mass. The grounds committee is in charge of Richard J. Hayden. James H. Phelan will have charge of the military and naval organizations.

The afternoon celebration will take place at 2:30 in Marine Park, City Point. John J. Toomey heads the committee in charge of that celebration and his committee has arranged for 2500 school children to take part in the event. They will sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and following that 100 of them will join in a folk dance exhibition. Mr. Toomey will then introduce Mayor Curley, who in turn will introduce Roger W. Babson, orator of the occasion. After Mr. Babson's address there will be the singing of "America." A band concert will follow.

POST - OCT-12-1917

MAYOR FOR COAL CUT IN SCHOOL

Wanted \$50,000 Less
Appropriated for
Fuel

That Mayor Curley wanted this year's additional coal appropriation of \$104,000 by the school committee cut in half was the statement of Chairman Lee during a discussion of the question of heating schools at a meeting of the committee last night.

The entire matter came up following a protest by President Edward McGrady of the Central Labor Union on behalf of that body against the "false economy" in the matter of school temperatures, and he declared that the Central Labor Union had instructed its members to withdraw their children from school if the rooms a cold, in future.

MAYOR WANTED CUT

"We made an appropriation of \$104,000 more than usual for coal," said Chairman Lee. "The Mayor asked for a reduction of practically \$50,000. This we refused. We paid twice as much for coal as in other years. Mr. Keough, the business agent, couldn't buy coal then. In August he purchased considerable quantities wherever he could and at the present time it is in the bins."

Judge Sullivan of the school committee said that in his opinion the whole agitation about heat in schools started from the teachers themselves rather than from the side of the pupils.

"I have made inquiry and I learned from principals and others that teachers demand from five to eight degrees more heat than the scholars do," he declared.

"It is clear to me that there is a very great division of authority in this body," said Miss Curtis. "Here is the situation: The superintendent may order a principal to dismiss a school if the rooms are cold, but he has no power to order a janitor to light fires. This is the province of the schoolhouse custodian. The latter has nothing whatever to do with getting the coal to burn. This duty belongs to the business agent. And if there is anything wrong with the boilers and heating apparatus the latter can't say a word, but must rely upon the Schoolhouse Commission."

Chairman Lee and the other members agreed with Miss Curtis and the intimation was given that this matter will be remedied through a comprehensive revision of the rules of the board.

It appeared from statements by Chairman Lee and Mark B. Mulvey, schoolhouse custodian, that the entire matter resulted from a misunderstanding, Mr. Mulvey asserting that the difficulty orig-

inated from the order of the school committee in June that "the fires should not be lighted until further notice," although he agreed that the only desire on the part of anybody was to conserve fuel. This order, however, of the committee was never promulgated and Mr. Mulvey issued no instructions to janitors, assuming they would act as in other years. All he asked was that they save coal, if possible.

"And as a matter of fact," said Mr. Mulvey, "the schools were no colder than in other years. This has been grossly exaggerated in the newspapers."

OCT-11-1917

TEACHERS WIN WARM SCHOOLS

Fight for Heat in Buildings Successful

The complete triumph of the Boston Teachers' Club in its fight for school fires was evidenced yesterday in school buildings throughout the city. Every building was at proper temperature

when the children reached school, and was kept so during the day. The activity of Business Agent Keough was evidenced in the fact that no sooner was it learned that the Harris School in the Neponset district was closed Tuesday on account of empty coal bins than loads of coal were immediately despatched to the school. The school was properly heated yesterday, and coal wagons were engaged during the day filling the coal bins.

A rumor that a member of the Finance Commission had declared that Miss Cora E. Biglow, president of the Teachers' Club, who was the leader in the fight for heated school buildings, should be discharged by the school committee for her activity, was treated as of no importance by the teachers.

OCT-12-1917

THE MAYOR IS RIGHT

Mayor Curley will have the approval of nine-tenths of our people, we are sure, in his intended action to stop the work of young girls as bootblacks in Boston.

There is a fitness in everything, and blacking men's boots is no fit work for women. Nor is it at all necessary under present conditions. The purpose of the exploitation is quite different and easily understood. It is time to suppress the whole business.

The Mayor and Council have undoubted authority under the statutes to prohibit this kind of work by female minors. The Council should promptly pass Mr. Curley's ordinance looking to that end, to be presented next Monday.

OCT-10-1917

OPEN-AIR MASS BY CARDINAL

To Be Feature of Columbus Day on New Strandway

An impressive feature of the programme for the dedication of the Columbus Park section of the Strandway, South Boston, next Friday, will be a parade of 300 Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus as escort to Cardinal O'Connell, who is to celebrate an open air mass at 10:30.

WILL PARADE TO MASS

The Knights of Columbus, headed by Francis J. D. Ferguson, faithful navigator of Bishop Cheverus Assembly, and accompanied by St. Vincent's Boys' Band of South Boston, will meet Cardinal O'Connell at Edward Everett square and escort him from that point to the altar now being erected in the Strandway.

Mayor Curley received word yesterday that various societies are planning to march from the North and South stations to the cardinal's mass.

From many New England cities will come members of the Portuguese Societies of America.

Headed by Chief Marshal A. A. Silva and other officials, they will parade, 5000 strong, to the mass.

At the conclusion of the mass President William G. Andro of the Portuguese societies will, from a stand erected for the occasion, present a silken Old Glory to Mayor Curley as a gift to the city of Boston. The flag, which measures 12 by 20 feet, will be raised on a flag pole in the Strandway.

Portuguese Flag for State

To Governor McCall, who will be among the distinguished guests, President Andro will present a beautiful Portuguese flag for the Hall of Flags at the State House.

At night there will be a parade of illuminated yachts along the Strandway waters. More than 150 yachts will compete for a silver cup donated by Mayor Curley and also for minor prizes. The effect of the illumination will be heightened by searchlights from the city fire boats, which will patrol the bay.

There will also be a display of fireworks from a float in the bay.

POST - OCT - 13 - 1917

CITY DEDICATES COLUMBUS PARK

Mayor Formally Opens New Recreation Ground on Strandway as Chief Feature of Columbus Day Celebration



GIRL WHO RAISED FLAG AT COLUMBUS PARK.
Miss Margaret C. Toland, who raised the flag, is in the middle of the picture, with Mayor and Mrs. Curley beside her.

OCT - 14 - 1917

'NO CAMPAIGN' SAYS MAYOR

Smiles as He Leaves on Trip to Berkshires

"Inasmuch as there is no campaign on for the mayoralty I might as well enjoy myself," remarked Mayor Curley in announcing yesterday that he would spend the week-end with Mrs. Curley at Williamston in the Berkshire country.

And as he spoke the Mayor smiled in a manner intended to carry assurance that he was quite satisfied with the outlook for re-election.

With impressive ceremonies, both religious and civic, Columbus Park in the Strandway was dedicated yesterday in the presence of an enormous crowd of people. The dedication was one of the features of the general Columbus Day celebration, which commenced early and continued until the last rocket of the pyrotechnic display had rushed heavenward in a blaze of glory.

BLUNDER OVER FLAGS

The events of the day, including the open-air military and naval mass, the yacht races, the flight of a hydroplane, and patriotic exercises at Marine Park went forward smoothly with one exception. Plans had been made for the presentation of flags by Portuguese residents of Massachusetts. When several thousand Portuguese arrived, however, with seven bands and women attired as Red Cross nurses, the Mayor and other dignitaries had departed.

OCT - 11 - 1917

USE CURLEY EDICTS FOR PROVIDENCE

Mayor's Purity Rules Stolen by Rhode Island City

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14. — Providence has stolen Mayor Curley's stuff and added a few home-made regulations to its theatrical rules. If Boston's Mayor has made the stage of that city pure, the Providence theatrical inspector, Sergeant Richard H. Gamble of the police department, is going to make the stage of this town angelic.

ADDS A FEW EXTRAS

All the good points in the Curley layout of instructions have been incorporated bodily into the Providence list, and several items that the Boston executive forgot to put in his barred zone have been tacked in to make the local rules iron-clad, antiseptic and non-skid. Incidentally, the rules give Sergeant Gamble a fine little job, for all points of doubt are up to his discretion.

Among the things forbidden in Providence theatres are these:

No "plants" may be used in the audience. The stage is the place for the show, police officials believe, and no actor may deliver his lines and execute his business from the audience, or in any part of the house except the stage. Exceptions to this rule may be permitted when Sergeant Gamble gives his written permission.

Skin-tight, one-piece suits for actresses are barred, when the actresses fail to wear other clothes. The one-piece rule is absolute, and even the theatrical inspector has no discretion to offer in this matter.

Bare feet and bare legs are yanked off the free list, unless a special permit is issued by the sergeant. This rule doesn't specify on what grounds the permit may be issued, however.

Muscle dances are absolutely barred. No performer may portray the use of dope by hypodermic injection, eating, inhaling or in any other manner which shows the effect of its use.

All-round vulgarity and profane language must be deleted.

The rules have been posted in all Providence theatres, and Sergeant Gamble is now the busiest member of the force.

50,000 KNEEL IN COLUMBUS DAY CEREMONY

Participate in Open Air Mass
at Dedication of Play-
ground.

PRAY FOR SOLDIERS' SAFETY

Misunderstanding Prevents Flag
Presentation by Portu-
guese.

Nearly 50,000 persons were present yesterday morning at the dedication of Columbus Park, formerly McNary playground, on the Strandway, South Boston, the dedicatory ceremonies consisting of the celebration of an open-air mass by Cardinal O'Connell and the delivering of an address by Mayor Curley.

The observance in the morning included a parade to the new park by 6000 Portuguese, members of organizations from various cities in this state.

Misunderstanding About Flag.

Also, it had been planned that the Portuguese were to present a magnificent silk American flag to the city. Mayor Curley to receive it formally, and that it would be flown from the flagstaff at the park. But an unfortunate misunderstanding regarding the hour for the presentation prevented the carrying out of that feature, and led to indignation at what the Portuguese characterized, yesterday noon, as "Mayor Curley's blunder."

The dedication being practically the only important event in celebration of Columbus day in this city, the enormous crowd gathered early and remained until the ceremonies were finished. Cardinal O'Connell was met at Edward Everett square by a delegation of Knights of Columbus, Bishop Cheverus assembly, fourth degree, and the St. Vincent's file and drum corps of South Boston. They formed an escort of honor and marched to the Strandway, where the cardinal robed for the mass.

Before beginning the mass, which was offered for the welfare and safe return of the soldiers and sailors who have gone abroad, Cardinal O'Connell read the dedicatory prayer. Assisting him in the celebration of the mass were the Rev. Joseph F. Coplinger, permanent rector of St. Augustine's Church, and the Rev. George W. Lyons of the Gate of Heaven Church, both of South Boston. The Rev. Dr. Richard Haberlin, the cardinal's secretary, acted as his

personal assistant. At the consecration of the mass the muffled drums of the St. Vincent's band were sounded.

At the conclusion of the mass Cardinal O'Connell greeted Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley and Capt. W. R. Rush of the Boston Navy Yard. Capt. Rush was accompanied by Capt. Hogan and Col. Hall, the former of the navy and the latter of the marines. Mayor Curley, in his formal address, said, in part:

"As mayor of Boston, and with pleasure and deep gratification, I dedicate this park, which, when completed, will be the greatest playground in America, in honor of the discoverer of the new world, Christopher Columbus.

Monument to Discoverer.

"By his courage and genius he opened a haven for the oppressed and downtrodden of every land and clime, one that will last till the end of time, and continue to be an everlasting monument to his endeavors for and gift to mankind. Under the leadership of the head of the Catholic church in this part of the country, his eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, we gather here today to dedicate this beautiful spot on the shores of the broad Atlantic, whose terrors Columbus braved more than four centuries ago, to be a monument to his name as long as America continues to live and flourish.

We gathered here this morning, one and all, regardless of race, creed or color—as Americans—to honor the name of Columbus, and, under the leadership of his eminence the cardinal, offered prayer for the soldier and sailor boys of America who have given freely of all they have in the cause of liberty and democracy, and prayed with all our hearts for their safety and welfare while abroad on the battlefields of the old world, and for their safe and speedy return to our homes as glorious victors, as conquerors of autocracy and tyranny, and as messengers of freedom, liberty and democracy for all the people of the earth.

"It is pleasing indeed for me to dedicate this playground for the boys and girls of Boston of future generations, to honor the great Christian exemplar and Catholic discoverer, through whose undaunted courage and marvelous genius the old world was linked with the new in a bond that shall never know a cleavage. It is wonderful what a change has been wrought in the history of mankind since that eventful day in the month of October 400 years ago. Today we witness the nations of the ancient world crying and pleading for help from the new. At this hour the sons and descendants of the discoverer of America are hurrying across the high seas in response to the call from the other side of the great Atlantic.

"They are on their way to aid in the cause of human liberty and freedom, that the world might be unshackled from the bonds of autocracy and tyranny forever. Here today let us pray for their quick and glorious victory and a return which will be very soon, bringing home the grateful prayers of the nations of the old world for the deliverance the new world has brought for all mankind."

Portuguese Disappointed.

Other than for the parade, the principal feature of the celebration by the Portuguese was to have been the presentation of the flag. But though the program of the Columbus Park events as printed in the newspapers yesterday morning had stated the presentation would be at 11:15, the committee in charge of the Portuguese observance exercises maintain that they had been

informed at City Hall that it was to be at 12 o'clock.

Consequently, when the parade arrived at the park at the latter hour, there was no city official there to receive the marchers of the flag. The dedicatory ceremonies were over; the mayor had left and the thousands were wending their way homeward. Besides, an American flag was flying at the top of the staff in the park.

The only one with any degree of authority was the caretaker of the park, and he, realizing that a mistake had been made, persuaded Chief Marshal Silva to deliver the flag to him, promising that the banner would be flown tomorrow.

The Portuguese formed their parades at the South Station, and, led by A. A. Silva, William Andrews, Manuel Lima and John Ferrara, marched to South Boston. Of the 6000 in line, nearly half of them were women, a majority of whom wore Red Cross uniforms. Twenty of the prettiest girls carried the large American flag which was to have been presented to the mayor. Seven bands were in line.

While the parade was proceeding toward the park, the time which the newspapers had scheduled for the presentation, 11:15, arrived, and someone suggested substituting another flag temporarily. So Mayor Curley, assisted by Miss Margaret Toland of 168 Dorchester street, mounted the stand alongside the flagstaff and slowly, while the national anthem was being played, raised the banner that practically everybody there believed to be the one presented by the Portuguese societies. Then the crowd began to disperse.

Men Departing Throngs.

While they were streaming away from the park, the parade appeared, coming down Preble street toward the park. Thousands of persons observed them curiously, wondering if they had any connection with some other observance exercises. The Portuguese marched on to the park and after marching around the flagstaff, their bands playing martial airs, they halted. After the occurrence already related, they departed.

OCT 11-1917

ANDREW J. PETERS TO BE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Will Probably Have the Support
of John F. Fitzgerald and the
Good Government Association.

Andrew J. Peters has decided to announce his candidacy for mayor of Boston. His statement declaring the reasons for his candidacy is now in preparation. He made up his mind to become a candidate on Monday night, following a conference with a number of business men at a club in this city.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald will be found on the line for Mr. Peters.

At the same time Fitzgerald has been friendly to the candidacy of Congressman Gallivan.

But it now appears that Mr. Peters has become the logical choice of some of the anti-Curley forces and that he will have the support of the Good Government Association.

Mr. Fitzgerald said last night that he was "only interested in getting together the forces in the city of Boston which opposed Mayor Curley, believing that the present mayor should be defeated."

It appears that the pressure upon Mr. Peters has been so strong within the last few days that he either had "to fish or cut bait." He has been wobbling on the matter for some months, but finally decided to make the running and his announcement may be expected shortly.

CARDINAL HOLDS OPEN-AIR MASS AT COLUMBUS PARK

Many Notables in Civil, Religious and Military Life
Attend Impressive Services on New Strandway,
South Boston—1000 Children Give Greeting
to Prelate



CARDINAL O'CONNELL ARRIVING AT COLUMBUS PARK DEDICATION.

Members of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, formed a double line for the cardinal to pass through as he entered the park. The ceremony marking the dedication was impressive, beginning the observance of the 425th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

A NOTABLE GATHERING

An impressive religious ceremony marked the beginning of the observance yesterday of the 425th anniversary of the discovery of America by the intrepid Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus. Cardinal O'Connell dedicated what will be when completed the largest salt water park in the world, and celebrated mass for the safe return of the sailor and soldier boys of Uncle Sam who are engaged in doing their part in making the world safe for democracy.

The religious ceremony took place on a great reserved space in front of the locker building in what was up to yesterday known as McNary Park, now Columbus Park. The park will reach from the railroad bridge on Columbia road, Dorchester, almost to the head house in Marine Park. Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley, Congressmen, city and State officials, representatives of the army and navy, and many clergymen from various parishes in the archdiocese were the honored guests at the mass celebrated by the cardinal, and at the flag raising which followed the conclusion of the mass. George Shea, a distinguished member of the Canadian parliament, occupied a seat in the front row near Mayor and Mrs. Curley. Captain Rush, com-

mandant of the Charlestown navy yard, and Captain Patrick H. Hourigan represented the navy. Colonel N. H. Hall of the United States Marine Corps represented that branch of the service. An immense throng gathered in the space immediately in front of and on either side of the handsome altar erected by A. P. Nardini, the noted sculptor. The altar and sanctuary were draped with red and gold draperies, and on either side of the background United States flags surmounted the royal Italian coat of arms. Fir trees, palms and potted plants formed the floral decorations.

Children Greet Cardinal

A pleasing incident of the day was the greeting given the cardinal by 1000 children of St. Margaret's parochial

Continued next page

(1) school, Columbia road, Dorchester. The children were placed in rows across the school yard by the Rev. William A. Ryan, pastor of the parish, and the sisters who teach in the school. Each child carried an American flag, and when the cardinal passed the children waved the flags.

About 100 members of Bishop Cheverus Assembly, fourth degree Knights of Columbus, under the leadership of Faithful Navigator Francis J. D. Ferguson, and the boys of St. Vincent's life and drum corps and cadets, greeted the Cardinal at the entrance to the Strandway, and escorted him to the park. Here the Cardinal received the greetings of the clergy of the various South Boston parishes, headed by the Right Rev. George J. Patterson, P. A., rector of St. Vincent's Church; the Rev. Joseph F. Coppinger, permanent rector of St. Augustine's Church, and the Rev. George A. Lyons, rector of Gate of Heaven Church. The Cardinal was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Richard J. Haberlin, his secretary.

Dedication of Park

Just before the beginning of the mass, the Cardinal read the prayers dedicating the park. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Haberlin, Father Coppinger and Father Lyons. Several members of the fourth degree Knights of Columbus, headed by Faithful Captain William R. Connolly, acted as ushers.

The band of the United States Coast Artillery furnished the music prior to the arrival of the Cardinal, beginning with "America" and ending with "The Star Spangled Banner." During the mass the band also furnished the accompaniment to a choir made up of about 300 members of the Knights of Columbus, under the direction of Pio De Luca, leader of the Cathedral choir and supervisor of music in the diocesan parochial schools. The following hymns composed by Cardinal O'Connell were sung by the choir during the mass: "The Cross and the Flag," "God of Our Fathers," "Hymn to the Holy Name," and "Blessing at the End of Mass."

At the end of the mass the Cardinal walked to the entrance to the sanctuary and greeted Mayor Curley and Captain Rush.

The great gathering of people was well handled by Captain John J. Rooney of the City Point police station, and 150 police sergeants and policemen.

The marshal of the parade, A. A. Silva, said that he had led the members of the various Portuguese societies to the park, as he understood, before the appointed time, and he felt indignant that nobody was present to receive the paraders and their flags in the name of the city and State. Mayor Curley, later in the day, during a speech at Marine Park, said that the incident was caused by a "misunderstanding."

The scene at Columbus Park, throughout the mass and the dedicatory exercises, was impressive. It was estimated that nearly 40,000 men, women and children were present, who stood with bared heads, or knelt, while the mass was in progress. An altar had been erected for the celebration of the mass, and near this was the speakers' stand and seats for the invited guests.

Bond Messages From Air

Governor McCall was to have been present to receive a silk Portuguese flag from the Portuguese societies, but as he was in New Hampshire the State was represented by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. Commandant Rush of the navy yard represented the navy.

While Mayor Curley was speaking, before the flag that had been pressed into service in lieu of the one that had not arrived from the Portuguese societies was raised, Lieutenant Godfrey Lowell Cabot, president of the Aero

Club of America, buzzed through the air high over the heads of the thousands of people in a late model hydroplane.

From the machine he threw literature about the second Liberty bond issue and copies of President Wilson's war message. So high in air was Lieutenant Cabot, however, that many of the pamphlets and leaflets were wafted on the breezes into the ocean.

In a speech that was short and to the point J. Philip O'Connell presented Mayor Curley to the great audience. The Mayor's response was as follows:

The Mayor's Address

"This is a most unusual and impressive ceremony that we have participated in today. Here within sight of the monument erected to commemorate the valor and the genius of the revolutionary soldiers—Dorchester Heights—we assemble in another age and in another day, headed by his Eminence, the head of the Catholic church in this section of America, Cardinal O'Connell, to join in prayer without regard to our religious faith, to join as Americans in a prayer led by his Eminence the cardinal for the safe return and the welfare of the American boys who have sailed across the ocean to do their part in this day and age, as their ancestors did in another day and age, that liberty and democracy might be the heritage of mankind the whole world over.

"It is pleasing on this occasion to here dedicate this great playground to the memory of the great Christian exemplar and Catholic discoverer, through whose courage and genius the New World was linked with the Old World; and it is fitting that at this time, when that portion of the Old World that believes in the principle of democracy in appealing for aid to America, that the land discovered and given to the world by Christopher Columbus is the land that today is sending forth her sons to fill the decimated ranks of the French army, of the Belgian army, of the Serbian army, of the Russian army, of the British army, and of the army representative of the great discoverer himself, the Italian army—and all fighting as one for liberty and democracy.

Dividends for Youth

"It is a great pleasure and honor to be permitted here to dedicate this great playground, the future reservoir from which the boys and girls of our community will draw dividends in increased and improved health, and clean and pure recreation, to dedicate it in the name of Columbus.

"And I here declare that this great park, the greatest (when completed) salt water park in the world, shall hereafter be known as Columbus Park, in memory of the discoverer of America, through whose genius and courage the new world became linked with the old, and through which in our day the new world is to settle, and settle rightly, the problems that beset humanity, the problems of the whole world."

Shortly after the departure of the Mayor and others from the park a parade of Portuguese men and woman appeared. Their leader, A. A. Silva, said they numbered 7000 and that they had seven bands. They brought with them a flag, 12x20 feet, and a small silk flag, which they planned to give Governor McCall to place in the hall of flags at the State House.

Portuguese Indignant

When it was learned that the events, including the flag-raising, which had been scheduled for 11:15 a. m., had taken place Mr. Silva expressed great indignation and censured the Mayor for not remaining until the Portuguese had arrived.

Later in the day, at the Marine Park patriotic observances, Mayor Curley stated that he had received the flag, and that it would be placed at the

peak of the Columbus Park flag-pole, also that the incident was due to a "misunderstanding."

J. Philip O'Connell, who was Mayor Curley's personal representative in arranging the plans for yesterday's mass and other Columbus Day observances at South Boston, expressed regret that the 5000 to 7000 members of Portuguese societies did not arrive at Columbus Park in time for the mass and flag raising.

Thousands of people attended the patriotic exercises at Marine Park in the afternoon at which children in folk dances and Roger W. Babson, the statistician, with an address on "Pan-Americanism," played the leading roles.

Before Mayor Curley introduced Mr. Babson squads of young girls gave folk dances on the green in front of the speakers' stand. A military band played music suitable for the dancing, including "Rory O'Moore" and "Joan of Arc." The children received much applause. Their teachers directed the dancing, which was closely observed by Mayor Curley and others.

Babson on Pan-Americanism

When Mr. Babson was introduced he made a direct appeal to the children by giving them the Spanish words for Christopher Columbus — "Christobal Colon."

In a visit to Panama in 1916 Mr. Babson met Dr. Porros, President of Panama. President Porros said to him at the time, "Owing to Panama's convenience to all the countries of North, South and Central America, the people of my country welcome to Panama conventions of all kinds, but if the good men and women of the United States want truly to help Latin America, they should not attempt to proselytize our people. Latin America is a solid Catholic country and must be helped through the Catholic church. Talk with our priests, confer with our bishops, go to Rome if necessary, but don't tell our people that our religion is no good. If those people of your great United States now hope to bring about Pan-Americanism they must work through the Catholic church."

Mr. Babson praised Boston businessmen and certain banks for extending credit and good to South America.

In conclusion he said that the lesson of Columbus is courage, first of all, and then ideas. In the days of Columbus, land was wanted; now ideas are needed.

ITALIANS ON PARADE

March to Public Garden and Cathedral, Where Speeches Are Made at Statues of Washington and Columbus

After a street parade, Italian speakers yesterday eulogized Christopher Columbus and George Washington, in exercises held at the statue of Washington in the Public Garden and the statue of Columbus in the grounds of the Catholic cathedral on Washington street. The speakers were the Rev. Enrico Sartorio, curate of the Old North Church, and Francesco Macaluso. Tio Tromoduccio and Giovanni Buffalino laid a wreath on the statue of Washington.

Boston Catholics were criticized by the Rev. Mr. Sartorio; and Professor Mollica paid his respects to Mayor Curley, charging that the Mayor had ignored the Italians in their celebration of Columbus Day.

A wreath was laid at the base of the Columbus statue by Anastasio Giuseppe and Cusinotta Carmelo.

Portuguese Parade Made Arrival Late

Mayor Disowns Any Intended Discourtesy to Visitors Who Found Ceremony Over at So. Boston

Several well-known gentlemen and some obscure ones, including Mayor James M. Curley, A. A. Silva, Frank Ferreira and William Andreas of Cambridge, spent part of today trying to explain just why it was that some 7000 Portuguese were disappointed yesterday when they arrived at the Strandway with a flag which they were to raise, all too late for the ceremony of raising it, the official party having gone home from the Columbus Day celebration.

Portuguese residents of Boston and surrounding towns are waiting with considerable interest the clearing up of the mystery of the lost flag-raising, as there is, in many quarters, a feeling that the 7000 were slighted by Mayor Curley, although the latter insists that there was no such intent.

Had Parade of Own

Investigation conducted by The Record today has indicated beyond doubt that the 7000, with seven bands and the large and handsome flag, arrived at the Strandway, where the Cardinal had been holding mass, about two and one-half hours after they had been scheduled to arrive, and that before they did finally repair to the place in question they took part in a little three-mile parade of their own through the business streets of Boston, although they were an hour late in starting from the South Station.

A prominent Portuguese, who for apparent reasons prefers not to have his name used, stated today that the reason for the delay was attributable to the laxity of the committee of arrangements, and that one reason for the laxity was that the committee had too much to do.

The 7000 members of the Portuguese contingent assembled at the South Station, into which some of their numbers arrived, and, although they had been told at the Mayor's office to be at the scene of the celebration at

9.45, they did not start from the station until past that hour.

Took Long Way

Scorning the easy and short cut afforded either by the Summer st. extension or by Dorchester ave., the 7000, with one band to each 1000 playing, and with William Andreas and other members of the committee, with acting Portuguese Consul Cammillo Camara riding in barouches, the parade started for the Strandway by a route of their own.

And at about the instant that the solemn hush came upon the kneeling assembly at the Strandway, as the Cardinal solemnized the mass, the 7000 were turning the corner of Summer and Washington sts. headed south for Dover on their way to South Boston.

The route they chose was something

more than two miles further than they had any need to go

Whether or not here lurked in the mind of any committeeman the thought that a late arrival might be more impressive, a plan which has been successfully carried out more than once by a prominent and successful Bostonian, does not appear.

If such a plan did actuate those in charge it miscarried, for they ran it too fine. When the 7000 did halt at the Strandway not only was the whole celebration over but practically everybody had gone.

At the Mayor's office today it was stated that Chief Marshal Silva of the Portuguese contingent had agreed to the plans as carried out yesterday morning. One of the societies did arrive on time. It was stated the Mayor, in spite of an appointment at Marine Park, spent some time chasing from the North to the South stations looking for the 7000 in order to arrange a special flag raising. That he did not find them is said to be due that they were at that time parading the South End.

OCT - 10 - 1917

SCHOOLS TO BE HEATED AT LAST

Committee Acts at Once on Curley's Ultimatum—Lee Writes Mayor

"USUAL HEATING RULES IN FORCE," HE SAYS

The Boston School Committee has at last come forward with the announcement that all school buildings throughout the city are to be heated from now until next spring. This announcement was made following the ultimatum issued by Mayor Curley yesterday that if the school buildings were not kept at a sufficiently warm temperature to protect the health of the students, he should take it upon himself to dismiss the children from their studies and close the school buildings.

Mayor Curley conferred yesterday afternoon with Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Health Commissioner, and learned from him that he had communicated with Dr. William H. Devine, medical director of the schools, and had been informed that "all school buildings where children are in atten-

dance are heated and will so remain during the winter season."

Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Curley, following the publication of the latter's ultimatum in the newspapers, in which he stated that the usual rules for heating the school buildings are now in force. The School Committee had admitted, however, that the Committee had adopted a policy last June to aid in the conservation of fuel during the moderate weather, and that as a result of this, the starting of the furnaces in many of the school buildings had been delayed. Following is the letter of Mr. Lee to the Mayor:—

"I see in this morning's paper that you have written to Health Commr. Francis X. Mahoney as follows:

"Reports received at this office would indicate that a continuance of the system recently inaugurated by the School Department of discontinuing the fires, and permitting pupils to remain in cold rooms till conditions become unbearable, must unquestionably result in illness." And I see that you have asked Dr. Mahoney to investigate the effect upon the health of the community of the above supposed policy.

"In order to save unnecessary trouble on the part of yourself and Commr. Mahoney I think I ought to inform you that the School Department has not inaugurated any system such as you describe. It is true that the School Committee last June adopted a policy of saving coal during the warm weather, and that as a result of that policy the starting of fires in the furnaces of the school buildings was somewhat delayed.

"At present, however, the usual rules for heating the buildings are in force. With the consent of the other members of the School Committee I gave orders to that effect to the school-house custodian a week ago last Monday. The School Committee has also told the business agent, Mr. Keough, to secure the delivery of coal as soon as possible in those buildings for which he had not yet been able to obtain a supply. In these buildings or any others which at any time it is impossible to heat, it is, in the opinion of the School Committee, advisable that the schools shall be dismissed."

OCT - 11 - 1917

Ishii Thankful For Greeting to Missioners Here

Mayor Curley received today a letter of thanks from Count Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, who has just returned to Washington after touring the country at the head of the Japanese Mission.

In his letter the Count, speaking of the reception and entertainment in Boston, says:—

"The occasion stands out significantly in the records of the present visit of our's, and the impressions and message which we will take back to the Japanese Nation will add another manifestation of friendship to those strong evidences which happily testify to the relations of Japan with America."

CARDINAL WILL HELP DEDICATE COLUMBUS PARK

**Exercises on Oct. 12, When
Governor and Mayor
Will Attend**

Columbus Day will officially be celebrated by the city tomorrow, when Columbus Park in the Strandway, South Boston, is dedicated with patriotic exercises and a military mass by Cardinal O'Connell.

Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley will be among the speakers at the exercises to follow the mass at 10.30 a.m.

An open-air altar has been arranged in the park, and special seats have been arranged for the invited guests and the clergymen of the Peninsular district.

Knights of Columbus

A delegation of 300 members of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, and delegations from other Catholic societies, will escort the Cardinal to the park and remain for the service.

Pio De Luca, director of the Cathedral choir, will direct an augmented choir, and the hymns of the Cardinal will be played by the Coast Artillery Band.

Miss Mary C. Toland will unfurl a silk Old Glory presented to Mayor Curley by the Portuguese societies of America and a Portuguese flag will be presented Gov. McCall for the Hall of Flags at the State House.

While the entire gathering is singing "The Star Spangled Banner," Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot of the Aero Club of America will fly over the park and drop copies of President Wilson's war proclamation and circulars relating to the necessity of purchasing Liberty Bonds.

Yacht Parade

In the afternoon the children will be entertained by folk dancing and patriotic singing, Prof. John A. O'Shea being in charge.

An illuminated yacht parade of about 100 boats will be held in the evening and searchlights from the fireboats will play on the decorated craft as they sail about the bay.

A band concert and moving picture show will be given in the new park and the celebration will end with a display of fireworks.

Several Italian organizations will celebrate the day, while others will omit their annual observance of the landing of their countryman.

At 2.30 p.m. many organizations will assemble on the North End Park and parade through the streets of the North End to the Columbus statue in front of the Cathedral, where an address will be delivered by Francisco Macaluso.

On the Common

The parade will then move to the Common, where a patriotic address will be delivered by Rev. Enrico Sartorio at the Washington statue.

The Society Liguria will parade in the evening and will march to Berkeley Hall, where a banquet will be served with Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and Congressman Tague as the special guests and speakers.

OCT - 17 - 1917

SHINE PARLOR GIRLS RESENT CURLEY'S SLAM

Just ask any of the much talked of and truly abused "lady bootblack" on Bromfield st. just what they think of the Mayor and his latest ordinance—I'm afraid they'll tell you his honor is "full of coke." That's just what they told a reporter today and proceeded to back up their statements forcibly.

"Why don't the Mayor come down here so he'll know what he's talking about?" asked Miss Harriet Duffy, manager. "He's insulted us, and we're not going to stand it. He talks about the 'moral conditions'—I guess there's just as much morals in a perfectly respectable shoe parlor as in lots of places the Mayor knows more about."

"If His Honor's worrying so much about girls' working conditions in Boston, why don't he tackle the right places. We've worked everywhere, and this is the best place we ever struck. We earn good money, our work is easy, and our 'moral conditions' don't worry us none. If he'd come down, and look us over, he'd change his mind about this establishment."

"I've a million dollar company in back of me," declared O. C. Ford, proprietor of the parlor, "and if the Mayor doesn't apologize for the insults he's offered my girls and my establishment, I'll sue him."

OCT - 13 - 1917

WORTH REMEMBERING

How characteristic of Mayor Curley to try to cut the school coal appropriation and then bid for political capital by denouncing the School Committee when it tries to save coal. It is this two-spot, pin-head, double-faced, cheap kind of politics that is the matter with Boston, and we ought to throw it off. It may be tolerable though unwelcome in ordinary times, but it certainly is not the gauge of government needed in a time of world crisis.

On the subject of the schools, please remember this:—

The Boston School Committee is an intelligent and responsible body, quite as solicitous for the welfare of the children of Boston and as competent to safeguard that welfare as is the present Mayor or any of his henchmen.

Moreover, it has at its command an administrative machinery fully as intelligent, honorable and devoted as any at the command of the Mayor.

When the Mayor undertakes to discredit the School Committee it may fairly be assumed that the Committee is right and that the Mayor is playing to the galleries. The presumption should always run in the Committee's favor in a matter falling within its field of responsibility.

OCT - 12 - 1917

Mr. Peters Enters

The strength of Andrew J. Peters' candidacy in our mayoralty race is the fact that in his whole view of public affairs and political administration he is almost precisely Mr. Curley's opposite. If Mayor Curley is to be defeated for re-election it is essential that the candidate to oppose him shall be as dissimilar as possible. Under that consideration Mr. Peters qualifies.

Both of these men have been before the public eye in positions of trust. Both have served in important political office. Both may be judged on their records. Both may be judged on the issues they emphasize. If this city is ready to shelve Mr. Curley and the type of city government for which he stands, then it is wise and logical to go to the opposite end of the lane, and select as his successor not a mitigation of practicality in politics, but select rather a man of large calibre, a man of broad conceptions in matters of government, and a man whose administration promises to bring fame instead of notoriety to Boston.

The recent Finance Commission investigation cast a certain amount of light upon the Curley idea of city government; but the vulnerable point in Mr. Curley's candidacy is far less the point suggested by such inquiry, lacking proved and specific conclusion, than it is his failure to enhance in any respect or degree the importance of Boston among the country's great cities.

Boston is entitled to a large place in national understanding, as a great city with great opportunities—opportunities to be magnified tremendously by the surge of events succeeding the war and in the war days themselves. To grasp such opportunities Boston needs statesmanlike leadership. This is the type of leadership which Mr. Peters promises. The city must choose either to go ahead and take its proper place as a metropolis, or lag alone in mediocrity and obscurity.

OCT - 1917

Few people seem to realize it, but Andrew J. Peters, often referred to as a highbrow, is the man who put a stop to the cruelly long hours which salesgirls were forced to work in the stores some years ago. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald also claims that many more humane acts embellish his record in public office.

WANTS TO FIGHT FOR THE U. S. A.

So. Boston Veteran
in British Army
Seeks Transfer



ROBERT M'INNES.

Revere young man wounded three times in 18 months' fighting with the King's Regiment of Liverpool. He now wants to be released to fight under the Stars and Stripes.

In a British military hospital in South Devon, England, nursing his third wound received in 18 months in the trenches, "Bob" McInnes, a South Boston boy, who later lived in Revere, is yearning for a chance to fight under the Stars and Stripes with the boys from his own homeland.

CURLEY ACTS

The warmth of that burning spark of real patriotism in one wounded Yankee has radiated across the sea to Mayor Curley in Boston City Hall, to Ambassador Page in the American Embassy in London, to the battlefields of the western front in France, and to the British recruiting mission in Boston. Mayor Curley will try to have "private" "Bob" McInnes of the King's Liverpool Regiment re-patriated and transferred to General Pershing's American Expeditionary army in France to fight for the U. S. A.

"Bob" McInnes went to England nearly three years ago and enlisted as a Canadian British subject. According to official notice received by his parents, he was wounded for the third time July 21 by a gun-shot which shattered his left hand.

Last Tuesday Mrs. McInnes received the following letter of appeal from him, which without any frills lays bare what Mayor Curley calls the "true American patriotism which is genuine and inspiring and of which every American should be proud":

In Hospital

V. A. Hospital, Sharpitor, Salcombe, South Devon, Eng.,

Sept. 20, 1917.

"Dear Mother—Just a few lines to let you know how I am. I am feeling pretty well now. My hand is better but I am troubled with my heart. They give me medicine and say they think my heart is all right but my nerves have been battered up from being at the front.

"I suppose it won't be long now before I will have to go to France again. I do hate it for I know what it is out there.

"I wouldn't mind going if they would only give me a chance to fight for my own country now. I've fought for England 18 months in France and it does break my heart to think I can't be with our boys as I think it my honor to fight for the Stars and Stripes the same as it is for the boys out here to fight for their country. You know that blood is thicker than water and I do hope when I leave here they will grant me a transfer into our army.

"If you have sent my birth papers it will help a lot, as I think I will go to London on my 10 days' leave and see what I can do.

"If I were to be killed you would know nothing about it, but if I were in the American army you would be taken care of in regard to me. Now do what you can for me about getting a transfer if I fail.

Longs for U. S. Army

"Get John B— to write to Ambassador Page in London and ask him to do a favor by getting me transferred, as I know it can be done. I have a good character in this army, have been congratulated by the general for doing good work at the front and I could do the same for our country, which I long to be with.

"Don't delay in this matter, because when I'm in France there is no hope. I may be in England two months. If John B— or some other public man writes to Ambassador Page in London, he will do it for me, I know.

"Then when the war is finished, if I live, I can go home with our boys again. Don't forget it will take about a month to do it, so don't delay. I don't want to die here and not let you know. I have nothing against the army here. It's fine, but you know—every man for his own country.

"Now remember, time is precious, Mom dear, that's all I ask of you and I hope you will not forget. This is all for the present, hoping this letter will find you and Dad in the best of health.

"From your loving son.

"BOB M'INNES.

"P. S. I send my best love to all, hoping we may see each other again. Write to the address on the top of this letter."

ST. JAMES' PARISH REUNION TONIGHT

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and many State and city officials will be present at the annual reunion tonight of past and present members of St. James' Parish, South End, to be held in Hibernian building, Dudley street, Roxbury. In order to accommodate the big crowd, the Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell, pastor of the parish, has engaged the four halls in the building. The Rev. Robert E. Lee, assistant at St. James', is in charge of the arrangements.

MURRAY A MAYORALTY POSSIBILITY

Would Have Fitz-
gerald Support if
Properly Backed

The latest move in the mayoralty situation centres around the possible candidacy of Postmaster William F. Murray. Former Mayor Fitzgerald made it known yesterday that he would support Mr. Murray if the anti-Curley forces could be concentrated on his candidacy.

TREND TOWARD FITZGERALD

In this event, Postmaster Murray is willing to make the fight. There is hardly a doubt but that the general trend is toward the ex-Mayor as the strongest possible candidate in the field against Mayor Curley. But it is by no means in evidence that he could secure a clear field with the solid backing of all the anti-Curley forces.

In any event Mr. Fitzgerald's support will be an important factor. He is of the opinion that either Postmaster Murray or former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters can win.

For Harmony Conference

It will be some weeks probably before the lineup is finally determined, since no papers can be taken out until after the State election. There is some talk about a conference to settle upon a candidate against Mayor Curley. One suggestion is that James J. Storrow call all the candidates together and let them agree upon one of the number. Any other attempt to get anti-Curley forces together would suit in long bickering with a doubt to any final decision being arrived.

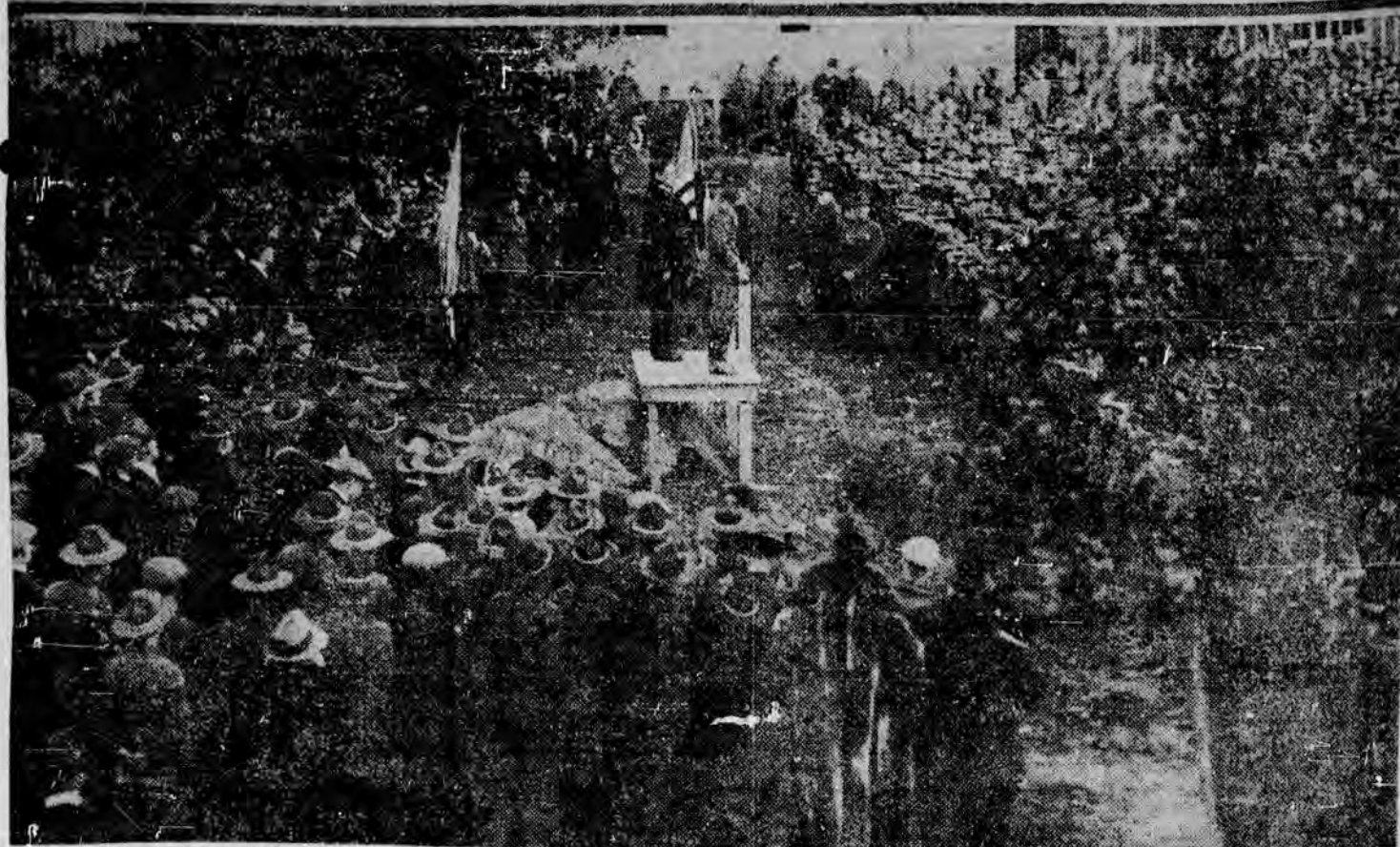
PROPERLY SETTLED

It is officially announced that the schoolhouses of Boston will no longer suffer refrigeration at the whim of the clerk of the weather. Coal has been found and provided to keep the temperature of their rooms at the point of health and comfort.

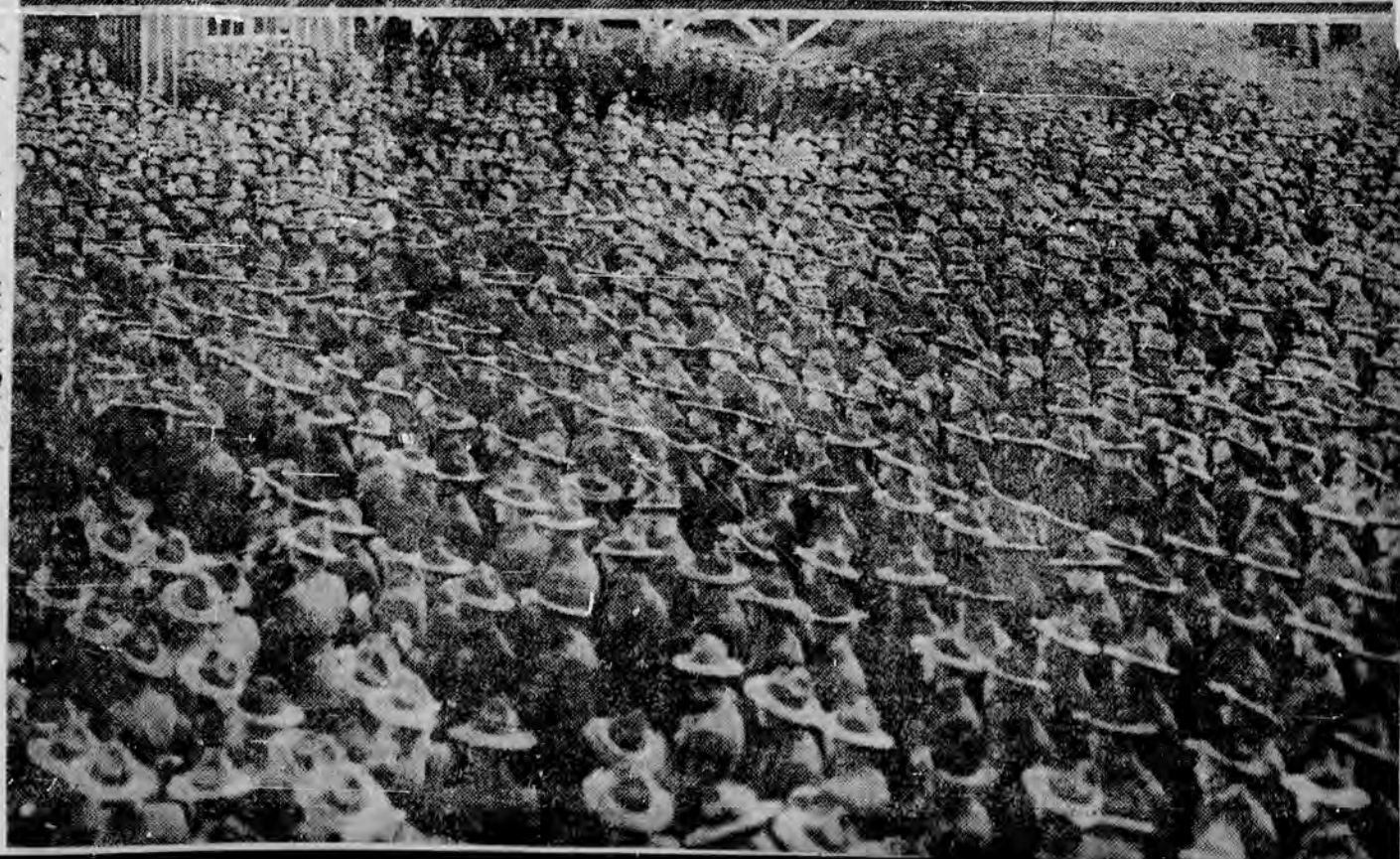
Thus is happily settled a conflict of opinion which should never have arisen. It is seen that the proper and customary heating of our schoolhouses is entirely practicable, and that it is unnecessary to cut off the sessions and send the children home to get warm.

This photograph, made at Camp Devens at Ayer, shows the boys in whom Boston has the deepest interest and confidence and pride assembled to listen to an address by Mayor James M. Curley. Photo by International Film Service.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE 301ST INFANTRY,



"BOSTON'S OWN," AT HOME FOR PARA



AMERICAN OCT. 13 - 1917

GIRL BOOTBLACKS OPPOSED BY MAYOR

Will Ask Council to Pass An Ordinance Forbidding Their Employment

It is probable that the young girl bootblacks who have lately sprung up in several sections of Boston, doubtless as one of the results of the shortage of male help, will soon have to leave the business. The appearance of half a dozen young girls in an establishment on Bromfield st. has caused much comment.

Mayor Curley will present the following message and ordinance at the next meeting of the City Council on Monday, Oct. 22:—

"Within the limits of the city of Boston no female person less than 21 years of age shall engage in the trade of bootblackening, and no person shall employ any such female in such trade."

"It has come to my attention," said Mayor Curley, "that several boot-black parlors, so-called, are employing girls and young women to black boots. The unfitness of such an occupation for young girls is hardly open to argument and it seems unnecessary to enlarge upon the possible dangers, from the standpoint of public morals, of allowing them to be so employed."

"Section 17 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Laws, as amended by Chapter 242 of the General Acts of 1916, provides that the Mayor and Aldermen may make regulations relative to the exercise of the trade of bootblackening by minors and may prohibit such trade, and in order that this evil may be checked at its inception, so far as is within the power of the city, I recommend the passage of the new ordinance."

ORNAMENT VS. UTILITY

The figures compiled by our neighbor, The Traveler, showing the oratorical industry of Mr. Curley during the present year clearly point to the need of a revision in our plan of city administration. No man can find time to make 678 speeches in nine months, before an aggregate of 200,000 persons representing a great variety of localities, occasions and interests, and concurrently devote to the administrative duties of the Mayoralty the degree of intensive mind power that they deserve. Merely to distribute his august presence impartially and with due tact among so many invitations, to say nothing of the labor of celebration in the composition of so many gems of discourse, would tax any but an extraordinary capacity.

Ought we not to borrow a lesson

from the French Republic and provide one official to do the talking, the glad-handing and the posing for photographs, one man of exceptional pulchritude and digestion to frequent the banquets, ride in state with the

visiting missions, and appear in glory on the reviewing stands; and another to attend day by day to the managerial tasks?

One of the virtues of the city manager plan is its separation of executive from ornamental functions. It leaves the technically equipped administrator free to see that the streets are kept clean, the pavements well laid, the parks fittingly used, and the revenues employed to yield an honest and adequate return for the taxpayers' money. Whether we realize it or not, these are, after all, the important things in local government. No doubt it is agreeable to have our Mayor dine or dance or sing with us, and bestow upon us, at frequent occasions, the verbal bouquets of his lively fancy. But we need more substantial products of his ability, particularly at a time like this.

Until after election we may not expect the constructive to eclipse the ornamental tendency in our Mayor. And then?

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Tom Giblin has changed his mind. Several weeks ago the East Boston performer announced that he would take out papers for the City Council. What a merry fight will be on in East Boston, with Councillor Al Wellington, Tom Coffey and Giblin opposing each other in the same district!

Friends of Mayor Curley are talking of starting a movement to oust Tom Ball, an "investigator" for the Finance Committee, from his recently acquired position as inspector for the U. S. Provost Marshal in Ward 19. The Finance Committee's representative must investigate the work of the local board in that district, but the Mayor's friends can't understand why he should hold down two public jobs.

Dan Sullivan, clerk of works of the Schoolhouse Commission, leaned back too far in a tilting office chair at a meeting of the commission in the Annex last Saturday morning, causing the iron casting on the bottom to break and permit him to fall backwards. His head struck on a radiator and because he was stunned by the blow, a hurry call was sent for an ambulance. Before the ambulance arrived, however, he was revived and being attended by a physician, after which he was sent home, more scared than hurt.

Mike O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, still insists that there is a fine chance for the Democratic party this year, but when he was asked in City Hall Saturday what they have a fine chance to get, he only smiled and walked away.

Mayor Curley left Saturday noon for the Berkshires and will not return to the Hub until Tuesday morning. It is the first week-end he and his family are spending away from home for many weeks.

HOW TO BEAT CURLEY

Mayor Curley's re-election is rapidly becoming assured, not so much by his own astuteness as by the futility of the opposition forces. The Good Government Association which, by virtue of circumstances, has become the only organized force against the Curley machine, is suffering paralysis under the notion that its function is not to put a candidate into the field but merely to set the seal of its approval on that one of the self-appointed candidates themselves who seems to it best fitted for the office. Curley can't be beaten by any such tactics as that. In the first place, no satisfactory candidate is going into the race without much urging and the certainty of the whole-hearted support of the Good Government Association. The type of candidate who will of his own volition enter a free for all fight, the inevitable result of which would be an easy Curley victory, is not going to be satisfactory either to the Good Government Association or to the citizens of Boston. In the second place, Curley is pretty sure to win against a divided field. He and his organization are bending their best efforts to keep out of the fight any candidate who will encroach upon the Curley strength. If there be several candidates in the field, as is likely while the Good Government Association follows its present policy, the probability is that they will divide among themselves the anti-Curley vote, thus destroying any possible chance of a Curley defeat.

It isn't yet too late to save the situation; but pretty vigorous action will be required. Such action should take the form which has been so successful in New York in previous years. We suggest that the Good Government Association at once form a committee of, say, 100 members, drawn from all parts of the city and comprising its most public spirited citizens, which committee should proceed to choose a candidate for Mayor and the necessary candidates for the Council and should then conduct on their behalf the strongest campaign possible. Therein lies, we believe, the most effective way of meeting the present situation. It has proved successful in coping with the much more difficult conditions of New York; it is basically sound in that it brings together the prominent and influential men of the city and it meets the objection heretofore urged against Good Government candidates that they have been selected by a small and unrepresentative group of rich men.

Isn't this the time to do it?

MR. PETERS ENTERS BOSTON MAYORALTY

Former Assistant Secretary of
United States Treasury and
Former Member of Congress
in Field Against Mayor Curley

Andrew J. Peters, former member of Congress and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is a candidate for Mayor of Boston. Mr. Peters, after weeks of delay, in which he has canvassed most carefully the entire municipal situation, last night announced that he proposed to contest the election with Mayor James M. Curley. Congressman James A. Gallivan is still in the field. Time and again he has announced that he proposes to remain a factor in the contest but political circles still hear rumors that he will not go before the people on Dec. 18 next. Andrew J. Peters is known to have said that he would not be a candidate against Mr. Curley with a divided field.

Formal indorsement of the candidacy of Mr. Peters on the part of the Good Government Association may be expected very soon. It is declared to be entirely possible that the Good Government Association influence and that of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald may be brought to bear to the end that Congressman Gallivan remain in the contest really in the interest of Mr. Peters. It all depends as whether or not that course would be thought best for the Good Government candidate.

In his formal statement announcing his candidacy for the mayoralty, Mr. Peters presents himself on a platform pledging the wise expenditure of money, the conserving of the city's resources, to be of all possible aid to the United States Government in the present crisis, just and impartial treatment of all employees of the city and the abolition of machine political methods in city government.

Mr. Peters is well known by the people of Boston, and received the suffrages of a considerable proportion of the community when he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature and four times to the national house from the Eleventh Congressional District. He has proved himself to be a natural vote-getter, and that qualification as well as his public record as a servant of the people commended him, undoubtedly, to the Good Government Association. It is interesting to compare the political prowess of Mr. Peters and Mr. Curley.

Attorney Lee M. Friedman last night in a public letter asked the Good Government Association to call a conference of the anti-Curley leaders of all elements in Boston that they might select the most available man to go before the public. This letter was written before Mr. Peters' announcement was made. Mr. Friedman urged

that all interested in the welfare of the city unite this year and defeat the present administration.

The formal announcement of Mr. Peters says:

"I stand for a wise expenditure of the public money. A modern city demands liberal treatment, not mere retrenchment. But what we most need is to obtain the worth of a dollar for every dollar we expend. The principle was never so important as at the present time when every dollar wasted puts us just so far behind in our backing of the war, and just so far below where we should be when peace comes again and our soldiers return.

"I stand for a just treatment of employees. During my three years' service as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, I came into intimate contact with public servants throughout the country. I believe from my own experience that a man in public service is not only willing, but anxious to serve to the utmost of his ability. But nothing so much discourages him as the fear that politics and not merit will be the test of his services. When I am Mayor, no man who works faithfully shall lose his job. Every man shall have the opportunity for advancement his service merits.

"I stand for something constructive. The time has come to overthrow machine rule, and to take a step forward toward better administration. From time to time during the campaign I shall point out where there is certainty of improvement. My one underlying hope will be to unite in this common effort toward better things the entire community, without regard to party, race or social condition. This is what we need and it is only in this broad spirit that anything of permanent value can be attained. Then when our soldiers return they will find that we too have played our part in this crisis through which we all are pulling; and when we meet them with pride, they on their part will not be ashamed of the city from which they went forth."

OCTOBER 15 - 1917

BOSTON TO HAVE LECTURE BUREAU

Municipal Activities of Various
Departments of City to Be
Placed Before People in
Series of Illustrated Talks

As four years of administration by James M. Curley as Mayor of Boston draw to a close, he is preparing to render to the people of the city an account of his stewardship. To that end a Boston Lecture Bureau of Municipal Activities, Historical and Educational, has been established at City Hall, and the department heads

and superintendents are getting ready for a campaign of education in the line of municipal activities.

John J. Toomey, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, is the chairman of the committee which is arranging the organization and mapping out the work of the municipal lecture bureau. Rupert S. Carven, budget commissioner, is the secretary of the committee. The other members of the committee are Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners; Daniel Sennot, deputy chief of the Fire Department; Thomas Jordan of the bureau of milk inspection of the Department of Health, and John Galway of the Boston Fire Department.

Mayor Curley believes that the people of Boston, as a rule, know very little of what their city Government does. He has said with certain exceptions the press does not lend itself to the publication of constructive municipal news. For that reason, he holds, the people of Boston are but meagerly informed as to the various municipal activities to support which they are taxed.

The Lecture Bureau of Boston's Municipal Activities is an organization of the heads of city departments, prepared to respond to invitations from church, social, civic, school, and all clubs and societies desiring interesting illustrated talks on the constructive work of all branches of the city of Boston. These lectures are to be illustrated with stereopticon views.

"There is absolutely no charge for the lectures," said one member of the committee. "The aim of the Mayor is to acquaint the people of Boston with the work of their municipal departments. It is surprising how little, comparatively, some department heads and chiefs in departments in Boston know about the work of the other departments. That was disclosed the other day when we all had a talk about the enterprise. The real worth of the proposition was soon made apparent. We found that if we realized so little about the real magnitude of the activities of a great city corporation such as is Boston, how little, indeed, must be the knowledge of the average citizen of affairs municipal."

Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities of the United States have from time to time prepared manuals showing something of the activities of their various departments, these publications being made available for free distribution, usually through funds donated by civic organizations or individuals interested in developing such knowledge among the people.

The City Planning Board will be able to present a most interesting series of lectures and entertainments on what it has done, is doing and is proposing to do in Boston. The lecturers for this department will be its chairman, Ralph Adams Cram, and Attorney John J. Walsh. Some of the illustrated topics to be offered for free presentation to the people for their instruction are "Present Intricate Problems," "Housing Conditions That Are a Detriment to the City Advancement," "Better Homes Make Better

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Citizens," "Social and Economic Advantages of a City Plan," "Importance of Adequate Recreation Facilities, Parks, Playgrounds," "Neighborhood Centers," "Municipal Markets," "Investment Value of City Planning," "Streets and Transportation," "Zoning and Districting," "Circumferential and Radial Thoroughfares," "Shade Trees," "Main Streets," and "Terminals."

The election department will have as its lecturers, Chairman Toomey and Commissioner Frank Seiberlich of the Board of Election Commissioners. These men will tell the voters and all the citizens how to register, what registration means, the rules regulating voting and something of the general election laws as well as something of naturalization with reference to suffrage.

Rupert S. Carven, the budget commissioner, is to talk to the people in popular vein about the financial departments of the city, telling them where the money comes from, how the assessing is done, the disbursements of the various departments, the planning for the year's financial operations in the new segregated budget and something of where the millions of dollars go in the course of a year.

Other departments, the fire, library, printing, park, and recreation, public works, schoolhouse, weights and measures and wire departments are all preparing interesting statistical and illustrated lectures on their work. Leo B. Reilly, engineer in charge, is to discuss the Strandway and Old Harbor improvements.

Charles B. Woolley, sealer of weights and measures, is to tell the people how the city protects them and secures their getting full weight and measure when they go to the stores, shops and offices to buy for the household.

Joseph J. Norton, superintendent of the sanitary and street-cleaning service, will lecture on the work of keeping the streets clean and keeping the dust down. He will be able to show the people something of the problem with which he contends with Boston's 400 miles of macadam streets and its 60-odd miles of old-fashioned dust-collecting, worn-out, granite-block pavement.

WASHINGTON STREET REPAVING IS TO BEGIN

OC 7-18-1917
Contractor Bernard E. Grant is preparing to begin the repaving of Washington Street from Court Avenue to Beach Street, through the downtown retail shopping district shortly after midnight next Monday morning. It is the contractor's plan, under direction of Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the Department of Public Works, to do much of the Washington Street repaving at night. This can be done all the more easily because there will be no street traffic at those hours and the wood blocks can be laid very rapidly and completed sections thrown open to traffic with no delay.

It is expected by Commissioner Murphy that the paving between Winter Street and Temple Place will start

early Monday morning and be completed within 48 hours. The wood block has been piled up on the sidewalks in Washington Street, so as to be ready for the pavers when the old wood block is ripped up and carted away. There will be no need to lay any base in Washington Street, as a good eight-inch concrete base was laid when the original wood blocks were placed on the street. The block which is now to be ripped up was of gum wood. The new block is the long-leaf yellow pine, the kind of wood experience has shown to be the best for street paving purposes.

BOSTON WOMEN IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Pans for Week of Oct. 28 Made
at Meeting Held at the City
Hall

Six women were named to have charge of the Boston food campaign during the National Food Week commencing Oct. 28, at a meeting of the women's committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety in City Hall, today. Miss Mary A. Barr, chairman of the committee, will supervise the work and the division leaders are: Mrs. Sydney Dreyfus, Mrs. Robert A. Woods, to lead the campaign in the settlement centers; Mrs. James N. Gookin, Mrs. William N. Irving for school centers and clubs, Mrs. Gustina Solari and Miss Louise De Ferari.

The work will be grouped under eight districts of Greater Boston. These are East Boston, South Boston, North End, West End, South End, Roxbury, Brighton, Dorchester and Hyde Park, Roslindale and West Roxbury. Divisional chairmen will be appointed and the week is expected to be a success.

Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons, and a member of the State Food Commission, spoke at the meeting. She said that many women consider their food conservation work done when they have canned all they can and preserved the rest. This is not so, she said, as the main conservation must be in knowing what to cook and how to cook it so that the greatest amount of food may be released for export and for the armies of the Allies.

Mrs. William M. Wheeler, urged the householder to read the retail market news bulletins as issued by the United States Bureau of Markets. By doing this, she said, the consumer would be able to learn of the cheapest and best food each day.

COLUMBUS DAY ACTS PROTESTED

Dedication of Strandway, a Public Park of City of Boston,
With a Roman Catholic Mass
Meets With Objections

Appropriation of Boston's annual observance of Columbus Day for sectarian rather than historical purposes, was criticized today by citizens who objected to the dedication of Columbus Park, a public recreation ground on the South Boston Strandway, with a Roman Catholic mass celebrated by William, Cardinal O'Connell.

Especially critical of the South Boston exercises were the Rev. Henry C. Sartorio, assistant rector of Christ Episcopal Church the Old North Church), and Prof. D. Mollica, honorary president of the Sons of Sicilian Vespers, both of whom participated in the separate Columbus Day exercises held in Boston on Friday by the Italians of the city. The Italians, 3000 strong, marched from North End Park and conducted exercises at the George Washington monument in the public gardens and at the Christopher Columbus monument at the Holy Cross Cathedral on Washington Street. An extra detail of police was on hand to guard the route of the parade and the scenes of the formal ceremonies, in order to prevent trouble between the marchers and Italians holding opposite views.

Professor Mollica stated today that the Italians celebrated the achievements of Columbus as an Italian, and that their meeting was not monopolized by any religious element, such as he said was the case at the South Boston celebration, while Mr. Sartorio, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, declared that the Italians honored Columbus not simply because he was a Roman Catholic, but because he was a great Italian citizen.

Addressing the meeting at the Holy Cross Cathedral, Friday, Mr. Sartorio spoke as follows:

"There has been a growing tendency the last few years to make Columbus Day in Boston a sectarian affair rather than a patriotic date. The Knights of Columbus, composed largely of American Irishmen, have adopted the name of Columbus and celebrate the day in the same spirit in which they would celebrate their patron saints' or St. Patrick's Day. So far, well and good; but the Italians do not feel the same way toward their great countryman.

"They do not want to join a movement which tends to identify the discoverer of America with a political religious party existing in the city. The Italian wants to give honor to Columbus, not especially because he was a Roman Catholic, but because he was a great Italian, a man of genius and character. If a church or

religious society chooses to emphasize that Columbus was a member of his own creed. Italians of all religious creeds and political views prefer to band together as patriots and as Italians to render homage to the great Genoese.

"They know that it would be against historical truth to make a fuss about the religious views of Columbus and his attachment to the Roman Catholic church, when everyone knows that he was scorned by priest and bishop at the Council of Salamanca, that his views were opposed by that church in his time and that he had to suffer at its hands. The Italians believe that at the Columbus celebration every admirer of the discoverer of the new world should be entitled to be present without being almost forced to attend a Roman Catholic mass and hear speeches in behalf of a certain church and of Ireland, as the tendency has been lately in this city. That is why we gathered here together, overlooking our religious and political differences, gathered here as Italians and as nothing else, in this important event.

"The statue of Columbus should stand, not in the private yard of a Roman Catholic Church, but in a public square, and the Italians of Boston will make every effort to free the Columbus Day celebration from sectarian tendencies and make it a great American holiday, in which everybody, no matter what his nationality or his creed may be, will feel free to join."

The Rev. Mr. Sartorio pointed out that the Italians of Boston started their Columbus Day celebration by going to the monument of George Washington to pay honor to the father of the United States on their way to render homage to the discoverer of the country, who was their own countryman. He said: "Italians feel American because of their love of this country as well as because of right of precedence, because of the first white man to land in America was Italian. We hope that Americans of whatever descent may get more and more into the spirit of setting aside Columbus Day as the day in which all honor the first American."

Commenting on the situation today, the Rev. Mr. Sartorio said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Italian societies have celebrated Columbus Day for many years, as Christopher Columbus was an Italian. In New York the Italians have charge of the main Columbus Day celebration. We observe the day because Columbus was an Italian and a great discoverer, and not because he was a Roman Catholic."

"The Italian societies turned down invitations extended them by the Irish

societies of Boston to attend the mass held at South Boston Friday, because they give this affair a sectarian molding altogether. Italians have nothing against the Roman Catholic Church, but object to using the great name of Columbus to make of it what we call an 'affare di sacrestia,' or a little scheming to boom a church, making use of patriotism and a great name.

"In our parade on Friday there were

hundreds of Roman Catholics, many societies with names of the patron saints of the Roman Catholic Church inscribed upon their banners; there were religious indifferents, there were members of Masonic lodges, and Protestants. Yet all were banded together in an endeavor to give honor to the great Italian, as people of the Italian race.

"We have no fight against the Church of Rome, nor against the faith. We did not want to join a movement which overemphasizes an element in the life of Columbus which is common to millions of men, that is, being a Roman Catholic. That which we admire in Columbus and which we came together to honor was the significance of his discovery of America, and a recognition of a man of genius and of our own race."

It was estimated that fully 35,000 people turned out for the exercises at South Boston, at which Mayor Curley was a speaker, and another guest present was Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The Mayor said in part:

"Under the leadership of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in this part of the country, His Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, we gather here today to dedicate this beautiful spot on the shores of the broad Atlantic, whose terrors Columbus braved more than four centuries ago, to be a monument to his name as long as America continues to live and flourish."

"It is pleasing indeed for me to dedicate this playground for the boys and girls of Boston of future generations, to honor the great Christian exemplar and [Roman] Catholic discoverer, through whose undaunted courage and marvelous genius the old world was linked with the new in a bond that shall never know a cleavage."

The belated arrival at South Boston of the parade of Portuguese citizens, who were to present Mayor Curley with a large United States flag prevented their participation in the flag-raising exercises. The exercises were carried out with a substitute flag and the Mayor had left the scene, to fulfill other engagements, before the Portuguese arrived. Some of the latter were prone to criticize the Mayor for not awaiting their arrival, but William S. Andrews, who was in charge of the Portuguese arrangements, today simply expressed his regret that the parade did not arrive at South Boston in time.

Senhor Camillo Camara, acting Portuguese consul at Boston, was invited to take part in the procession and to present a Portuguese flag to Governor McCall. He said today he believes the committee in charge of the parade should have notified the Mayor it was learned they would arrive late. It is not known when the flag will be presented to the Governor.

Delegates came to Boston Friday from numerous communities in Eastern Massachusetts to take part in the Portuguese parade and the South Boston exercises, but when they arrived at Columbus Park there were no officials to greet them, so they were obliged to retrace their steps to the South Station and disband. Chief

Marshal A. A. Silva declared he had been notified that the exercises would start at noon, although the official program called for an hour earlier.

Columbus Day at Marine Park

Quoting an alleged statement of President Porras of the Republic of Panama, "If the people of the United States hope to bring about Pan-Americanism they must work through the (Roman) Catholic church," Roger W. Babson of Wellesley, Mass., delivered an address on "Pan-Americanism" at the Columbus Day exercises held at Marine Park, South Boston, on Friday afternoon. School children dances, folk dances of Europe and the coast artillery band gave a concert, a large number of people being present.

Mr. Babson made a plea for more courage in dealing with South American countries, in both a diplomatic and commercial way, and upheld President Wilson's statement that the Monroe Doctrine must be extended to protect the entire world. The full quotation of President Porras was given by Mr. Babson as follows:

"Owing to Panama's convenience to all the countries of North, South and Central America, the people of my country welcome to Panama conventions of all kinds; but if the good men and women of the United States truly want to help Latin America, they should not attempt to proselytize our people. Latin America is a solid (Roman) Catholic country and must be helped through the (Roman) Catholic church. If the people of the United States hope to bring about Pan-Americanism, they must work through the Roman Catholic church."

"Our own interests in Latin America," said Mr. Babson, "will never be secure until the interests of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the other great nations are secure."

BUSINESS MAN'S LIBRARY

Plans for a business man's library in the basement of the Old South Meeting House in Boston were agreed upon today at a conference between Mayor Curley and William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and Richard W. Hale, representing the Old South Meeting House Association. The contract, which was approved, calls for a \$5000 payment for a 10-year lease. Work on the alterations is expected to start at once in order to have the library completed by next January.

QUARTERS FOR MEN SQUANTUM PROBLEM

**Dorchester Board of Trade to
Aid in Securing
Lodgings**

QUINCY DISTRICT SCENE OF REAL ESTATE BOOM

**New Fore River Government
Plant to Employ at
Least 8000**

SQUANTUM, Oct. 14.—A consultation between the Dorchester Board of Trade and Edward Germaine, representing the Aberthaw Construction Co. of Boston, which was awarded the contract to build the monster shipping yard for the construction of U. S. naval destroyers and other vessels under the direction of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corp., was held here today, with the view of securing co-operation in obtaining sleeping quarters for the 8000 employees needed to erect the monster yard on the site of the old aviation grounds. Houses in this section are at a premium.

Raymond P. Delano, spokesman for the 30 members of the Dorchester Trade Board present, agreed to co-operate in every possible way, and will make a canvass of Dorchester to find out how many vacant houses and rooms are available.

Vice-Pres. H. Gerrish Smith of the Fore River plant was present at the conference. Gazing over the vast site he saw 500 men busily at work hammering away and clearing the ground for the construction work to follow.

Before many days pass there will be at least 8000 men at work here. The task of clearing the field began last Sunday. Work has already begun on the huge feeding establishment for employees, which will have a seating capacity of at least 1000. A well-known chef will be in charge of this end of the program.

According to an announcement made by Mayor Curley of Boston after a conference with a representative of the Aberthaw Construction Co., the new bridge from South Boston to Squantum, being undertaken by the Government at a cost of \$200,000, to facilitate the work of building destroyers at the new Squantum yard, will be completed within 30 days. Work on the bridge begins tomorrow.

"Not only will the bridge be done," the Mayor announced, "but the tracks for street cars to connect with the Elevated will be laid. I have instructed the street commissioners to waive all technicalities and cut all red tape."

The New Haven R.R. has already taken steps to extend the tracks from East Squantum st., near Atlantic Station, direct to the grounds.

It is rumored that the branch road of the New Haven railroad at East Braintree to the grounds will be extended from the borders of Town River, through Hough's Neck to Squantum, so that there can be direct communication between the main Fore River plant and the special plant now in its first stages of construction.

Things are going along with a rush at Fore River. There are 8200 men at work now and this force will soon be increased to 10,000.

As a consequence of all this tremendous activity an unusual real estate boom is felt on all sides. Available houses are hard to find. Since the beginning of the year over 75 new houses have been built at Quincy Point and North Weymouth. Almost an equal number are now in the process of construction. There are hardly enough houses to meet the demand at the present time. Therefore, it may be expected that rents in this vicinity will soar to unheard of heights.

GALLIVAN SAYS HE WILL STICK TO THE FINISH

**But There Is a Feeling in
Political Circles That
He Will Quit**

With the long expected announcement of Andrew J. Peters, former Assistant U. S. Treasurer, that he is a candidate for the Mayoralty seat, the contest so far has engaged three contestants, and it appears today that the number will remain the same, as Congressman James A. Gallivan, through his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, insists that the Congressman will stay in the fight to the finish.

When Mayor Curley was asked today what he had to say regarding Peters' announcement, he simply said with a broad smile, "Ripping," and nothing more. He waved away all further questions and declined to say another word.

Now that three Democratic candidates are in the field, there is no doubt that the Republicans are trying to decide upon a strong man of their party to place on the ballot in the hope of winning a Republican victory through the splitting of the Democratic vote on Dec. 18.

There is still a feeling in political circles, however, that Gallivan will pull out of the contest despite his repeated assertion that he is "in the fight to a finish." The general feeling today is that Curley will be the winner under present conditions, but that there is a chance for a Republican. Between Peters and Gallivan, it appears now that Peters would be the stronger of the two because of his backing by practically all of the anti-Curley forces, including the Good Government Assn., but the Goo Goos have not openly announced that they are backing Peters.

DELANEY NOW PRISONER AT GERMAN CAMP

OCT 17 1917
**Heroic Chief Gunner of
Campania Cannot Be Ex-
changed for Some Time**

James Delaney of Maiden, the heroic chief gunner of the steamer Campania, who was the last to leave the Standard Oil tank steamer when she was torpedoed by a German submarine 200 miles off England on Aug. 6, is a prisoner in a German prison camp according to a dispatch received today by Mayor Curley from First Asst. Sec. of State Phillips.

When it was learned after the sinking that Delaney was on the ship, Mayor Curley requested the State Department to investigate and attempt to have him exchanged for a German prisoner but such an exchange cannot be made according to the dispatch received today which says:—

"With regard to the exchange of Delaney I beg to inform you that although the general question of the exchange of prisoners of war has received the department's careful consideration no definite steps in the premises have yet been taken."

An unusual honor to Delaney's bravery for staying on the bridge of the ship until he had exhausted all his ammunition was paid to him by the captain and crew of the German submarine. When Delaney finally dropped over the side of his ship, a small boat was sent to his rescue, and as he climbed aboard the submarine, the captain and his crew stood at attention, after which the German captain commended the American seaman for his bravery.

INVITE CURLEY TO MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY

An invitation from Consul-General and Mrs. Yaka of Japan to attend the celebration of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor at the Hotel Astor, New York, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 31, was received today by Mayor and Mrs. Curley.

The Mayor immediately decided to accept the invitation, provided he is not rushed by official business and the mayoralty campaign.

The election of Andrew J. Peters as Mayor of Boston would remove a prospective candidate for the Governorship next year. As politicians figure, Mansfield will be removed permanently by the events of Nov. 6 next, and it will then be possible to run James J. Storrow, Henry Endicott or a real business Governor candidate, who would make trouble for the Republicans.

TRANSCRIPT-OCT-16-1917

WELCOME GENERAL JOHNSTON.

Dinner at City Club in Honor of Commander of Department of the Northeast

In honor of Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, a dinner was given at the City Club last evening, at which many prominent citizens of Massachusetts were present. James J. Storrow, president of the club, presided, and the speakers included Major General Harry B. Hodges, commander of the Ayer cantonment; Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge, Commissioner of Immigration Skeffington, Mayor Curley, Lieutenant-Commander Rhoades, representing Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard; Major General S. S. Sumner, Major General Butler Ames of the Massachusetts State Guard, Bernard J. Rothwell, Lieutenant A. Morize of the French Army, Registrar of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Brigadier-General Johnston.

General Hodges said that in the selective draft Congress has given the best weapon that the country has ever had, but he urged that the law be extended and that universal service be provided for. A few hundred thousand young men each year would furnish all needs, he said. It is important to take them before they have acquired family responsibilities and while they are in full enthusiasm of their youth.

General Johnston echoed the sentiment of General Hodges regarding universal service. He said that the division commanded by General Hodges represents New England as a whole, and no particular locality. As to patriotism, he expressed the conviction that there is no difference to its quality in different sections of the country.

The war will be ended on the other side, he said, because of the plans which the Navy has made to land the Army safely over there. He commended the Council of National Defense. All the officers at headquarters of the department have subscribed for Liberty bonds, he said, and so have ninety per cent of the non-commissioned officers and eighty per cent of the civilian employees.

OCT-8-1917

GALLIVAN OPENS CAMPAIGN

No Favoritism, No Slighting of Class, Creed or Race, if He Is Mayor—Would Call Big Men

Congressman James A. Gallivan has returned to Boston to start his campaign for mayor. He has issued a statement in which he says that if he is elected there will be no favoritism or slackness in the departments, no dawdling with the fundamental needs of the city, no slighting of any class, creed or element.

"I would like to be mayor, because, in my opinion, there is need of a change of atmosphere in the city government," he declares. "This does not mean anything explosive or sensational. I do not intend to tear City Hall stone from stone. Neither do I propose to sell the Common to pay off the city debt or to rush to the Legislature every spring with one hundred and fifty radical bills, most of them predestined to the waste basket. On the other hand I am no more satisfied than other citizens to see things running as they are today.

"The revised city charter, which concentrated such unusual powers in the hands of one man, was designed to do away with party or political government. Its framers forgot that there might be something even worse. There is no special

connection, perhaps, between a party formed on national issues and the government of a city, which is largely a matter of detailed business management. But a great political party is at least the exponent of an organized, consistent body of belief. It has some guiding principles and a certain responsibility.

"Even partisan government is bigger and better than personal government, in which one man shapes everything according to his personal interest or ambition. I promise to give neither sort of government, but to conduct city affairs in the interest of all citizens.

"There is another feeling which smoulders in the breasts of a good many people, and which it seems to me fair to express. The government of Boston ought to enlist the services of the ablest men of the city, whether they are merchants, leaders of the labor forces, professional men, or experts in the applied sciences.

"The experience of the war has taught us that such men will respond loyally to every call of public duty. The advisory War Council at Washington, the State and city committees of public safety have afforded inspiring examples of good citizenship, besides aiding vast reinforcements of strength to the Government in its great emergency.

"The services of James J. Storrow, James J. Phelan, Henry B. Endicott, Abraham C. Ratschky, J. Frank O'Hare, John H. Stevens and other good men like them who are now members of our committee on public safety cannot be overestimated. In the city administration today I do not feel the influence of such citizens. There is a great hiatus here, a most lamentable divorce.

"The Boston men that are most heard of in all other big affairs are never heard of in City Hall. And yet what city has finer or more devoted citizens? Their spirit of service and cooperation has been proved on every occasion. They should stand beside and behind the administration in all its activities. I promise to call upon such men.

"I shall not, in doing so, evade my character responsibilities. The mayor is mayor and must make his own decisions. Still less do I mean to encourage mere debating conferences. But the city government that can win the confidence and command the talent of able, well-known, practical men will accomplish more than one that ignores them.

"We hear a good deal of criticism of the city employees. I have worked side by side with the city force and believe that, as material they compare favorably with the standard in great private corporations. If there is indifference, in some cases, it leaks down from above. It is the old fable of the army of lions led by a certain other animal. I will not designate his species more specifically, because some might mistakenly assume that the allusion had a personal bearing and I intend to conduct my campaign, if I am permitted to do so, on a becoming plane of courtesy.

"If I am mayor, there will be no food riots and no starving or freezing children in Boston. There is one problem that interests all our citizens and interests me particularly, as a former street commissioner. That is, I need hardly say, the conditions of the pavements. Something must be wrong when our downtown thoroughfares have been showing asphalt pits that an enemy rifleman could hide in, and Commonwealth Avenue out in the automobile district is a corduroy road that a chauffeur bumps over with his heart in his mouth. It is high time Boston had a cent surface laid on all of its principal streets. I promise to aim at that road and get it, even if it is necessary to commandeer the whole engineering staff of Institute of Technology."

Classless schools remind us that the scholars in these rodless days aren't warmed the way they used to be.

OCT-16-1917

GALLIVAN WILL QUIT IF—

Congressman Says That He Is Willing to Drop Mayoral Fight When Right Man Opposes Curley—Otherwise Will Go to a Finish

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Oct. 16—It is possible that Congressman Gallivan will drop out of the Boston mayoral contest. He said today that he would fight to the finish if no

one else entered the field against Mayor Curley, but that he would withdraw if one of two or three men should become a candidate.

"I am not going to pave the way to City Hall for any one of these men," he said today. "And, understand, I have no feeling against any one of them. I prefer a straight out-and-out fight between two men."

HARVEST DAY POSTPONED

First Fair Day Named for Children to Gather Vegetables

Harvest Day for the school children of Boston, which has twice been postponed on account of the weather, will be observed on the first fair day, by vote of the committee on food production and conservation of the Boston committee on public safety.

OCT-17-1917

NEW COURTHOUSE APPROVED

City Council Committee Assured That \$115,000 Will Be Sufficient for Forest Hills Building

Having received assurance that \$115,000 will be sufficient to build the proposed courthouse in Forest Hills Square, the committee on finance of the City Council endorsed the loan order yesterday. Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland and Architect T. G. O'Connell submitted estimates from four contractors, one offering several thousand dollars less than the proposed loan.

The committee on public lands gave a hearing to representatives of George E. Lothrop on a petition for the exchange of certain rights, and the purchase from the city of a strip of land four inches wide, containing 14 square feet in the rear of the Bowdoin Square Theatre property, the city to receive \$50. Councilor Francis J. W. Ford suggested that it might be well to consult a real estate expert as to the value of the rights to be conferred by the city, as under the terms of the proposed exchange the right would be acquired to build over Carnes place.

RECORD. OCT-16-1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Former Councillor Tom Kenny of South Boston may as well be mentioned again as a possible mayoralty candidate as anybody else in these days of indecision, but his friends are becoming more insistent the last few days than ever before that Tom has "almost decided" once again to oppose Mr. Curley.

Tom Phelan, a well-known newspaper man and anti-Curley resident of Ward 12, the Mayor's former home district, visited his friends in City Hall yesterday for the purpose of informing them that he is running independently for the House from that district this year against the Curley slate—Joyce and Gillen—and that he knows he is going to get one of the seats because the voters tell him so. It was Tom's first visit to City Hall since the last time the Mayor was absent from the building.

Mayor Curley's letter to Chairman Swain of the Transit Commission urging him to direct the contractors to complete that part of the Dorchester tunnel between the South Station and Broadway, South Boston, "within 30 days" is regarded by the Mayor's political enemies as only a political move, as the Mayor has been paying much attention to South Boston recently and there are several reasons, one of which is the fact that Candidate Gallivan is a resident of the district.

Special Officer John Mahan, commonly referred to as "the little man in blue who stands all day in front of the elevators in the City Hall Annex," missed by a hair making a real hero of himself yesterday when a puff of smoke shot out of the door of the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures following a loud explosion. Officer John beat it double quick to the scene of confusion, only to discover that a photographer had just taken a flashlight of Sealer Woolley surrounded by his working force.

George Coleman for Mayor?

To the Editor:—

In regard to choosing a strong man for a candidate to defeat Mayor Curley, many names have been mentioned as possibilities. I have failed to notice the name of George W. Coleman in your paper. Mr. Coleman would be a strong man, perhaps one of the strongest that the G. G. A. could select. Mr. Coleman belongs to many organizations, also is popular, well known, able, clean and upright, and would poll heavy from the foreign voters.

From one who is interested in the city administration, and would like to see it carried on in a clean and business-like way.

M. A. P.

Amid the wreck of civilization and the crash of worlds it is certainly inspiring to see Mayor Curley and Dr. Cortland Meyers agreed that the awful menace of the female shoe shiner must go.

OCT-19-17 At Last an Issue!

While the winds from secret political caverns whispered awesomely of a contest for the Mayoralty between James M. Curley and John F. Fitzgerald we rested in expectation of an interesting campaign. But as the prospect of former Mayor Fitzgerald's contesting the election with the present Mayor fades to dimness, despite the report that both Messrs. Peters and Gallivan will withdraw and jump in to elect Fitzgerald, we have foreseen a dull sort of fight. Mr. Peters would probably talk about Mr. Curley, at least incidentally; and we don't know what the Mayor would talk about, but we have been afraid it would not be interesting.

Now all has changed. The Mayor, disinclined to turn the political searchlight backward, has projected a live issue. It is in this sentence:—

No person who will allow a girl to shine his shoes is worthy of being called a man.

The city is already trembling at the impact. Good men of the pulpit are rent asunder, not individually, perhaps, but as a group. While one eminent clergyman utters praises for the Mayor's frown upon the girl boot-blacks—incidentally and fervently explaining that he does not customarily approve the Mayor—another volunteers to lead the hosts of freedom and strike a blow for the boot-blackesses. Meantime, while the Good Government Assn. holds back, the W. C. T. U. has endorsed Mayor Curley on this issue.

Here's a fundamental issue, a basis for the campaign; a footnote of morality, a stepping place for civic virtue, a booted knight of chivalry and even the shining of a good deed in a naughty world. On with the fight, Mr. Mayor!

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Business in the registry department in City Hall Annex was suspended this morning to permit the employees to attend the funeral of John Browne, who died in his home in South Boston last week after suffering for several years with cancer of the jaw. Several hundred city employees were among the many who paid their last respects for the popular assistant to Register McGlenen.

Mayor Curley declines to have anything more to do or say concerning girl shoe shiners in Boston, which indicates that he will ignore the protest left in his outer office several days ago. Now that former Mayor Fitzgerald approves the position of the girls, and the clergy are divided on the subject, it is liable to evolve into both a religious and political topic. Meanwhile the girls are making a barrel of coin as a result of the free advertising.

The Mayor's Gate did not swing very lively Friday and Saturday, because of the departure of the Mayor for Washington Friday morning on important business. The Mayor re-

turned today with a lot of "inside dope" on the war, but he declined to divulge any state secrets.

The Mayor is whipping his "lecture bureau" into shape, but not for his own benefit in the fall campaign, as the department heads are to tell only the good things about the Curley administration. Just when the first series of lectures will begin has not been decided, but the Mayor's business enemies say it will be very soon.

OFFERS COAL TO CITY FOR \$7.50 PER TON

Conrad Crooker Is Price Cutter

Comes from Small Mine, and Only Bad Feature Is It Smokes

An offer of 15,000 tons of coal a month, to be delivered at Boston for \$7.50 a ton, was made to Mayor Curley today by Conrad W. Crooker, well-known leader of the minority stockholders of the B. & M. road, who is acting for a mine "somewhere in the United States."

Up until the present time the city has been unable to secure a good quality of soft coal for less than \$9.50 a ton. Mayor Curley informed Mr. Crooker that if the coal measured up to his specifications, the city would take every ton he could send to Boston.

According to Mr. Crooker, in his confirming letter to Building Commr. O'Hearn, the coal he has to offer is the product of a small mine and its analysis is: fixed carbon, 56 p.c.; ash, 6 to 8 p.c.; sulphur, about 2 p.c., and volatile matter, 36 p.c.

Somewhat Smoky

The only objection to the coal, Mr. Crooker claims, is that the high percentage of volatile matter makes a large amount of smoke. He contends, in his letter, however, that the city could use the coal to fine advantage in the ferries, and institutions at Deer and Long islands.

By the use of mechanical stokers, Mr. Crooker claims that any smoke nuisance from the coal would be prevented, as the stokers would burn up the smoke.

Mr. Crooker, in his proposal, promises immediate delivery the minute the Mayor signs the contract of the first 15,000 tons, other shipments to follow immediately.

Building Commr. O'Hearn, on receipt of the offer, has directed letters to the chief engineers of all the city plants asking them why the coal should not be used, if they have any objections, and if no serious objections develop, the probability is the coal will be accepted.

CITY CLUB GREETSS BRIG.-GEN. JOHNSTON

Department Head Given Dinner—Says Navy Will Get Army Safely Over

HODGES PLEADS FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Other Speakers Include Coolidge and Curley—Ayer Men Highly Praised

Maj.-Gen. Harry B. Hodges told the members of the City Club last evening that there is reason to believe that the Ayer camp contains the best lot of men who can be found in any of the cantonments in the United States. He was speaking at the dinner given by the club to welcome Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast.

Pres. James J. Storrow of the club was toastmaster and the speakers included, besides Gen. Hodges, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Commr. of Immigration Skeffington, Mayor Curley, Lieut.-Comdr. Rhoades, representing Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard; Maj.-Gen. S. S. Sumner, Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames of the Massachusetts State Guard, Bernard J. Rothwell, Lieut. A. Morize of the French Army, Registrar of Deeds Fitzgerald and Brig.-Gen. Johnston himself. The affair was held in the large auditorium. Gen. Johnston was loudly cheered and applauded.

Gen. Hodges declared that in the selective draft Congress has given the best weapon we ever have had, but he urged that the law should be extended and that universal service should be provided for. A few hundred thousand young men each year would furnish all needs, he said. It is important, from his viewpoint, to take them before they have acquired family responsibilities and while they are in the full enthusiasm of their youth.

He expressed the view that the existence of such a law three years ago would have placed us in a position where we would not be just entering the war now, and that very likely would have produced conditions which would have made it unnecessary for us to take part at all. As he sees it, we have had our warning, and when the next war comes should be ready to take the first step promptly.

Gen. Johnston earnestly echoed the words of Gen. Hodges regarding universal service. He said that the division commanded by Gen. Hodges represents New England as a whole, and no particular locality. As to patriotism, he expressed the conviction that there is no difference in its quality in different sections of the country. As soon as people see the need they will meet it, he thinks.

The war will be ended on the other side, he said, because of the plans

which the Navy has made to land the Army safely over there. He earnestly commended the Council of National Defense. All the officers at headquarters of the department have subscribed for Liberty Bonds, he said, 90 p.c. of the non-commissioned officers and 80 p.c. of the civilian employees. He said that it was hoped to get 75 p.c. of the 18,000 persons in the department interested.

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge warmly welcomed the General in behalf of Gov. McCall and the State.

Lieut.-Comdr. Rhoades said that the Navy is being put in position today to meet any navy in the world. "I know," he said, "of some things which are being done to lessen the activity of the submarines."

Gen. Ames spoke briefly of the work of the State Guard, which, intended to be limited to 3000, now has 10,300 men.

Commr. Skeffington said that the working people will be found contributing their bit in every field of endeavor to make the war a success.

Gen. Sumner, who saw service in the Civil War, said that in six months the National Army will surprise the world.

Registrar Fitzgerald and Bernard J. Rothwell spoke of the financial side of the situation, declaring that we should give the last dollar to back the Army up.

Mayor Curley said that the new creed of the country is sacrifice and service, and that no one who is physically and mentally fit should be excused from service.

OCT - 16 - 1917

Curley Names Representative Hub Citizens

To Attend National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington in December

Mayor Curley appointed the following committee today to represent the Port of Boston at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which convenes in Washington, Dec. 5, 6 and 7: David I. Walsh, Eugene N. Foss, John N. Cole, William S. McNary, George F. Washburn, John J. Martin, Francis R. Bangs, Henry I. Harriman, Charles F. Weed, George Holden, Tinkham, Peter F. Tague, Joseph F. O'Connell, John A. Kellher, Joseph A. Conry, Guy W. Currier.

In his letter of appointment the Mayor declares that it is vital to the Port of Boston that the most representative committee obtainable be appointed, and that he hopes that each member of the committee will make the sacrifice of both time and money to aid the nation and the city by serving.

A Plank for Peters

If Andrew J. Peters decides to become an active and actual candidate for the Mayoralty of Boston, he might make one of his planks a thought from his remarks last night before the energetic Wellesley Club, at Young's Hotel. He had outlined the cost of war, the needs for funds to push the war through to its conclusion, and added:—

We can only meet these great financial demands by each and all of us economizing.

We would like to see some able candidate for public office hammer into the public understanding this vital need for individual economy—not an economy to fatten one's own pocketbook, not a saving to reduce the individual cost of living, not a restriction of expenditure for the sake of individual prosperity, but for the sole and sufficient purpose of HELPING YOUR COUNTRY and to WIN THE WAR.

We can only win the war by each and all of us economizing. If you reduce your daily consumption of sugar by one-half, if you omit meat, particularly beef, on not less than two days a week, if you substitute other grains for wheat as often as possible, if you reduce your consumption of fats—doing away altogether with indulgences unnecessary for your health—you are doing something to win this war. If you are at the same time reducing the cost of your living, all right. But self-benefit is NOT THE OBJECT of this war economy.

We would like to see some candidate for office, Mr. Peters or anyone else, keep hammering on this thought—individual economy not for self but for country.

OCT - 15 - 1917

WANTS DORCHESTER TUBE OPENED SOON

In a letter to Chairman Charles D. Swain of the Boston Transit Commission today, Mayor Curley urges that that portion of the new Dorchester tunnel between the South Station and Broadway, South Boston, be opened for travel within 30 days for the benefit of South Boston and Dorchester residents.

The Mayor urges the commission to direct the contractors building that portion of the tunnel to expedite the work of construction because of the Christmas shopping season which usually begins about the first part of December.

OCT - 11 - 1917

CURLEY WILL ASK NEW SQUANTUM BRIDGE

After conferring with members of the Dorchester Board of Trade yesterday, Mayor Curley announced that he would ask the Federal Government to construct a bridge across Dorchester Bay from Mill st., Dorchester, to Squantum, where the Federal Government will erect a huge shipbuilding plant.

HERALD - OCT-16-1917.

ANDREW J. PETERS ENTERS THE RACE

The community may well congratulate itself on the public-spiritedness which has prompted Andrew J. Peters, for eight years a member of Congress from one of our Boston districts, and for three years thereafter an assistant secretary of the treasury, to enter the lists as a candidate for mayor. He will make, if elected, one of the very best mayors Boston has ever had. A mountain of work awaits the right kind of executive, in adjusting our transportation system, in improving our commercial relations with the world, in bettering our streets, in standardizing our public employes, and generally in instilling efficiency into our municipal operations. To elect Mr. Peters mayor would be a stupendous contribution to these results.

Can it be done? We think the outlook by no means discouraging. Mr. Peters has shown himself a phenomenal vote-getter. In 1912 both Mr. Peters and Mr. Curley were running for Congress. President Wilson received 13,265 votes in Mr. Peters's district, carrying it over Mr. Taft by 4718 votes. Mr. Peters received 17,875 votes and carried it over his opponent by 9089 votes. In the 12th district President Wilson received 15,974 votes and carried it over Mr. Taft by 8671 votes, while Mr. Curley received 14,875 votes and carried it over his nearest opponent by 5874 votes. Mr. Peters won by a majority of 4371 votes greater than the majority received by President Wilson in the district, whereas Mr. Curley received in his district 2797 votes less than President Wilson's majority there. One-third of the voters of the city have thus had Mr. Peters as their representative in Congress; and, what is still more significant, one-third of the Democrats of the city have become accustomed to voting for him. If he can have all the Republican vote, and the independent vote—and no one has deserved this support more fully—and, in addition, can make a substantial invasion of the regular Democratic ranks, due to his recognized prominence in the party, he ought easily to win.

When the Grecian commanders met after Salamis and delivered their suffrages at the altar to determine which was most worthy, everyone gave the first vote for himself and the second for Themistocles. The candidates against Mr. Curley have all taken a similar attitude. Each is properly ambitious himself to lead the fight, but admits that Andrew J. Peters is the other leading candidate. This furnishes very conclusive evidence that he should be the standard bearer in the coming campaign.

Everybody recognizes Mr. Peters as a young man of marked capacity and high ideals. He made an exceptionally creditable record in the Legislature. The Boston Transcript, in spite of its Republicanism, has supported him for every office for which he has been a candidate. In Congress he exhibited a high order of ability, finding a place eventually near the head of the ways and means committee. President Wilson drafted him for service in the treasury, where he put in very effective work. His familiarity with national finance and national problems, his long service at the State House with its seasoning in our own local affairs, his experience in Boston in business and at the bar give him an exceptional equipment.

It is too early to see what will be the line-up of forces. He is in just as good standing as a Democrat as Mr. Curley. A very large fraction of the Democratic voters of Boston cannot fail to vote for Peters. He will, we believe, also have the support of the Good Government Association, which will carry with it that of the Republicans. Although in a minority in this city they are by no means a negligible factor, polling 33,000 votes for their candidates for Congress in the last election out of a total of 81,000.

Mr. Peters's announcement thus freshens the air. It clarifies the situation. It presents a possibility of exceptional attractiveness.

OCT-19-1917

WILL PUT NIGHT GANGS ON WASHINGTON ST. PAVING

Because of complaints concerning the delay in the paving of Washington street with new wood blocks, the mayor last night held a conference with Public Works Commissioner Edward F. Murphy, and subsequently announced that night gangs will be set at work, and the section between Winter street and Temple place, the heart of the shopping district, will be begun Monday morning and finished in 48 hours.

OCT-18-1917.

MAYOR HITS ON FRESH SCHEME FOR APPLICANTS

OCT 18 1917

Sidetracks Job Seekers Without Votes by Referring Them to Washington.

Mayor Curley is making places and filling places in the city service with all speed, in his endeavor to build up a machine powerful enough to overcome the rival mayoralty candidacies of Andrew J. Peters and James A. Gallivan, but finds difficulty in working fast enough, now that the campaign is so soon to open, and so has hit upon a plan to shunt off employment seekers, more especially women, who of course have no votes, upon Washington.

Every member of the Democratic ward and city committee, every Democratic member of the House and every Democratic senator in the city has received a special delivery letter from the mayor, informing each "Dear Friend" that the "present dearth" of competent stenographers and typewriters is so great in the federal service at Washington that it has been determined by the United States civil service commission to have a formal examination for such positions upon Thursday evening, Oct. 18, at the 15th floor of the custom house, at 6 o'clock.

Some Doubt Permanency.

"According to my advices," the letter continues, "the minimum wage is to be \$1200 a year, Board and lodging can be obtained at excellently conducted community houses at low rates, and the opportunity for advancement in Washington was never greater than at present."

The letter concludes with this request: "Will you kindly advise both young men and young women who are competent stenographers who live in your district of this excellent opportunity and have them file their papers with the local office of the local secretary of the civil service commission, 15th floor of the custom house, Boston, immediately?"

Dreadful to relate, this letter is not taken "kindly" by some of the recipients, who hold the idea that these Washington war positions cannot be of a permanent nature, and that with the end of the war persons who have chased the "will-o'-the-wisp" of temporarily high pay will discover that when the government has to reduce expenses even the civil service cannot stop the guillotine.

But the letter shows, as one prominent Democrat remarks, that "Curley is playing the game for all it is worth."

OCT-18-1917.

Boston's municipal employes merely smiled when they learned that Medford aldermen demanded the removal from office of a city official who was charged with using a municipal motor car and its chauffeur for private purposes. OCT 18 1917

HERALD - OCT-16-1917

GEN. JOHNSTON GUEST OF HONOR

Lauds Patriotism of American
People in Address at City
Club Dinner.

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commanding the northeastern department, was cheered last night by several hundred members of the Boston City Club when he declared his confidence in the patriotism of the American people and predicted that without regard to section they would respond when the need of the situation had been brought home to them in an intelligent way.

He spoke at a dinner given in his honor by the club, and at the close of a dozen or more addresses of welcome, compliment and praise.

James J. Storrow, president of the organization, introduced the speakers, and there were also at the head table, in addition to the guest of the evening, Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the Massachusetts state guard; Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the chamber of commerce; Lt. A. Morize of the French army; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds, Suffolk county; Henry J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration; Maj.-Gen. Harry B. Hodges, in charge of the camp at Ayer; Lt.-Comdr. Rhoades, representing Capt. W. R. Rush of the Boston Navy Yard, and Maj.-Gen. S. S. Sumner.

Lt.-Gov. Coolidge spoke first in behalf of Gov. McCall, extending a hearty welcome to Brig.-Gen. Johnston, to the other officers present in uniform and to all those who were helping to promote the success of the brigadier-general in his work and to protect the honor and integrity of the United States.

Victory in Co-operation.

Lt. Morize expressed the belief that co-operation with Americans will bring victory and peace to the world.

Maj.-Gen. Ames spoke of the constitution and work of the state guard. "About \$320,000 has been spent on it," he said, "and the state has no more money for such equipments, but cities and towns come to us with the offer to buy uniforms and furnish a drill hall in each case. They ask us if we will take a company formed in that way, and we say that it is a matter for the public safety committee, the Governor and his council."

Commissioner Skeffington being himself "a working man," assured his audience that the laboring people of the country would always be at the front in this cause.

Bernard J. Rothwell promised the brigadier-general the co-operation of the chamber of commerce and the business men. He urged subscriptions to the new Liberty loan.

Maj.-Gen. Hodges urged the advantages of a universal military service law which would take young men before they had acquired family responsibilities, in the full enthusiasm of youth, and by training them would supply our armies with all the men they needed.

Gen. Johnston's Prediction.

Brig.-Gen. Johnston was received with

cheers and predicted that the arrival of the first shipload of Americans wounded and maimed from the front would be the determining factor in bringing home to those not yet appreciating the need of support for the American army. He praised the business men associated with the Council of National Defence for the wonders they had done, and was sure Americans would rally to the situation. "About 100 per cent. of the officers in my department," he said, "have subscribed to the loan, also 90 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and 80 per cent. of the civilian employees. In a department made up of about 18,000 men we hope to have subscriptions from about 70 per cent. of the total." The speaker closed by describing the war as a contest between two kinds of government which could not exist side by side.

Mayor Curley's Tribute.

Mayor Curley, the last speaker, paid the city's tribute to the brigadier-general, and dwelt on the comforting influence men like him and Gen. Hodges was going to have on the hearts of American mothers who had given their sons to the country. "Every attempt to break down universal military service," said the mayor, "must be met with the united opposition of every one who believes in America. The creed of America is henceforth sacrifice and service, and the new ideal is—all for the glory of the stars and stripes."

OCT-18-1917

CURLEY ASSAILS Y. M. C. A. POLICY AT K. C. BANQUET

OCT 18 1917

Mayor Says Organization Is "Un-American" and Not for Catholics.

Mayor Curley, speaking last night at the annual banquet of Pere Marquette council, Knights of Columbus, in their clubhouse in Independence square, South Boston, bitterly assailed the Young Men's Christian Association, calling it "un-American and contrary to the truest principles and ideals of Americanism."

"Through certain influences," he said, "the government has neglected to give proper and wholesome care to the morality of the boys in the army. There is an agency which prohibits Catholics from holding office, an agency which in its very essence, and because of this prohibition and certain other tendencies and characteristics, is un-American and contrary to the truest principles and ideals of Americanism. A Catholic boy in the service must retain his faith and principles in the camp. The Y. M. C. A. will never keep his principles alive."

"It is difficult for the Knights of Columbus, meeting such competition as that of the Y. M. C. A., to succeed as well as they might, but, with the united support of the people of America who believe in God and country, they can succeed, and can give the American fighters, regardless of race, creed or color, home influences and keep them

pure and wholesome and bring them back again the same men as they left."

He appealed for support for the K. of C. \$3,000,000 war camp fund. This, he says, is truly American and deserves the support of every American citizen. Congressman Gallivan, after describing the departure of a Massachusetts unit for France, declared that in Washington there is a general opinion that the war will last five years. He did not subscribe to that opinion.

"There is gloom at Washington over everything concerning the war except one thing—the outcome," he said. "All know what the outcome will be."

He praised the K. of C. for sending chaplains with the troops to France and paying their expenses, and said he was assured at Washington that the government, which should have done this duty, will commence to carry it out at the beginning of next year.

Daniel J. Gallagher, state deputy; Judge William J. Day, state secretary; the Rev. Joseph F. Coppinger, P. R., of St. Augustine's church, state chaplain, and the Rev. Henry Lyons, chaplain of Pere Marquette council, also spoke.

A service flag bearing 40 stars representing members of the council in war service was unfurled by Yeoman Thomas Levens of the navy.

THE PETERS CANDIDACY

In the twenty-four hours that have elapsed since the announcement by Andrew J. Peters of his candidacy for mayor, the response has proved altogether gratifying. This city is weary of the present regime at City Hall. The recall vote two years ago showed this. At that time former Mayor Fitzgerald, now the foremost opponent of the mayor and the best equipped of anybody for discussing the lapses of the administration, advised against a recall vote. Of course, all the enginery of City Hall was bending in the same direction. Several groups of organized Republicans, for some reason best known to themselves, opposed the recall. None of the newspapers—even those which will actively support Peters in the coming campaign—advocated it. In other words, the anti-Curley cause seems much stronger today than it did on the recall vote, and yet these were the significant figures: For the recall, 47,333; against it, 35,806.

The voters of Boston do not like to see one man in undisturbed possession of City Hall for eight years. It is too long a time. He can send his roots in patronage and influence down too deep into the body politic. His power becomes an element of danger. For this and countless other reasons the voters of Boston, if we are any judge, are ready for a change, and will make it.

Just now prominent Boston Democrats are getting in readiness to make their position clear as soon as the state election is out of the way, and to declare for Peters. And the beauty of Mr. Peters's candidacy is that he will be worth electing. Of that there can be no question. We believe this is true of many other anti-Curley possibilities, and yet the fact sadly remains that with each one of these a considerable fraction of the electorate would not agree with us. Over Mr. Peters's "worth whiteness" there seems to be no substantial dissent in any quarter.

POST - OCT - 16 - 1917

LOMASNEY NAMED

A Correspondent Who Believes That Martin Is the Only Man in Boston Who Can Defeat Mayor Curley—Mr. Lomasney's Record and Status—A Conspicuous Leader in the Constitutional Convention and Legislature

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—There are a good many men "mentioned" in connection with the pending municipal campaign. Some of them are good men with good records and good vote-getters as well. But Mayor Curley is thoroughly entrenched at City Hall and only a campaign of exceptional vigor under the most auspicious circumstances can defeat him at the polls.

I know of only one man in Boston who in my judgment can run a successful contest against Mayor Curley. That man's name has not yet been publicly mentioned among the mayoralty possibilities.

His name is Martin M. Lomasney. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention, and has by his ability, acuteness and readiness to solve intricate problems, sound common sense and clearness of vision, won first the respect, then the confidence, and finally the support of the biggest and ablest men in that convention. The opinion of Adams, Bates, Brackett and many, very many, others is expressed in their surprise at finding on acquaintance that Mr. Lomasney is one of the most valuable and most far-seeing of the delegates, and the peer of any man in the convention. Prejudice of long standing had to be overcome to impress men who hitherto had felt it their duty to denounce Mr. Lomasney because, as they now admit, they did not really know him.

Character Irreproachable

He is a man of unimpeachable character. His word is as good as a 4 per cent United States government bond. He neither smokes nor drinks. When he became leader in the politics of the old West End he never desisted until he had driven every disreputable and questionable resort beyond the boundaries of his ward. His advice is now sought by leading business men of the city. President Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine railroad, has said he would take Mr. Lomasney's judgment against the judgment of 99 men in a hundred.

His example has worked wonders among the young men of his district. The wild boy has been curbed and many men have been made good citizens and worthy residents of the city by his counsel and insistency. He has enemies, chiefly political enemies, who malign and misrepresent him. They have searched his life with a microscope and admitted there was nothing to it. He has not figured in scandals or graft. Time and time again charges born of unfounded insinuations have been like mist dispelled by the sun. He has the confidence of all kinds of men from the lowest to the highest. He knows the gang, their methods, associations and weaknesses. He is the one man they both love and fear.

Solved Problem in Moment

When the convention went rudderless

to sea on the measure seeking to provide a remedy in times of emergency, for furnishing food, fuel and clothing for the people, and the big men were floundering between the desire to enact a remedy and at the same time avoid placing the State in the hands of the Socialists, he finally, in a half dozen lines scribbled on a page of legislative paper, offered a substitute for the carefully thought-over long drawnout and overloaded resolve of the conservative members. Its value and practicability and usefulness in meeting all the issues involved was quickly seen and the contending amendments were either voted down or withdrawn and the Lomasney substitute adopted by 60 or more majority, radicals and conservatives giving it their support.

For several years Martin M. Lomasney's record as a member of the Legislature has attracted widespread attention and, although a member of the minority party, he has been the most influential man on Beacon Hill. Ask the Republicans of the House or Senate what they think of Martin M. Lomasney as a legislator, and their answer in praise of his record will surprise you.

Knows City Hall Politics

Another illustration of his force and ability to do things was shown in the brief mayoralty administration of Dan Whelton, who became Mayor after the death of Mayor Collins. Mr. Lomasney visited City Auditor Mitchell. He told Mr. Mitchell what he wanted done. He said that he knew Mr. Whelton had his limitations and it was possible for the grafters to put one over on him. "But," said he, "You know these methods, Mr. Mitchell, you know the conditions and requirements of all contracts, you know the legitimate prices and you know honest bills. I demand fair play and equitable treatment for all doing public business, but no graft. If inadvertently Mr. Whelton should approve of a bill with one dollar of graft in it, I want you to call my attention to that bill. Every dollar of the city must do a full dollar's worth of work for the city. If you pass for payment a single bill with a dollar of graft in it, I shall have your head."

The One Who Can Win

It is claimed that as a result of this warning, which was spread through every department in City Hall, Mr. Whelton's brief administration financially was the squarest, most honest and equitable administration in the city's history.

I could write columns of facts showing Lomasney's wonderful success in handling men and things, but I feel it would be unnecessary. He is the one man who could win. He would break to pieces and beyond repair the machine for using partisan politics in city affairs. After four years of Lomasney, it would be well nigh impossible for any man not measuring up to his standard to win the Mayor's chair.

OCT - 10 - 1917

DINNER FOR 301ST BOYS TURKEY DAY

Mayor Plans to Have Regiment Come From Ayer to Eat

A Thanksgiving dinner with all the fixin's is being planned by Mayor Curley for the boys of the 301st Regiment, "Boston's Own," now at Camp Devens.

He also aims to have the 101st Regiment, comprising "the Fighting Ninth" and other commands, taken care of.

DINNER AND RECEPTION

In announcing this project last night the Mayor stated that Mechanics Hall had been picked as the place for "Boston's Own" regimental onslaught against King Turkey. And after the boys had done their full duty, a reception would be held at either the Stadium or Braves Field, he said.

In regard to the 101st Regiment, the Mayor said that he had written James J. Phelan, president of the Ninth Regiment Association, suggesting that a public fund be started.

In outlining his plan for "Boston's Own" feast at Mechanics Hall, the Mayor said he purposed to defray the expenses by the medium of a popular subscription.

He last night wrote President Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad a request for a special fare rate Thanksgiving Day for the 3500 men of "Boston's Own" regiment.

The Mayor stated he intended that the railroad fare and all other incidentals should be paid out of the feast fund.

"It is barely possible that some unforeseen obstacle may develop to the Mechanics Hall spread," said the Mayor. "Perhaps the army officials may declare themselves unwilling to allow the entire regiment to make a trip to Boston."

"But I have confidence that the plan can be carried out, and I am going ahead with the arrangements."

OCT - 15 - 1917

Knights Hold Benefit for War Fund in Roxbury

The Dudley Street Theatre, Roxbury, was crowded yesterday afternoon by members of the Knights of Columbus and their friends, to take part in the patriotic entertainment given for the benefit of the war fund of the Knights of Columbus. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Rose Croix Council, No. 1331, of Roxbury. William H. O'Brien of the Dorchester Council spoke and told of the work ahead to be done by the Knights of Columbus, and recited the history of the organization. Mayor Curley gave a short address.

POST - OCT 11 - 16 - 1917

GEN. HODGES CALLS AYER CAMP BEST

Praises Draft at Reception to Gen. Johnston

Declaring that the selective draft army is the best weapon of this country in the present war, Major-General Hodges, in charge of the Ayer cantonment, predicted last night at the reception tendered Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, head of the Department of the Northeast, by the Boston City Club, that New England's division of drafted men would lead the country.

FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

"Great wisdom was shown by the officers of the Department of the Northeast in the selection of the Ayer camp," said General Hodges, "and I want to see that the boys are trained so that we will always be fit. I want to see this system of training continued. I don't need to tell you of the advantages to the country if 100,000 young men are trained each year. If we had done it before it would have put us in a position so that the war would now be over.

"I don't believe this is the last war, and if we want to be ready when the next comes we must have universal service.

"The selective draft brings the best men to the country's service, and I regret to have among the men at camp some with cares at home. However, we are doing a good job. Our camp is, I think, better than any other cantonment in the country. New England has always been first and will do a large part toward drawing the furrow to Berlin."

Joining with the members of the City Club in welcoming General Johnston and his staff were Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Mayor Curley, Lieutenant Commander H. Rhodes, representing Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and prominent business men of the city.

General Johnston told of the work being done to bring about universal democracy by the Department of the Northeast.

"Not only have we 18,000 men enlisted in service but we are helping finance the war," he said. "One hundred per cent of the officers in the department have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, 90 per cent of the non-commissioned officers are about 80 per cent of the civilian employees have already subscribed and we hope to get 75 per cent of the enlisted men to do the same."

COLUMBUS DAY PLANS COMPLETED

Feature to Be All Day Programme in South Boston

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the big celebration that will mark the dedication on Friday of Columbus Park in the Strandway, South Boston. The dedication exercises will be the feature of the Greater Boston observance of Columbus Day.

An impressive feature will be the mass which Cardinal O'Connell will celebrate at 10:30 in the morning for the soldiers and sailors who will battle under Old Glory in the war abroad.

TO ESCORT CARDINAL

The mass will be celebrated at an open-air altar in the park. Mayor Curley will attend, and there will be seats for the special guests and the clergymen of South Boston.

The cardinal will be escorted to the park by a delegation of 300 members of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus. Members of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and many other organizations will attend the mass.

Music will be furnished by an augmented choir, which will be directed by Pio De Luca, director of the Cathedral choir.

During the mass the Coast Artillery Band will render the cardinal's hymns.

Following the mass, there will be at 11:15 o'clock a patriotic demonstration and the dedication of Columbus Park, which will include the reservation now known as McNary Park. This reservation lies at the junction of Old Colony avenue, the Strandway, Columbia road and Vinton and Preble streets.

Cardinal O'Connell will be escorted from the altar to the special stand from which the distinguished guests will view the dedicatory exercises.

Mayor Curley and Governor McCall will be among the speakers.

A silk Old Glory, to be presented to Mayor Curley by the Portuguese societies of America as a gift to the city of Boston, will be unfurled by Miss Mary C. Toland of South Boston. The mayor will make a speech of acceptance. Governor McCall will be presented by President William S. Andros of the Portuguese societies with a Portuguese flag for the Hall of Flags at the State House.

During the flag exercises and while the great gathering is joining in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" Lieutenant Godfrey L. Cabot, president of the Aero Club of America, from a hydroplane will drop copies of President Wilson's war proclamation and literature relating to Liberty bonds.

Children's Exercises

At 2:30 o'clock there will be folk dancing and patriotic singing at Marine Park, City Point, by the children of the public and parochial schools of South Boston. Music will be furnished by the Coast Artillery band. The exercises will be directed by Professor John A. O'Shea.

Mayor Curley will present Roger W. Babson, who will deliver an oration on Pan-Americanism.

At the close of Mr. Babson's oration all will join in singing "America." Then a band concert will be given.

At 7 in the evening there will be a parade of more than 100 illuminated yachts off the Strandway. Searchlights from the fireboats will add to the spectacular effect. For the best decorated boat a sterling silver cup has been offered by Mayor Curley. There will also be a number of cash prizes. Commodore Walter D. Lane of the South Boston Yacht Club is in charge of the arrangements for the parade.

The parade in the bay will be followed by a band concert and moving pictures in Columbus Park. J. Philip O'Connell will officiate as master of ceremonies.

From 8 to 9 there will be given an elaborate display of fireworks from a float moored at a point off Marine Park.

PLEA FOR IMPROVED STREETS

Tells of Disgraceful Roslindale Paving at Hearing

Roslindale residents, who jammed the aldermanic chamber at City Hall last night, applauded vigorously when George Cherry, in speaking on the need of street improvements in that section, branded Washington street, from Forest Hills square to Lagrange street, as "the most disgraceful piece of public street in the entire United States."

A MENACE

"It consists of nothing but hills and valleys and constitutes a menace to the public safety," said Mr. Cherry. "The street ought to be closed. Street cars are delayed by foxy autoists who persist in running in the car tracks to avoid the bumps in the pavement. That disgraceful condition of Washington street has existed for 10 years. We are grateful for what has been for us in general street improvements by Mayor Curley."

The residents of Roslindale gathered before Mayor Curley and the City Council to express their views regarding the proposed widening of Washington street to 80 feet, from Lagrange street to Forest Hills square.

The taking of land in Roslindale square for a park was discussed and there was applause when Mayor Curley asserted that the city would not pay a cent over the assessed value.

BOSTON WOMEN PLAN HOW TO DEVELOP FOOD CONSERVATION

Mass Meeting Held, Addresses Made, Eight City
Committees Started on Campaign

At a mass meeting of the Woman's Committee on Food Conservation held in the Aldermanic chamber of City Hall today, methods of getting the public, and especially the housewives, in closer touch with the operations of the committee through published reports, were discussed.

The general opinion was that it was because the housewives did not understand the work of the committee, and not through any lack of patriotism, that the committee did not have the co-operation of every woman in the land.

The Government recently appointed Miss Antoinette Roof as State leader in Massachusetts. A city leader will be appointed later.

Miss Roof, addressing the delegation, summarized the summer's work of the organization, and outlined the plans of the winter's campaign.

"It is not," she said, "a lack of patriotism, but because of want of understanding that we have not the co-operation of every woman in the land.

"Our work is to instruct from headquarters every local organization, who in turn will appeal to their own townspeople. Only the beginning has been made. We must teach the practical housewife the greater thrift which war times demand. By putting our work on a thorough business

basis, with salaried as well as volunteer workers, we hope to accomplish much."

Mrs. William Norton Wheeler told the women that the prices of all staple, fluctuating articles are soon to be published daily, and exhorted them to read every evening the dependable market quotations published in The Boston Evening Record.

Mrs. Richard H. Gorham, chairman of the publicity committee, explained that their endeavors are to reach the people who will not read carefully prepared reports; and to circularize, during "Hoover Week," in all market centers, attractive and timely posters.

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Simmons College, reviewed the work of the committee started in Boston just one year ago. Her practical talk she divided into two parts: "We must feed families wisely and well;" "The result of our efforts must be our ability to share with our forces 'over seas.'"

Eight Committees

Miss Frances Stearn, who was called by the food administration to Washington, spoke of "Our work to help win the war."

District committees have been appointed to cover the eight districts of the city, their work to be among the classes which they represent.

They are: Mrs. Sidney Dreyfuss, Jewish residents; Mrs. Robert A. Woods, social settlements; Mr. S. James N. Gookin, Catholic residents; Mrs. William N. Irving, clubs and schools; Mrs. Gustina Solari and Miss Louise

De Ferrari, Italian residents. Appointments for other nationalities will be made later. Miss Mary A. Barr is chairman of the district committee.

WOULD RESORT TO OLD SYSTEM TO LOWER MILK

City Health Head Urges
"Dipping" Method to
Meet Situation

The price of milk could be reduced to 10 or 11 cents a quart if Boston would again allow the "dipping system" to be used, according to Dr. P. H. Mallowney, deputy Health Commissioner of Boston, in charge of the division of food inspection, and Frank W. Clark, president of the N. E. Milk Producers' Assn.

The idea of returning to the old method in vogue in Boston several years ago, of the consumer bringing a bottle or can to the store and having the milk measured from a big can, was first suggested by Food Administrator Endicott, as one method of obtaining relief from the threatening high prices.

Dr. Mallowney says it can be done, but should be accompanied by rigid supervision, while Pres. Clark is positive the change will mean a material reduction in the retail price of milk.

The practice of "dipping milk" from a can was abolished six years ago by the Boston Board of Health.

Dr. Mallowney advocates milk stations under control of the city where milk will be sold by dipping at a reasonable cost. If this is not practical, he favors a pump system of pouring the milk into the small container, similar to that used in many soda fountains and restaurants, so that the hands of the clerk will not come directly in touch with the milk.

He believes that some modifications can be made in the system that would prevent any infection getting in the milk and still uphold the high standard set by Boston.

INVITE CURLEY TO MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY

An invitation from Consul-General and Mrs. Yaka of Japan to attend the celebration of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor at the Hotel Astor, New York, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 31, was received yesterday by Mayor and Mrs. Curley.

'BOSTON'S OWN' MAY DRILL AT STADIUM FETE

Mayor to Urge Baker to
Permit Exhibition for
War Athletics

After a conference of Mayor Curley with A. E. Michaels, Chaplain Stone of the Navy Yard, William F. Garcelon of the International Recreation Bureau and James W. Reardon, representing Boston newspapers, in the Mayor's office in City Hall today, it was announced by the Mayor that he will request Sec. of War Baker to issue a special permit for the 101st Regiment at Ayer, "Boston's Own," to drill as an added feature of the field day at the Stadium on Saturday, Nov. 24.

The event is one of two planned by the Mayor with the assistance of those interested in the recreation of soldiers and sailors, the first event being a field day on Braves Field, Saturday, Nov. 3, when soldiers and sailors located in and about Boston will compete in field events. The other is a football game between picked teams of soldiers and sailors and a drill by the 101st Regiment, if possible, at the Stadium, Nov. 24.

Proceeds of both events will be pooled by the International Recreation Bureau and the District Welfare Aid for the purchase of athletic apparatus for the entertainment of the soldiers and sailors in various parts of New England.

CURLEY NAMES REPRESENTATIVES

To Attend National Rivers and
Harbors Congress

Mayor Curley appointed the following committee yesterday to represent Port of Boston at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which convenes in Washington, Dec. 5, 6 and 7: David I. Walsh, Eugene N. Foss, John N. Cole, William S. McNary, George F. Washburn, John J. Martin, Francis R. Bangs, Henry J. A. Aiman, Charles F. Weed, George Holden Tinkham, Peter F. Taggart, Joseph F. O'Connell, John A. Keller, Joseph A. Conry, Guy W. Currier.

In his letter of appointment the Mayor declares that it is vital to the Port of Boston that the most representative committee obtainable be appointed, and that he hopes that each member of the committee will make the sacrifice of both time and money to aid the nation and the city by serving.

Thinks Mayor Curley Unbeatable

To the Editor:—

As a citizen I was much interested in your editorial of Oct. 9 entitled, "Mr. Storrow Is Busy." The sentiment expressed I find very agreeable, for it brings to mind the fact that there are several very busy men in our municipality, and the present Mayor of Boston is not the least of these.

Could anything be more complimentary to the character, fitness, personality and accomplishment of a public official than the statement that to even have a chance to displace him an opponent must be a man of established reputation and widely known? In fact, an ideal, a perfect candidate.

What is the strength of the present Mayor of Boston that he is so firmly entrenched? It must be and it is something more than political sagacity, more than crafty patronage, more than studied sensationalism. It is the abiding faith of a great mass of people who believe past all argument in his purpose, appreciate his efforts and condone his mistakes.

In agreement with your statement that it will be an extremely difficult task to oust the present Mayor, the question naturally arises, "Why should he be ousted?"

That is the manner in which the average citizen will approach the subject. In the opinion of one who has but a casual interest in the coming contest it would seem that unless the opposition finds better weapons than moth-eaten generalities and "anything to beat Curley" slogans, a poor sinner would like to be as sure of Paradise as James M. Curley is of being the next Mayor of Boston.

Boston, Oct. 9. John J. Keller.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

John Jackson Walsh, the Democratic nominee for Senator in the Eighth District, who is opposing Herman Hormel in a strongly Republican district, is still able to find some time to devote to his important duties as a member of the City Planning Board. If he had his own way he would like the job of replanning his senatorial district so that it would not be assured of being represented by a Republican every year.

That meeting of city department heads in the old Aldermanic Chamber a couple of days ago was extraordinarily secret. Guards were stationed at all three entrances to the big chamber, and the Mayor devoted nearly an hour to conferring with his lieutenants. What was discussed is a mystery, but there is no doubt in the minds of the Mayor's friends that this monthly meeting had a deep political significance.

John J. Foley, a former officer at Deer Island, who failed to obtain sufficient signatures to his nomination papers for the City Council last year, will be back on the job again as soon as the law permits the passing out of nomination papers this fall, which will be the day after the State election; but his friends in City Hall are willing to give him big odds that he can't get over 20 signatures.

Another city employee has become a benedict. This time it is John J. Walsh, foreman in the Park Depart-

ment, who is to wed Johanna V. Corbett, 60 Dana st., according to a marriage intention just filed in the Registrar's office.

With the purchase of the Boston Journal by the Boston Herald and the suspension of the former last Saturday, City Hall loses the association of one of the most popular scribes that ever lambasted everybody from the Mayor down to the street cleaners, in the person of Leonard Libbey, who has represented the Journal at the Hall for the last few years. Len expects a good thing in the very near future, and despite his knocking of pay roll patriots, there is no doubt that all of them would assist him if they could do so.

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AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Now that former Councillor Geoffrey B. Lehy has consented to act as a member of the Boston Coal Committee, his friends are talking of urging him again to be a candidate this fall for a return to City Hall. When his term expired last year he was strongly urged to consent to his name being placed on the ticket, but he declined with thanks, one of the reasons being ill health; but now that he is able to serve on the Coal Committee, he is robbing himself of this important excuse this fall.

OCT 17 1917

A stranger wandering about the third floor of City Hall Annex yesterday was attracted by the words, "Suffolk County Apportionment Commission," appearing in large painted letters in the "directory" on the wall near the elevators. After being informed about the nature of the commission and the fact that it went out of existence many months ago, the stranger announced that he had lost faith in Boston signs.

Speaking of misleading signs reminds one of the old police wagon used by the police of the Hyde Park police station, which still bears the words, "Hyde Park," despite the fact that the town of Hyde Park went out of existence several years ago.

Mayor Curley has received another postal from a pay-roll patriot who has turned into a real patriot. This time it is from Frank J. Nagle of the Public Works Dept., who writes under date of Sept. 25 that he is in the first line trenches "somewhere in France" and that things are certainly lively and dangerous every minute, day and night. The young patriot says he cannot divulge the regiment to which he is attached.

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CONTRACTS AWARDED

BY MAYOR CURLEY

Three contracts were awarded by Mayor Curley yesterday, as follows: Exchange of five Buick autos for fire chiefs and assistants for five new Buicks at \$6230; Pierce & Cox, for the heating system in the Readville fire station at \$933; Archdeacon & Sullivan, reconstruction of Engine Station 5, Marion st., East Boston, \$25,857.

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Potato Harvest Is Again Delayed At Franklin Park

The digging of potatoes by school children at Franklin Park has been postponed until the first pleasant day. The digging was supposed to take place today after postponement from yesterday.

Those who dig vegetables will be allowed to store them free of charge in the locker building, this place being fitted up for this purpose. Bags that will hold two bushel are on sale at the locker building for 11½ cents, and one bushel bags are to be sold for six cents.

OCT - 17 - 1917

PETERS SAID TO BE GETTING HIS COHORTS READY

So Far Declines to Come Out Openly Against Curley

Although Andrew J. Peters, former assistant U. S. Treasurer, declines to come out in the open and announce his candidacy for Mayor, it is reported on excellent authority that he has succeeded in rounding up to his support most of the secret and open opposition to Mayor Curley, including the support of former Mayor Fitzgerald, and that his public announcement of his entrance into the Mayoralty contest will be a matter of only a few days.

The only one element yet to conquer in his support, it is reported, is Congressman Gallivan, who still insists openly that he is in the fight to the finish, but there is a persistent rumor in political circles that Gallivan is willing to withdraw if he can be assured of a comfortable berth under Peters in the event of Peters being elected.

On idea is in the minds of all the anti-Curley forces, and that is the idea that Mayor Curley will be elected without question if there are more than two Democrats on the ticket this fall, with the absence of a good Republican.

OCT - 17 - 1917

If Andrew J. Peters really means to run for the mayoralty the sooner he starts something the better for all concerned. Let's see all the candidates speak up. No one can win in secrecy.

OCT - 11 - 1917

We haven't a doubt that Martin Lomasney could beat Curley. Also that he would be an improvement as Mayor. Martin's worst enemy would hardly dispute that.

HERALD - OCT 12 1917

YACHTS TO PARADE ON COLUMBUS DAY

Committee Announces Its Plans
for Gala Events Afloat
and Ashore.

The Columbus day committee has issued the program for the celebration of the holiday next Friday. There will be activities both ashore and on water during the day and evening.

At 10:30 A. M. Cardinal O'Connell will celebrate an open-air mass for the welfare and safe return of the troops at the front. Soldiers and sailors will attend. There will be appropriate music by military bands and a large chorus under the leadership of Pio de Luca. The altar will be erected on the Strandway, Columbus Park, opposite Champney street. Sections will be reserved for uniformed societies.

Hydroplane Flight.

A flag-raising and presentation of national colors to the mayor by Portuguese societies will take place in Columbus Park at 11 o'clock. The speech of acceptance by the mayor, and a military band concert will follow and a hydroplane flight has been arranged tentatively.

At 2:30 P. M. there will be a military band concert in Marine Park and patriotic singing by the school children, and at 3 P. M. Roger W. Babson will deliver an oration on "Pan-Americanism."

Athletic events will be held on Boston Common in the afternoon under the direction of Hugh McGrath.

A great illuminated yacht parade, in which 100 craft will take part, will begin at 7 o'clock in the evening, the clubs participating in this event being the South Boston, Columbia, Peninsula, Mosquito Fleet, Savin Hill and Orient Heights. The clubs will keep open house and Strandway residents will decorate and illuminate their houses.

The mayor's cup and other prizes will be offered to contestants in this event. Searchlights will be turned on the boats from different points about Dorchester bay.

The evening program will also include a naval band concert and motion pictures in Columbus Park. The judges of the illuminated water parade will include William S. McNary, Dr. F. E. Dawes, Jeremiah J. McNamara, William L. Carleton and Charles H. Slattery. The chief marshal will be Commodore Walter D. Lane.

The chairman of the Columbus day committees are: General committee, Dr. John R. Slattery; committee on mass, William J. Day; music and band concerts, Daniel C. Slattery; grounds, Richard J. Hayden; entertainments, Marine Park oration and exercises, John J. Toomy; illuminated yacht parade, Walter D. Lane; uniformed bodies and military and naval units, James H. Phelan.

OCT 13 1917

Curley Breaks Record for Speechmaking in Mayoralty History

Has Made 678 so Far in 1917, with Campaign Yet
to Open—April Was Banner Month
with 151 Addresses.

Up to and including the week of Oct. 9th, Mayor Curley had made 678 public addresses during the year 1917, according to the official record book kept by his secretaries. They estimate that his auditors in this period have numbered more than 200,000 persons. This beats all records of any Boston orator or official. Even John F. Fitzgerald, the indefatigable, in his palmy days, did not quite reach these figures. Moreover, this total of 678 does not include functions like weddings, parties, conferences, and social gatherings where the Mayor delivered no formal address. A mid-day meal is likewise light. It is usually partaken of at a downtown hotel and consists of but one, or at most two courses—soup or chowder and perhaps a chop or fish. The mayor rarely indulges in pastry or similar dessert. Occasionally, at mid-day, he takes only tea and toast.

The hour for luncheon is supposed to be 1:30, but it is more likely to be 2 o'clock before the mayor has given his order.

For the final meal of the day, however, he makes strenuous endeavor to be prompt at 6:30 P. M., for the mayor holds himself to a strict observance of his rule to sit down for that meal with his wife and all five children, respectively aged 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2 years—and they are all there.

Favors Simple Life.

"I eat whatever my wife provides," says the mayor, if you ask him about dinner.

Those who have been invited to his table remark upon its simplicity. The repast is always substantial, with plenty of wholesome food, in sufficient variety, but not served in courses or pretension to style.

No matter how many banquets the mayor may be scheduled to attend, he is always in the bosom of his family at the dinner table, and his subsequent arrival at the banquet he always looks upon as in the nature of a function only, and makes only a pretense of eating there.

The mayor's hours at City Hall differ of course very little from those of his predecessors. He tries to restrict members of the Legislature to Tuesdays as their calling day, but their importunities cannot always be restrained.

Morning and afternoon he sees department heads, and attends to the city's business in all its numerous forms, and the business is large and exacting, for under the new charter the mayor is not only the executive but administrative and even the legislative head, on occasion.

The number runs fully 50 per cent. above his record of the preceding year.

Of course, one great reason for the mayor's numerous addresses in 1917 lies in the fact that this is the year of our entrance into the great war, and co-

ordinately of entrance upon the war of the mayor for re-election. April was the mayor's banner month, when he delivered 151 addresses, or an average of better than five a day, and the principal explanation is that this was the month when occurred the greatest number of flag-raising and similar events, hinging on the declaration of war. The Red Cross, Liberty loan and Knights of Columbus camp fund meetings have all made calls on the mayor.

When he begins his regular campaign, some time next month, the record for April may be exceeded.

The following table was compiled from the mayor's engagement book, and shows the number of addresses, morning, afternoon and evening, each week from the beginning of the year:

| ADDRESSES BY MAYOR CURLEY. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Morning. | Afternoon. | Evening. |
| Jan. 1 to 31..... | 7 | 18 | 60 |
| Feb. 1 to 28..... | 7 | 16 | 56 |
| March 1 to 31..... | 8 | 25 | 50 |
| April 1 to 30..... | 16 | 72 | 68 |
| May 1 to 31..... | 6 | 41 | 36 |
| June 1 to 30..... | 4 | 26 | 30 |
| July 1 to 31..... | 4 | 13 | 14 |
| Aug 1 to 31..... | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Sept. 1 to 30..... | 8 | 27 | 19 |
| Oct. 1 to 9..... | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Total..... | 66 | 258 | 331 |
| Grand total..... | | | 678 |

Works Saturdays.

But for the mayor's splendid health he would not be able to lead such a strenuous life. This summer he took only a week's vacation, with Mrs. Curley, golfing and automobiling in the White Mountains. He scarcely knows the meaning of the term "rest." Long ago he felt obliged to give up Saturdays to the usual round of work at City Hall, although he made a rule to keep the day for himself, intending to leave the hall when official hours ended at noon; but often he has been there as late as 5 o'clock on a Saturday.

The secret of his health lies first in a fine constitution, and second in his habits of temperance. "Temperance is all things" was a motto he early adopted, and as he grows older he becomes more conservative.

He is no white-ribboner, and he has always been fond of smoking, but long ago he sternly put up the bars against conviviality. He made it his rule not to touch liquor except at functions where he was expected to offer or to respond to toasts, and then to drink very sparingly.

He now smokes six or seven cigars a day. Some six months ago he reached the conclusion that his fondness for tobacco was a habit which was growing on him, and with resolution determined to go without smoking every day until luncheon. Not once has he broken his new rule.

A Typical Day.

Mayor Curley's height is 5 feet 7 inches in his stocking feet, and his weight is 200 pounds. He will reach his 43d birthday next month. His healthy complexion, the clearness of his eye, the strength latent in every pose and no less

Continued next page.

007-13-1917
noticeable there than in every movement, all betoken the vigor of his personality. Although only two years the junior of his brother, Collector John J. Curley, the mayor's appearance would warrant the assumption that the difference in their ages was much greater, for his hair has only just begun to silver at the tips above his ears.

A typical day for the mayor begins with his rising at 6:45 A. M. He dresses and shaves and in half an hour sits down to look over the morning papers, and perhaps look over documents brought home from the office.

Breakfast is at 8:15, and it is always a light meal—fruit, toast and coffee.

007-16-1917 SMITH'S NAME GOES TO G. G. A.

Investment Broker Promised
\$50,000 Expenses to Beat
Mayor Curley.

DECLINES TO DISCUSS TOPIC

Earnest E. Smith may be a candidate for the mayoralty. A certain prominent Bostonian of wealth, disgusted with the backing and filling of other anti-Curley possibilities, has offered to finance a campaign for Mr. Smith to the extent of \$50,000, if necessary.

Mr. Smith's name has been presented to the Good Government Association, and to a number of men outside the membership of that organization but interested in the cause of good government, for their consideration.

Would Back Peters.

Mr. Smith declined last night to discuss the matter, further than to say that he will be with Andrew J. Peters, if the latter finally consents to run.

Mr. Smith was elected to the city council in 1911. He was the only Municipal League candidate who had his own campaign committee. He had the indorsement of the Good Government Association, but subsequently broke with that organization. In 1910 he was a worker for Storow at the polls and suffered a broken nose in a fight with two political opponents. In 1913 he was a candidate for mayor, but failed to get on the ballot because 150 of his 5000 names were signed by a first initial instead of the full name. He won fame as an oarsman at Harvard, and is now an investment broker.

Raymond P. Delano, W. J. Paul and Frank L. Brier head a committee of Dorchester citizens, representing various civic organizations, who favor George W. Coleman as the anti-Curley candidate, and believe that he has demonstrated his extraordinary ability as a vote-getter to such an extent that, with any unity of effort on the part of the anti-administration forces, he could be landed a winner.

Congressman George Holden Tinkham has received many flattering promises of support if he will enter the lists. As the first Republican ever elected to Congress from the 11th district, his popularity has proved phenomenal, and his supporters claim that he is fully on

a par with Andrew J. Peters in the estimation of the rank and file of the city democracy.

Tinkham was for years, while a member of the city government and in the state government, popularly regarded as holding both the police and fire departments in the hollow of his hand, because of his strong friendly interest in their welfare and organizations. His many efforts in their behalf and the legislation he has promoted, showing him to be a liberal, have made him many votes in the opposition party.

"Fitz" for "Fitz."

William F. Fitzgerald, recent candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but who failed to sign his papers for filing, has been active of late in booming John F. Fitzgerald for mayoralty as "the only man who can beat Curley."

007-10-1917 AN UNWARRANTED BELIEF

There are those who believe that a successful fight for mayor against Mr. Curley may be waged by having two aggressive anti-Curley candidates in the field.

On what they base their belief it is difficult to understand. It is true that no candidate may carry a partisan or any preferential designation, but the average voter is quick to separate candidates who can win from those who merely have places on the ballot.

Twenty years ago somebody conceived the bright idea of defeating Josiah Quincy for re-election as mayor by running the late Thomas Riley as an independent Democratic candidate in the interest of Edwin U. Curtis, Republican and ex-mayor.

Riley's total was only 3000, but it was sufficient to re-elect Mr. Quincy, for the bulk of it, if Riley had not been in the field, would have gone to Curtis, accompanied by the votes of as many more who voted for Quincy as a protest against the palpable subterfuge of the Riley candidacy.

007-18-1917 IN THE FRIGID EDUCATIONAL BELT

It is gratifying to learn from a statement by the chairman of the Boston school board that all the public school buildings in this city are to be heated as they should be heated, according to custom for many years past.

We are not in the slightest degree interested in Mayor Curley's attempt to make political capital out of a remarkable omission of the school board to do its duty, and we are only mildly interested in the attempts of the school board to convey the impression that cold schoolrooms are comfortable schoolrooms.

We know that more than a few schoolrooms have been cold when they should have been warm; we know that pupils were compelled to remain in session when they should have been sent home, and we know that conscientious teachers have not hesitated to express their sentiments on the subject to the little ones under their charge.

The temperature in the Mason street headquarters of the school board was, as usual, entirely satisfactory today.

MORE CITY HALL APPOINTMENTS

As the result of a conference with the civil service commission, Mayor Curley announced today that appointments to fill vacancies in the municipal service caused by enlistments or the draft will be of a provisional nature. The commission has agreed to establish regulations permitting such provisional appointments, and the mayor says that this will render unnecessary the bill he had drafted to be presented to the Legislature to accomplish the purpose.

The mayor announced the promotion, provisionally, of Thomas S. Leary, deckhand, to fill the vacancy left by the drafting of Daniel Callahan, now quartermaster. U. S. N. Leary's pay is increased from \$3 per day to \$11.00 per year.

PETERS ENTERS MAYORAL RACE AGAINST CURLEY

Wise Expenditure of Funds, Just
Treatment of Employes,
His Platform.

ANNOUNCEMENT A SURPRISE

Pledges Overthrow of Machine
Rule as Step Toward Bet-
ter Government.

Andrew J. Peters, former assistant secretary of the United States treasury, announced his candidacy for mayor of Boston last night, on a platform of wise expenditure of public money, just treatment of public employes, and the overthrow of machine rule.

As to his availability, it may be recalled that he was elected once to the lower branch of the Legislature and twice to the upper branch as a Democrat, in strong Republican districts, and four times to Congress in a district laid out to be Republican.

Ran Ahead of His Ticket.

In 1912, both Peters and Curley were up for election to Congress, each in his respective district as the Democratic nominee. In Peters's district, the 11th, Woodrow Wilson for President received 13,295 votes, carrying it over Taft by 4718, but Peters polled 17,875 votes and carried the district by 9089.

In Curley's district, the 12th, Wilson got 15,974 votes, carrying it over Taft by 8671, but Curley was given only 14,875 votes and carried the district by 5874.

In other words, while Peters had a majority of 4371 greater than the majority given Wilson in the 11th district, Curley in the 12th received 2797 votes less than Wilson's majority there.

Surprise to the G. G. A.

Mr. Peters's announcement of his candidacy at this time came as a surprise to those leaders of the Good Government Association who could be reached last night, and they were not inclined to discuss it. While it is true that men prominent in that organization had urged him to run, his attitude has not been such as to give them much encouragement.

A meeting of the G. G. A. is now likely to be called in the near future to discuss the announced candidacies of Andrew J. Peters, Congressman James A. Gallivan, Mayor James M. Curley and the tentative candidacies of others.

Peters's Announcement.

Mr. Peters's formal announcement of his candidacy follows:

"I am a candidate for the mayoralty. The fateful times in which we live lend an added importance to this election. Everywhere throughout our country there is a new awakening. The mists of doubt and uncertainty have cleared away and we see clearly the duties that lie before us. Our own boys have gone forth to fight. The first that left for France came from our very city. They are there to urge the battle of democracy and we do not fear the outcome. Certainly we, for whom they make the sacrifice, must in our turn live up to the ideals we have sent them to defend. It is not alone upon the battlefield that democracy calls to us. It is also in our midst it demands our service. If democracy is worth fighting for assuredly it is worth practicing. The coming election puts us to the test.

"I stand, therefore, for an honest effort to put our city where she belongs, to make her government reflect the spirit among us so that those who are overseas and those who remain behind, shall alike realize that they are citizens of no mean city and are not only the inheritors but the makers of great traditions.

For Wise Expenditures.

"I stand for a wise expenditure of the public money. A modern city demands liberal treatment, not mere retrenchment. But what we most need is to obtain the worth of a dollar for every dollar we expend. This principle was never so important as at the present time when every dollar wasted puts us just so far behind in our backing of the war, and just so far below where we should be when peace comes again and our soldiers return.

"I stand for a just treatment of employes. During my three years' service as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs, I came into intimate contact with public servants throughout the country. I believe from my own experience that a man in public service is not only willing, but anxious, to serve to the utmost of his ability. But nothing so much discourages him as the fear that politics and not merit will be the test of his services. When I am a mayor, no man who works faithfully shall lose his job. Every man shall have the opportunity for advancement his service merits.

Overthrow Machine Rule.

"I stand for something constructive. The time has come to overthrow machine rule, and to take a step forward toward better administration. From time to time during the campaign I shall point out where there is certainty of improvement. My one underlying hope will be to unite in this common effort toward better things the entire community, without regard to party, race or social condition. This is what we need and it is only in this broad spirit that anything of permanent value can be attained. Then when our soldiers return they will find that we, too, have played our part in this crisis through which we all are pulling; and when we meet them with pride they on their part will not be ashamed of the city from which they went forth.

"To these ends I pledge myself. To these ends I summon all who feel the spirit of the times. Let us all sweep away the reproach of the past and rise to better things, that the citizens of Boston may place their city in the lead of true democracy."

If there should be four candidates against Mayor Curley, he would have to devote about four minutes to his campaign.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

This Column Appears on Tuesday
Thursday and Saturday
of Each Week.

IF Ignatius McNulty, business agent

of the Boston Central Labor Union, is formally endorsed by the C. L. U. for the city council, it will be the first time that the organization has deliberately entered politics, backing a particular member of their order; but there seems to be a tendency in a certain faction of the C. L. U. to make it an affair of the Curley administration, so that nobody needs be greatly surprised if it takes the plunge.

Former School Committeeman Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., has been boomed in some quarters, of late, for the city council, and there was talk that he might get the G. G. A. endorsement, but the gossip now is that he is firing with the idea that he might defeat Joseph Lee for the school board, on the burning issue of heated schools.

Mayor Curley skilfully seized the opportunity to threaten to seize the position of the committee, illegal as he knew it to be, at the time when Chairman undertook to conserve the coal supply in accordance with the recommendation of the national fuel administrator, and so much clamor resulted that it appeared to the Corcoran crowd as if the issue might be big enough to return their favorite to the board.

Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe is expected to run again for the council, and undoubtedly can have the G. G. A. endorsement. Of the three places to be filled, this is the only one so far gossiped about as practically settled, so far as the G. G. A. endorsement is concerned. Councilman Alfred E. Wellington will be a candidate for re-election, but is not likely to go the O. K. of the organization this year. Councilman Henry Hagan is undecided.

George A. Cassidy, the florist, is expected to run again, and the Socialists are said to have endorsed three of the party to make the run, presumably a pacifist program.

Mayor Curley's celebrated "Shamrock shutters" were recently removed from his fine mansion, the most recent landmark in the aristocratic neighborhood overlooking Jamaica pond. The neighbors were all agog over the disappearance, especially that neighbor who has tried to give the mayor a few suggestions concerning congruity of adornment with style of architecture.

The Traveler was quickly informed of the remarkable change, as it was regarded as a matter of news importance. To save the trouble of any threatened libel suit it may now be added that the shutters have been restored, the only reason for their removal appears to be that a new coat of paint was desired. The neighborhood has quieted down again.

P 0571-0071-17-1917

PETERS IS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Support of Anti-Curley Forces Claimed
for Him

IS ENDORSED BY
EX-MAYOR FITZGERALD

Question Gallivan's
Remaining in the
Contest



ANDREW J. PETERS,
Former assistant secretary of the
Treasury, who is a candidate for
Mayor of Boston.

Andrew J. Peters announced his
candidacy for Mayor of Boston last
night.

It is expected that the anti-Curley
forces will concentrate on his candi-
dacy. Whether Congressman James
A. Gallivan will now stay in the fight
is the problem. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald
will support Mr. Peters. For some
weeks Mr. Peters has been urged to
make the fight. He finally consented
to run after a general assurance of
support from the forces opposing the
Mayor.

A NEW AWAKENING

The statement of ex-Congressman Pe-
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The fateful times in which we live lend
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there is a new awakening. The mists
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Obtain Worth of Every Dollar

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of improvement.

Effort Toward Better Things

"My one underlying hope will be to
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lead of true democracy."

\$500,000 IN BONDS FOR UNITED DRUG

Convention Puts
Deal Through
Unanimously

During a whirlwind meeting held
yesterday afternoon by the directors
of the United Drug Company that or-
ganization, at the suggestion of its
president, Louis K. Liggett, voted to
subscribe \$500,000 to the Liberty Loan.
The plan was immediately adopted.
The transaction, which helps to swell
the New England quota, occupied less
than three minutes of time.

OPENS CONVENTION

The event marked the opening in this
city of a three-day convention by offi-
cers and representatives of the United
Drug Company, who are celebrating
their 15th anniversary in this city.
From every corner of the country and
from far points of Canada the delegates
have come. It was a "meatless" ban-
quet.

Among their number are the original
stockholders who helped Mr. Liggett
organize the company 15 years ago.

Last night a "get-together, know-
everybody" banquet was tendered the
druggists at the Hotel Somerset. The
principal speakers of the evening were
Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Louis
K. Liggett and Edward D. Cahoon of
Long Island, N. Y.

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley
praised Mr. Liggett and welcomed the
directors to Boston.

Edward D. Cahoon, first president of
the company, called Mr. Liggett, "the
man with the idea," and told of how
the present president of that corpora-
tion had "breezed" into his little New
York store 15 years ago with the plans
of the mammoth company already
formed in his mind.

Mr. Liggett gave an interesting his-
tory of the fiction-like growth of his
concern, modestly giving the lion's
share of the credit to the original
stockholders who had helped him to
success.

Expect to Settle Auto Station Labor Trouble

An amicable settlement of the impend-
ing labor trouble in the auto stations
of this city is expected as the result of
a conference held at the State House
yesterday between representatives of
the station men, Automobile Dealers'
Association, Executive Manager Henry
B. Endicott of the Public Safety Com-
mittee and Mayor Curley.

0071-24-1917

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POST - OCT - 17 - 1917

GIRL BOOTBLACKS ANGRY AT MAYOR

Say He Is Trying to Take Jobs Away—Advise Him to Protect Typist and Manicurists



GIRL "SHINES" WHO ARE INDIGNANT AT THE MAYOR.
They assert the Mayor is wrong in his belief that girls in bootblack parlors are in moral danger. Helen Russell is at the left and Evelyn Webb at the right.

They are fairly wild—and at the Mayor of Boston.
They say he is trying to take their jobs away from them. "They" are a quintet of feminine bootblacks employed in a Boston shoe-shining emporium.

MAKING \$25 OR \$30 A WEEK

It seems that the Mayor doesn't believe that shoe shining is a fit occupation for young women, especially those under 21. He has said that there is a great possible danger to such girls from a moral standpoint, and for that reason he will ask the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the girls from shining shoes, the ones under 21. So that's why the girls are mad. They're afraid they are going to lose their jobs and just at present they are pulling down something like \$25 or \$30 a week, "which isn't bad," says Helen Russell, who is about 19 or so.

"Who's going to pay for our Liberty bonds?" asked Helen yesterday as she applied the dauber to the reporter's boots.

Who'll Pay the Board

"And who," she added, reaching for a tip, "is going to pay our board these days? and that's something awful. One of the girls here is supporting her widowed mother; Harriet Duffey, another one, is sending two little sisters to school. All of us are helping at home, and our people need our money."

Within the past week the girls, the five of them, have bought Liberty bonds, and are paying for them on the instalment plan.

"Say, where does he get off with that stuff?" Evelyn Webb wanted to know. "What's he trying to take our jobs away from us for? He says we are in moral danger here, whatever that is. Why, what does he think would happen to us if we were out of a job, and out on the street? If he would look at it that way, I guess he'd think twice," added Evelyn. She said she was 20 last December, but looks more like 16 next May.

"It's a plot to get rid of us because we have been so successful here," says the manager of the place. "The other parlors are jealous of us. Why, only last week they suggested that I raise the price of shines. They wanted me to charge a nickel more and I turned them down."

"I just don't see," said May Williamson, who was graduated from high school and can say "Thank you" in French when you hand her a tip, "how the Mayor can think us in a precarious position here." The reporter looked at her—"pre-ca-rio-us."

"Why," went on May, "there's about as much privacy here as in the famous goldfish bowl. Mind you, I wouldn't say a word if it were behind closed doors. Why don't he get after stenographers and manicurists then? There would be just as much reason to that. And then, aren't we taking the places of men, who can be over on the 'other side' where they want them?"

"Do you flirt here?" asked the reporter.

May said it was a "fresh" question. Helen Russell said, "Well, I like that," and Evelyn Webb giggled.

"Say," said Evelyn, "about the only things we say to a guy are 'You're next' and 'Light or dark?'"

"You left out 'Thank you,'" suggested the reporter, and Evelyn giggled again.

"I'd like to write the Mayor a letter," said Helen Russell, "and ask him if he'd like me to go back to 10 hours in the candy factory at the famous 'six per.'"

"Well, I'd like to tell him a thing or two myself," chipped in Evelyn Webb. "He's got an awful nerve," said Helen Duffey, and "I don't like it at all," said May Williamson.

RECORD - OCT - 17 - 1917

PETERS GETS INTO RACE

**Announces He Is Candidate
For Mayor—Says Machine
Rule Should Go**

**"COMING ELECTION
PUTS US TO TEST"**

**If Democracy Is Worth Fight-
ing For, It Is Worth
Practicing**

Andrew J. Peters, formerly Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, last night formally announced himself as a candidate for the Boston mayoralty.

He declares that he stands for an honest effort to put Boston where it belongs; for a wise expenditure of the public money; for a just treatment of employees; for "something constructive."

"Let us all sweep away the reproach of the past," he says, "and rise to better things, that the citizens of Boston may place their city in the lead of true democracy."

Mr. Peters' statement is as follows—

"I am a candidate for the mayoralty. The fateful times in which we live lend an added importance to this election. Everywhere throughout our country there is a new awakening. The mists of doubt and uncertainty have cleared away and we see clearly the duties that lie before us.

"Our own boys have gone forth to fight. The first that left for France came from our very city. They are there to urge the battle of democracy, and we do not fear the outcome. Certainly we, for whom they make the sacrifice, must in our turn live up to the ideals we have sent them to defend.

"It is not alone upon the battlefield that democracy calls to us. It is also in our very midst it demands our service. If democracy is worth fighting for, assuredly it is worth practicing. The coming election puts us to the test.

"I stand, therefore, for an honest effort to put our city where she belongs, to make her government reflect the spirit among us, so that those who are overseas and those who remain behind shall alike realize that they are citizens of no mean city and are not only the inheritors, but the makers of great traditions.

"I stand for a wise expenditure of the public money. A modern city demands liberal treatment, not mere retrenchment. But what we most need is to obtain the worth of a dollar for every dollar we expend. This principle was never so important as at the present time, when every dollar wasted puts us just so far behind in our

backing of the war, and just so far below where we should be when peace comes again and our soldiers return.

"I stand for a just treatment of employees. During my three years' service as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, I came into intimate contact with public servants throughout the country. I believe from my own experience that a man in public service is not only willing but anxious to serve to the utmost of his ability. But nothing so much discourages him as the fear that politics and not merit will be the test of his services. When I am Mayor, no man who works faithfully shall lose his job. Every man shall have the opportunity for advancement his service merits.

"I stand for something constructive. The time has come to overthrow machine rule, and to take a step forward toward better administration. From time to time during the campaign I shall point out where there is certainty of improvement.

"My one underlying hope will be to unite in this common effort toward better things the entire community, without regard to party, race or social condition. This is what we need, and it is only in this broad spirit that anything of permanent value can be attained.

"Then, when our soldiers return, they will find that we, too, have played our part in this crisis through which we all are pulling; and when we meet them, with pride, they on their part will not be ashamed of the city from which they went forth.

"To these ends I pledge myself. To these ends I summon all who feel the spirit of the times. Let us all sweep away the reproach of the past and rise to better things, that the citizens of Boston may place their city in the lead of true democracy."

Mr. Peters was elected once to the House, twice to the Senate and four times to Congress, from districts in which in every instance the majority was against his party.

In 1912 both Mr. Peters and Mr. Curley were running for Congress. Mr. Wilson received 13,265 votes in Mr. Peters' district, carrying it over Mr. Taft by 4718 votes. Mr. Peters received 17,875 votes and carried it over his opponent by 9039 votes.

In the 12th district Mr. Wilson received 15,974 votes and carried it over Mr. Taft by 8671 votes, while Mr. Curley received 14,575 votes and carried it over his nearest opponent by 5874 votes.

Mr. Peters carried his district by a majority of 4371 votes greater than the majority received by Mr. Wilson in the district, whereas Mr. Curley received in his district 2797 votes less than Mr. Wilson's majority there.

Can a Mayoralty campaign in broad-gauged Boston be made to revolve around the issue: Shall girls shine shoes?

OCT - 18 - 1917
AN OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Peters' candidacy lifts the Boston Mayoralty campaign to a plane of genuine importance by permitting attention to be focused on large issues.

The best friend of the present Mayor will hardly deny that his concept of policy has been petty. He has occupied himself with small men and small things and always from the point of view of selfish advantage. At a time when the world is considering the weightiest problems of history, Mr. Curley has concerned himself with loaves and fishes and such issues as whether women younger than 21 should be permitted to shine shoes.

The future of Boston as a center of industry and as a great seaport is less in his mind than the future of Curley. He does not lead in important affairs. He merely registers shifting currents of feeling or prejudice.

The public career of Andrew J. Peters has revealed a broader outlook and a far higher level of capacity. As Mayor he would dignify the office and be a creative force in the upbuilding of the city. The men who are effective in the commerce, the industry, the professions in Boston and whose co-operation is essential to well-rounded public development, would find in him an attractive rallying center. They would not feel stifled by an atmosphere of peanut politics—always politics.

Our understanding is that Mr. Peters has decided to be a candidate not because he wishes to be in the limelight or seeks power to appease personal vanity, but because he would like to give the constructive forces of this great city a chance for better political expression.

If that be true, he should have the early and the earnest co-operation of all who believe that the time is ripe for Boston to advance.

**TAX BILLS OUT
EARLY, SAYS CURLEY**

In answer to many complaints by taxpayers that tax bills were delivered later than usual this year and that many of the bills were not received, City Collector Curley yesterday announced that every tax bill was delivered personally by a clerk this year before Oct. 15, earlier, in fact, than last year.

In further explanation of the complaints, Collector Curley declared that the work of the assessing department was delayed about 20 days this year because of the tremendous amount of work to be done by the income department of the State tax commissioner's office, but that he made up the loss and several days in addition by putting a large force of extra clerks to work.

Contrary to a general misunderstanding, all taxpayers have until Oct. 30 to pay taxes before interest is charged from Oct. 15.

POST - OCT - 17 - 1917



OUR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES COULD SIDETRACK STATE ISSUES AND ORATE FOR THE BIG CAMPAIGN'S SUCCESS



"ANTI-CURLEY" ISSUES COULD LAY OFF UNTIL THE BIG LOAN CAMPAIGN IS PUT ACROSS -



THEY CAN ALL SAFELY GET TOGETHER IN THIS CAMPAIGN

OCT - 19 - 1917

Mayor's Phone Girl Trips on Awning Rope

When Miss Selina O'Brien, a telephone operator in Mayor Curley's office, tripped over ropes from a store awning in Newspaper row yesterday morning she lost her purse containing \$10.

Some time after Miss O'Brien had, on order from the Mayor, been sent home for medical treatment, her pocketbook was brought to the Mayor's office by Roddy Blake, a tailor. Mr. Blake found the purse lying in the gutter. He was warmly thanked by the Mayor.

OCT - 14 - 1917

NEW BRIDGE IS STARTED

Rush Work on Structure to Squantum

Mayor Curley was notified yesterday that the work of building the bridge connecting Squantum with Neponset has already been started and that the contractors estimate that the bridge will be opened to traffic in about 30 days. The federal government is to bear the expense of the work. The cost is estimated at \$300,000.

The bridge will furnish a short cut to Squantum for the workmen to be employed at the plant, where destroyers will be built for the government by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. All regulations will be waived by the Street Commission so as to expedite the laying of tracks on the Boston end of the bridge.

OCT - 17 - 1917

CAPT. LYNCH OF FIRE DEPARTMENT RETIRED

The retirement of Captain William M. Lynch, assistant superintendent of the repair shops of the fire department, was announced by Mayor Curley last night. Captain Lynch, who has been in the service since 1883, will receive a pension of \$1000.

Engineer Eugene H. Alexander of Engine 41 has also been retired because of physical disability. His pension will be \$750 per year.

OCT - 16 - 1917

WANTS TO PLACE SIGN ON COMMON

The Woman's Homestead Co-operative Association, through its leader, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, last night sent a communication to Mayor Curley asking for permission to place a sign in the Common reading: "One hundred thousand women of Boston have nothing to waste, no legal providers, no pensions and none to provide for them."

OCT - 16 - 1917

SCHOOL HEATING IS SETTLED FOR GOOD

The "coal question" in the Boston public schools has been settled, for at a special meeting of the school committee last night, Superintendent Dyer stated, in response to a query by Chairman Lee, that every school house has now been supplied with coal and is being heated as usual.

Routine matters only were considered by the committee at the session of the board, which was short.

PETERS SPRINGS SURPRISE

Mayoral Candidacy Announced Most Unexpectedly

Politicians Confident He Wouldn't Contest

Congressman Gallivan Expected to Retire

Citizens' Movement Call of the Hour

Announcement by Andrew J. Peters that he is a candidate for mayor not only removes the uncertainties of the coming campaign, which were fast becoming embarrassing to the opponents of Mayor James M. Curley, but comes as a happy surprise to those citizens who had practically given up hope that Mr. Peters would run. One other anti-Curley candidate in the field, Congressman James A. Gallivan, intimated in Washington yesterday that he would retire if Mr. Peters or "the right man" entered the fight.

The campaign may be said to begin today, though it will not be in full swing until after the State election. There will then remain five weeks to carry the message to the electorate, and Mr. Peters plans a most active campaign on the stump, and with the hope that hundreds of volunteer workers will flock to his standard. Judging from the assurances of support that he has received, the campaign will resemble in intensity that waged by James J. Storrow against John F. Fitzgerald eight years ago.

Nominee of No Group

The candidate goes into the contest, as his friends say, with more than ordinary independence. He is not the nominee of any political or social group. He made up his mind to run yesterday afternoon and at a time when reports were being circulated that he was definitely out of the contest. The decision came only after most careful consideration of public-spirited offers of support from all classes of citizens. He felt that as a loyal citizen of Boston he could not ignore the summons.

Mr. Peters's first efforts will be directed toward securing a campaign manager and assistants and campaign headquarters. None of the details of the campaign has been outlined, but there is every indication that it will be organized as a citizens' campaign—a movement in the effort to unite all classes in one common cause.

Mr. Peters is confident that he will command the active support of hundreds of leading citizens who seldom interest themselves in local politics. In addition, he expects the assistance of all men who have been mentioned as mayoral possibilities in the last few weeks. There has been no meeting of the Good Government Association, but it has been well known that several of the members were anxious for Mr. Peters's candidacy.

Few citizens of Boston are better known than Mr. Peters. He is a lifelong resident, having been born in Jamaica Plain, April 2, 1872. He was graduated from Harvard in 1895 and from Harvard Law School three years later. He served in the House of Representatives in 1902, in the Senate during 1904-5 and four terms in Congress, from 1907 to 1915. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for more than a year. He has been a lifelong Democrat, though in all his campaigns he has attracted the support of ardent Republicans and become known as a strong vote-getter.

Peters' Record as Vote Getter

In 1912 both Mr. Peters and Mr. Curley were running for Congress. Mr. Wilson received 13,265 votes in Mr. Peters's district, carrying it over Mr. Taft by 4718 votes. Mr. Peters received 17,875 votes and carried it over his opponent by 6089 votes.

In the twelfth district Mr. Wilson received 15,974 votes and carried it over Mr. Taft by 8671 votes, while Mr. Curley received 14,875 votes and carried it over his nearest opponent by 5874 votes.

Mr. Peters carried his district by a majority of 4371 votes greater than the majority received by Mr. Wilson in the district, whereas Mr. Curley received in his district 2797 votes less than Mr. Wilson's majority there.

Candidate Explains His Course

Mr. Peters's statement follows:

"I am a candidate for the mayoralty. The fateful times in which we live lend an added importance to this election. Everywhere throughout our country there is a new awakening. The mists of doubt and uncertainty have cleared away and we see clearly the duties that lie before us.

"Our own boys have gone forth to fight. The first that left for France came from our very city. They are there to urge the battle of democracy and we do not fear the outcome. Certainly we for whom they make the sacrifice must in our turn live up to the ideals we have sent them to defend.

"It is not alone upon the battlefield that democracy calls to us. It is also in our very midst it demands our service. If democracy is worth fighting for, assuredly it is worth practising. The coming election puts us to the test.

"I stand, therefore, for an honest effort to put our city where she belongs, to make her government reflect the spirit among us so that those who are overseas and those who remain behind shall alike realize that they are citizens of no mean city and are not only the inheritors but the makers of great traditions.

"I stand for a wise expenditure of the public money. A modern city demands liberal treatment, not mere retrenchment. But what we most need is to obtain the worth of a dollar for every dollar we expend. This principle was never so important as at the present time when every dollar wasted puts us just so far behind in our backing of the war, and just so far below where we should be when peace comes again and our soldiers return.

"I stand for a just treatment of employees. During my three years' service as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs, I came into intimate contact with public servants throughout the country. I believe, from my own experience, that a man in public service is not only willing but anxious to serve to the utmost of his ability. But nothing so much discourages him as the fear that politics and not merit will be the test of his service. When I am mayor, no man who works faithfully shall lose his job. Every man shall have the opportunity for advancement his service merits.

"I stand for something constructive. The time has come to overthrow machine rule and take a step forward toward better administration. From time to time during the campaign, I shall point out where there is certainty of improvement.

"My one underlying hope will be to unite in this common effort toward better things the entire community without regard to party, race or social condition. This is what we need and it is only in this broad spirit than anything of permanent value can be attained. Then, when our soldiers return they will find that we too have played our part in this crisis through which we all are pulling; and when we meet them with

pride, they, on their part, will not be ashamed of the city from which they went forth.

"To these ends I pledge myself. To these ends I summon all who feel the spirit of the times. Let us all sweep away the reproach of the past and rise to better things, that the citizens of Boston may place their city in the lead of true democracy."

ALL TO THINK ABOUT FIRE

School Children and Storehouse Owners Especially Guided Into Observance of the Day

People are expected to think about fires today. By request of Fire Commissioner O'Keefe and by proclamation of Governor McCall it is "Fire Prevention Day" in Massachusetts, so designated to give emphasis to the thought that something ought to be done now to check the destructiveness of fire. Thinking about it is really all that is needed in many instances, as the child who is led to think when he is handling a match or raking over the wood in the open fire place becomes careful, and the boy who lights a cigarette will look around to see where the match falls if his teacher has just been talking about fire to the class. Hence, the first hope of the authorities in proclaiming a "Fire Prevention Day" was to have the school teachers talk about it today, for their side remarks to their children go deeper into the young mind than a fine oration on the subject by an expert. However, there are some forceful lessons that firemen in uniform can drive home by visiting the class rooms, and in some instances they made such visits today in public schools.

Of more immediate results is the inspection, by firemen, of the warehouses in Boston in order to improve the safety of the food products that are stored. Commissioner O'Keefe has requested such an inspection, and he says that when the firemen report what they find he will call upon the owners to remedy any defects that may expose the products to fire hazards.

GIRL BOOTBLACKS IGNORED

Mayor Curley Refused to See Committee Which Called to Protest Proposed Ordinance

Three girl bootblacks employed on Bromfield street were refused an interview by Mayor Curley today. They called to protest against the mayor's proposed ordinance prohibiting the employment of girls under twenty-one in such work. They had a petition of scores of names, which they left with Secretary Slatery, after he had told them that the mayor was too busy to be seen. Later, when the mayor received the protest, he said: "The sanctity of woman is the most important thing in the world and nothing should be permitted to debase or degrade it. I cannot imagine any more humiliating occupation for women than that of shining shoes for men, and the man who would allow it is unworthy of being called a man."

The mayor said that his proposed ordinance would be referred by the City Council to the committee on ordinances, and the committee could give hearings if it desired.

CURLEY SEES NO ISSUE

No Fraud or Corruption During His Term,
He Tells Democratic City Committee—
Other Candidates Dummies

OCT 19 1917

Another name has been given his opponents by Mayor James M. Curley. During the recent city bonding hearing he referred to persons who did not vote for him as "cattle." Last night, addressing the meeting arranged by the Democratic City Committee at the Dudley Street Opera House, he referred to candidates opposing him as "dummies."

The mayor told the audience of 600 persons that he was not disturbed about the election, as his opponents had no issue. No man had ever been defeated in the history of American politics without a substantial issue raised against him, and nobody could say that there had been fraud and corruption in his four years as mayor. "They have used every argument to tear down Curley and to discover a wrong act on the part of your chief executive, but they have failed to find one," he said.

"They cannot point to the tax rate, because Boston, even with four years of war and the necessities of life increased some 28 per cent has the lowest tax rate of any city of its size in the United States. They cannot say that Curley has been unfair to those employed by the city—no, such arguments will not go this year, they have got to present some new issue.

"Today they push out one dummy and tomorrow another dummy; first they have one tryout and then another tryout. They do not want to spend their own money, but they want some wealthy man to stand the expense.

"If milk is to be 14 cents a quart, how much is it going to be a pint? This sounds like a simple question in mental arithmetic, but it is not as simple as it looks. Notices have been received by the consumers that milk is to be 14 cents a quart, but 8½ cents a pint. The high price of milk will force many persons to take but a pint of milk and a single pint of milk will be at the rate of nine cents per pint, which will be at the rate of 18 cents a quart.

"This price arbitrarily fixed without giving the consumer a chance to be heard bears most heavily upon the people who are not able to buy milk by the quart. I know that it costs very nearly as much to bottle and deliver a pint of milk as it does a quart, but evidently the price per pint was not considered by Mr. Endicott.

"I am not criticizing Mr. Endicott in his efforts to run the State of Massachusetts as a sort of deputy governor, but I do say that prices for milk should not be fixed until the consumers have a chance to be heard.

"The governor wants to be reelected because he says he is a war governor. President Wilson is the real war governor and you cannot support a Democratic President by electing Republicans. If the governor is really a war governor and purported to support the War Administration, why did he veto the Merrimack Valley Improvement bill, which was indorsed and recommended by Secretary Baker of the War Department?"

Among the other speakers were former Mayor Josiah Quincy, Humphrey O'Sullivan and Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell; Matthew Hale, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Major Thomas Walsh.

TAX BILLS NOT DELAYED

Collector Curley Denies Numerous
Complaints

Bills Delivered Earlier Than Usual,
He Declares

Assessors Twenty Days Late in Their
Labors

Lax System of Delivery Still
Serious

OCT 19 1917

Many persons have complained at City Hall in the last few days that tax bills were not only distributed later than usual this year but that hundreds of bills had not been received. As to the charge of lateness of delivery, City Collector John J. Curley declares that the bills were prepared several days earlier than last year; and as to mistakes in delivery he says the trouble is no greater than for years.

All tax bills were delivered by Oct. 15, yet scores of persons have called at the assessing and collecting departments to protest at the delay because of the understanding that they would have to pay interest. But all taxpayers have until Oct. 30 to pay their bills before interest is charged from Oct. 15, a fact which is plainly set forth on the bills. Confusion has resulted from the law applying to cities and towns other than Boston, where the Oct. 15 tax limit prevails.

It is the general opinion among complaining taxpayers at City Hall that all tax bills should be mailed and not delivered by clerks of the collecting department. Often, it is said, taxpayers find their bills on the sidewalk in front of their homes, in their front yards, on the steps or in halls, where they have been exposed to dirt, dust and rain. Collector Curley declares that all distributors have orders to deliver them to some person at every house or deposit them in mail boxes when nobody answers the door bell. Naturally the collector must depend upon the honesty of the distributors to perform faithful service, in the absence of a more satisfactory system.

Owing to the late return from the State income department this year the assessing department was delayed twenty days, it is said, in preparing the bills for the collecting department. Collector Curley declares, however, that his department not only made up the twenty-day delay but got the bills into the hands of the distributors three or four days earlier than last year. This was done by working his clerks and bookkeepers long into the night and by having the assistance of a dozen or more clerks from the assessing department.

All bills this year are made out by hand, instead of by typewriter. The assessing department abandoned the machine method after one year of trial, yet another city near Boston has employed that method with success since Boston tried it. Mayor Curley, who claimed that the machine method would not only save much time in getting the bills into the hands of the public, also wanted it enforced to give the public the impression that the assessing department was adopting the most up-to-date methods of doing its work.

Though there are long lines before the collector's windows already for tax

payments, the real rush will not begin until Oct. 24, it is asserted. Much of the inconvenience of former days has been done away with by the facilities afforded at outside stations, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, from Oct. 9 to Oct. 24, inclusive. These stations are as follows:

Charlestown—Municipal Building, City square.
East Boston—Court House, Paris and Meridian streets.

South Boston—Municipal Building, Broadway.
Upham's Corner—Municipal Building, Columbus road.

Dorchester—Court House, Field's Corner.
Dorchester—Library Building, Codman square.
Roxbury—Court House, Roxbury street.
Jamaica Plain—Curtis Hall.
Roslindale—749 South street.
Hyde Park—1172 River street.
Brighton—Old Town Hall.

These are busy days for the assessing departments inasmuch as hundreds of taxpayers are demanding explanations on personal property assessments that were covered, in their opinion, by their State tax on intangibles. Though it is true that each citizen is entitled to \$1000 exemption on household furniture under the law, he is not entitled to exemption for such articles as jewelry, automobiles, etc. Many persons failed to declare themselves this year on personal property, assuming that their statements to the State income tax collector were sufficient. There have also been callers at the office who were surprised to be assessed for personal property, only to find that the assessors had followed their declarations, which had been forgotten. All these various complaints, together with the appeals for duplicate tax bills, on account of non-receipt of original bills, have made more than usual work at City Hall.

OCT - 22 - 1917.

CITY BUYS MOTOR APPARATUS

An unusual step has been taken by Fire Commissioner John Grady, with the approval of the mayor, in ordering eight pieces of motor apparatus for delivery next year and to be paid for from the appropriation for 1918. The consignment consists of three 1000-gallon combination pumping engines, one 750-gallon triple combination pumping engine, two combination chemical engines and hose cars, one 75-foot aerial truck and one 85-foot truck. The price to be paid is \$78,485.

It was figured that the time required to make this apparatus would be from six to eight months after the contract was signed. The hose wagons and pumping engines are for service in houses now being erected or altered, namely, Engine 15, Broadway Extension and Dorchester avenue, South Boston; Engine 49, Milton and Hamilton streets, Readville; Engine 5, Marion street, East Boston, and Engine 50 Winthrop street, Charlestown. The fire commissioner reported to the mayor that unless the apparatus was ordered now unnecessary delay would be experienced in equipping the stations when completed, a delay of perhaps one year. It was deemed wise to anticipate an appropriation in the February budget.

The 85-foot truck will replace the old-fashioned truck in the Fenway district, corner of Brookline and Longwood avenues. The development of the Grove Hall section has also made necessary the substitution of a motor truck for the old apparatus at Washington street, Grove Hall.

The city buys none of its fire apparatus by competition. This contract was given to the Seagrave Company of Columbus, O., on the statement from the fire commissioner that as such apparatus is not a staple or a standard product the acceptance of the lowest bid is not necessarily proper or for the best interests of the city.

Mayor Curley, Advised by Captain Riobo of Argentine Navy That His Country Wants New Service, Appeals to Washington

There is every hope, as Mayor Curley views the situation, for the establishment of a steamship line between Boston and Buenos Aires. The South American republics are heartily in favor of it, as Captain Riobo of the Argentine Navy recently reported to all persons with whom he conferred in Boston. The mayor has advocated the project in his recent trips to Washington, after consulting with members of the Chamber of Commerce, and today he wrote a letter to C. M. Sheaffer, chairman of the Shipping Board, outlining the commercial demand for the line.

During 1917 the exports from New England, for the first time in many years, have exceeded the imports.

"The statement of our leaders of commerce is that this development has been brought about without special effort to divert exports through the port of Boston and thus is evidenced a natural growth in the exports from the New England States," the mayor says in his letter.

"For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1917, the total exports from all New England ports has a value of \$268,835,782 and the imports were valued at \$240,496,651, marking an excess of exports of \$28,339,131.

"Kindly particularly note that the fiscal year of 1916 showed imports exceeding the exports by over \$71,500,000 and in 1915 by \$28,500,000.

"In other words, the exports in 1917 were \$112,131,000, or over 72 per cent larger than the previous year and more than double the total of two years ago.

"I call your particular attention to the fact that with the present excessive shortage of tonnage, and present destruction far larger than any possible building, the time is now imperative for the establishment of a steamship line between Boston and Argentina, and providing for the finest character of commercial reciprocity, and which I first publicly advocated as a member of the National House of Representatives as far back as 1911.

"I sincerely trust the proposal in its entirety may have the cordial support of your honorable board, and believe the time is now at hand for the establishment of an important commercial enterprise of the highest possible efficiency in the exchange of our commodities with the republics of South America."

OCT-23-1917

BOSTON GETS \$220,000 BY G. L. THORNDIKE WILL

TRUSTEES READY TO TURN OVER THAT SUM FOR BUILDING AND MEMORIAL TO DR. WILLIAM H. THORNDIKE OCT 23 1917

The trustees under the will of the late George L. Thorndike will turn over to the city treasurer of Boston \$220,000, which is now available for the construction of a building and a memorial to Dr. William H. Thorndike who, years ago, was one of the most eminent surgeons in Boston and who gave twenty-five years of free service at the City Hospital. This will be done according to a decree entered by Judge Crosby of the Supreme Court.

George L. Thorndike, a civil engineer, provided for the accumulation of a fund which when it reached the sum of \$200,000 should be used for the erection of a building in memory of his brother and "to be used for the relief of suffering humanity, to which he sacrificed his life."

The new building is to be on Concord street, near the City Hospital, and when completed is to be maintained and operated by the trustees of the City Hospital. At a later period more money will be turned over to the city by Mr. Thorndike's trustees.

Mr. Thorndike spent the greater part of his life as a resident of East Boston. In his will he provided a fund of \$10,000 for the purchase of coal for widows living in East Boston.

OCT-18-1917
CURLEY ATTACKS Y. M. C. A.

Calls It Un-American in Appeal for Knights of Columbus War Fund

"Un-American and contrary to the truest principles and ideals of Americanism," was the charge made against the Young Men's Christian Association by Mayor Curley, who addressed the Pere Marquette Council, Knights of Columbus, South Boston, last night.

"Through certain influences," he said, "the Government has neglected to give proper and wholesome care to the morality of the boys in the Army. There is an agency which prohibits Catholics from holding office, an agency which in its very essence, and because of this prohibition and certain other tendencies and characteristics, is un-American and contrary to the truest principles and ideals of Americanism. A Catholic boy in the service must retain his faith and principles in the camp. The Y. M. C. A. will never keep his principles alive.

"It is difficult for the Knights of Columbus, meeting such competition as that of the Y. M. C. A., to succeed as well as they might, but, with the united support of the people of America who believe in God and country, they can succeed, and can give the American fighters, regardless of race, creed or color, home influences and keep them pure and wholesome and bring them back again the same men as they left."

He appealed for support for the K. of C. \$3,000,000 war camp fund. This, he says, is truly American and deserves the support of every American citizen.

Congressman Gallivan, after describing the departure of a Massachusetts unit for France, declared that in Washington there is a general opinion that the war will last five years. He did not subscribe to that opinion.

"There is gloom at Washington over everything concerning the war except one thing—the outcome," he said. "All know what the outcome will be."

Daniel J. Gallagher, state deputy; Judge William J. Day, state secretary; Rev. Joseph F. Coppinger, P. R., of St. Augustine's Church, state chaplain, and Rev. Henry Lyons, chaplain of Pere Marquette Council, also spoke.

OCT-23-1917

PUBLIC HEARING FOR BOOTBLACKS

City Council Grants Appeal of Girl Shoe Polishers After Hearing Clergymen De- fend Them OCT 23 1917

Following an appeal by Rev. Preston Barr, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Wilkinsville, the City Council decided to give a public hearing to the girl bootblacks of Bromfield street, Wednesday evening, Oct. 31. Five girls appeared before the council in executive session, but none of them spoke. The council asked the clergyman to explain the necessity of a hearing on the mayor's proposed ordinance prohibiting girls under twenty-one years of age from doing such work in public.

He explained that by chance he had visited the place where the girls worked, and had been given "a first-class shine," and found the young wo-

men conducted themselves in a most proper manner. He expressed the opinion that the work was no more menial in its nature than other lines of employment, such as scrubbing floors and toiling in mills.

Miss Charlotte Smith, in a communication filed with the council, recommended that the age limit for women shiners and also women barbers be raised to forty years. This would protect the men of Boston from the arts and wiles of younger women, said Miss Smith in her petition.

OCT-19-1917

WILL SUPPLY UMBRELLAS

Superintendent Kneeland Tells of Leaking Roof of Vine-Street Municipal Building

The roof on the Vine-street municipal building is leaking because of defective skylights, and Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, told the City Council yesterday that conditions were so bad, with no money for repairs, that he is going to send out a few dozen umbrellas for the employees.

Mr. Kneeland told of this building after Councilor Ballantyne, in a severe criticism of the methods of erecting city buildings, had declared that he knew of only one public building erected in ten years that was built within the appropriation, that being the Vine-street building.

T. G. O'Connell, architect of the courthouse to be in Forest Hills square, explained how he had estimated the cost at \$115,000, and Mr. Kneeland backed him up. The Council put off further action until next Tuesday.

Yesterday the Council appropriated \$1000 in addition to a previous \$75,000 for rebuilding Wards A and E at the City Hospital, destroyed by fire last spring. The lowest bid received was \$75,500.

When asked to appropriate an additional \$53,000 for completing the West Department of the hospital, now at the old Parent School, West Roxbury, and for which an original appropriation of \$200,000 was made, the Council objected and delayed action until the Finance Commission can investigate.

An order calling on the Street Commissioners to report on the probable cost of a park at the junction of Warren and Dudley streets and Harrison avenue, Roxbury, now occupied by old buildings, was passed.

The mayor's order for \$50,000 for a park at the junction of Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland streets, Roslindale, also was put over for two weeks. At that time the Council will confer with the City Planning Board and the Street Commissioners regarding development at Roslindale.

The old brick pumping station at the corner of Washington street and Metropolitan avenue, Roslindale, now abandoned, was transferred to the custody of the police department and will be converted into a new home for Station 17, now at Germantown.

OCT-16-1917

HAS WATERWAYS COMMITTEE

Mayor Curley Appoints Fifteen Men to Attend Congress to Be Held in Washing- ton in December

Fifteen men have been urged by Mayor Curley to represent Massachusetts in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which convenes at Washington, Dec. 5, 6 and 7. The mayor believes that this will be the most important meeting ever held by the organization, and that it is vital to the port of Boston that "the most representative committee obtainable be appointed." The committee named comprises:

David I. Walsh, Eugene N. Foss, John N. Cole, William S. McNary, George F. Washburn, John J. Martin, Francis R. Bangs, Henry L. Harriman, Charles F. Weed, George Holden Tinkham, Peter F. Tagus, Joseph F. O'Connell, John A. Kellher, Joseph A. Coury, Guy W. Currier.

HERALD - OCT - 18 - 1917.

IN DIVISION LIES DEFEAT

If Mayor Curley is to be beaten for re-election he must be beaten by a coalition of all the forces that desire to accomplish his defeat. It cannot be done by dividing among two or three candidates the votes of those who are opposed to the mayor.

It is not at all safe to judge of the present outlook for defeating the mayor by relying on the figures of the recall vote in November, 1915. The issue at that time was simply this, as stated on the ballots:

"Shall there be an election for mayor at the next municipal election?"

Everybody who was opposed to Mayor Curley on general principles voted for such an election. Everybody who had a personal grievance against him voted joyously in the affirmative. Many were of the majority who were not especially opposed to the mayor, but who believe that, if the Governor of the commonwealth must submit to the verdict of his constituents every fall, the mayor of a city like Boston ought to place his cause before the electorate at least once in two years.

There is a vast difference between a vote taken on such a question at such a time and a quadrennial election, with two and possibly three or four candidates against Mayor Curley in the field.

If the opponents of Mayor Curley cannot get together it will be a waste of energy to attempt his overthrow when problems of national importance are pressing hard on all the people.

OCT - 18 - 1917.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

ANDREW J. PETERS'S declaration of his candidacy for the mayoralty has not only cleared the air, but resolved a good many doubts. It is practically certain now that neither of the Murrays, the judge nor the postmaster, will enter the field. John F. Fitzgerald, of course, will bend every energy to the election of Peters. It remains to be seen what Congressman James A. Gallivan will do.

A question which is exciting most animated debate, not only around the bar at Parker's, and at the Bellevue, and at the City Club, but on street corners and in City Hall, is whether Gallivan's continued candidacy would help or hurt Curley. Even the Curley shouters are divided in their opinions. You can hear one gang loudly proclaiming their belief that "Jim Gallivan is only a stall for Andy Peters. Jim's got no chance of being elected, and he knows it. He's just in to split the South Boston vote and elect a silk-stocking."

But next day, on the same doorstep, you can hear quite as zealous Curley men declaiming their belief that Gallivan's candidacy "will cut the heart out of Peters and make Curley a sure winner."

Meanwhile Gallivan stays in and goes

on with his preparations to make the run as if he were perfectly sanguine of coming under the wire first, a winner, himself.

The three candidates have distinct personalities, and each attracts a distinctly personal following, as well as support, for other reasons. The mayor, however, can lay little claim to the support of the federal machine. He has had difficulty, on occasion, in concealing his lack of appreciation of Woodrow Wilson, and the feeling, apparently, is mutual, judging by the curtness of correspondence on the White House end.

Congressman Gallivan's mayoralty aspirations were announced while the latter was in Washington, but so far it has not been claimed that they were inspired there.

It is up to the G. G. A. to make the next move in the game. But nobody seems to be in any hurry. This is partly due to the fear of entailing an expense in this year of general economy. It is not a year when any candidate is likely to knowledge having spent \$103,000, or, having it spent for him.

J. Paul Canty has received his formal appointment as constable in the building department, salary \$1300.

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When the city council gives its hearing on a proposition to prevent by ordinance young women from shining shoes, numerous squirrels will gather expectantly in the neighborhood trees.

OCT 24 1917

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BRINGS BACK 'THEM PAPERS'

Beetle Brow Slips Lost Report
of Terminal Board to
Messenger.

MISSING SINCE LAST APRIL

A tall stranger with beetling, over-weight eyebrows approached Messenger Fairbanks in the Senate lobby of the State House yesterday. Reading from hat to vamp, he seemed to Mr. Fairbanks to be either a hound of the Huns, or a person with a submarine specific, or a lad with a pocketful of bombs, or a pacifist deeply camou-disguised, or perhaps just a plain citizen out of luck and looking for the boon of a thin dime till Saturday night.

"I have here," said the stranger, "them papers."

Answers with Question.

The Fairbanks answer was a question, "the what?"

"Them papers. They were found in the archives of the bank."

With that he of the beetling eyebrows thrust a packet in Messenger Fairbanks's hands and went in search of elevatorage.

It was the report of the terminal commission, lost since April of last year. This document, it was always supposed, was stolen.

The commission which sat on the terminal investigation was composed of Senators James F. Cavanagh of Everett and Martin Hays of Boston, Representatives Herbert Wilson of Boston, Fred P. Greenwood of Everett and Robert Robinson of Boston, William H. Coolidge and Frederick H. Prince on the part of Mayor Curley, and Luke Mullen of Charlestown and Charles M. Spofford, head of the department of civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the part of Gov. Walsh.

The hearing occupied the better part of the fall and winter and the report was made to the Senate on April 1. On April 3 it was accepted in the Senate and on April 4 in the House. On that day it was sent back to Senate Clerk Coolidge and was given to Assistant Clerk Sanger. By him it was sent to Senator Sanford Bates, chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, and by the latter turned over to a page for delivery to the clerk of the committee, a member of the House.

Vanished from Desk.

That was the last seen of it until yesterday. The page explained that he had left it on the desk of the House doorkeeper. The contents of the report were such that the railroads were organizing to combat the adoption of the commission's recommendations, for which reason every man about the legislative lobbies who was known to have railroad connections was looked upon as being potentially the party of the first part.

The legislature long ago authorized the publication of the secretary's copy of the report, so that the theft, if it was a theft, was of no importance.

NEW BOULEVARD FOR CITY

Government Contributes \$75,000 for
Dorchester

Will Connect Great Shipbuilding Industry

Mill, Preston and South Streets
Involved

Widening of Ten Feet and Granite
Paving

Legal formalities have been brushed aside at City Hall to enable the United States Government to hasten street construction work in Dorchester, in connection with the building of the destroyer plant at Squantum. It became known today that the Government has agreed to contribute to the city at least \$75,000 worth of street work in rebuilding Mill street, from Neponset avenue to Preston street; Preston street to Freeport street, and the construction of South street, from Freeport street, which latter is a direct continuation of Mill and Preston streets.

This undertaking will make a fifty-foot thoroughfare from Neponset avenue to the Neponset River, and from the river to the great shipbuilding plant now being hastened, a bridge 1800 feet long will be constructed by the Government at a cost of \$250,000. Tracks are already being laid and the street construction will begin probably next week. The streets will be paved with granite to withstand the heaviest traffic that will be attracted to the Government plant. The streets are now about forty feet wide, and the widening will mean a taking of a strip of ten feet on the north side for about three-quarters of a mile.

The Dorchester board of trade has been interested in this improvement for years for the benefit that would accrue to property in the Neponset section. Owing to the great expense and the greater demand for street construction all over the city, no promises have ever been made at City Hall. The board believes that the demands of the community require the best possible job at this time, and accordingly a committee visited Mayor Curley today to urge a fifty-foot thoroughfare, which would mean a substantial straightening of streets and much grading. The mayor agreed to grant that request, not only in the fear that it would delay the Government work, which is being approached with haste, but because of the additional expense all of which would fall upon the city. The city, however, will smooth out several dangerous angles and on that work a large force of men from the street department is now at work.

The city owns much land along the new boulevard that will be constructed, so that the land damages will be comparatively small. There are two dwelling houses and buildings connected with the plant of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company that are in the line of improvement.

The Government officials believe that a street fifty feet wide will answer all its needs for traffic, but there will be nothing to interfere with the city making an additional widening in the years to come.

The contract for this work has been awarded to the Aberthaw Company of New Jersey, government contractors, and the street work has been sublet to the Harry Tawn Company. Mayor Curley suggested the name of Victory avenue for the new thoroughfare.

STORROW ASKED TO RUN

City Club Conference of Men Interested in
Good Government Seek City Councillor
in Fight for Mayor

Efforts are being made to induce City Councillor James J. Storrow to run for mayor against James M. Curley. Men interested in good government for the city conferred with Mr. Storrow yesterday at the City Club and found him averse to being considered, though there will be another conference in a few days. Mr. Storrow has been actively engaged all summer as a member of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and lately as fuel administrator for New England. His duties have been so pressing that he has had but little time for City Council work.

When Mr. Storrow was elected to the City Council the public apparently took it for granted that he would oppose Mayor Curley this year. This belief was heightened by the activity which he displayed in preparing the first segregated budget order and in pointing out to the citizens unbusinesslike methods of conducting city business. Months ago, when it became time to consider candidates for mayor, Mr. Storrow told his friends that he would not consider the idea of entering the fight. Since the United States entered the war he has had little time to think of municipal politics.

MAYOR ACTS ON SCHOOLS

Asks Health Commissioner Mahoney to
Investigate Results from Cold Rooms and
Take Such Action as Law Allows

Having waited several days in the hope that the school authorities would order school rooms heated, Mayor Curley today called upon Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney to investigate and take immediate action if he finds that the health of the school children is endangered by the coal-saving plan of the school committee.

"The reports received at this office would indicate that a continuance of the system recently started by the school department of discontinuing fires and permitting pupils to remain in cold rooms until conditions become unbearable, must unquestionably result in an increase of pneumonia and other forms of sickness due to cold and exposure," the mayor wrote to Dr. Mahoney.

"I have refrained up to the present time from interfering other than by suggestion, with the conduct of the school committee in this particular, they being a body elected by the people and over which I have no control. I recognize, however, that I am responsible for the health of the people of this city, and you are accordingly directed to investigate the effect upon the health of the community of the recent policy of the school committee, and if in your opinion it is injurious, you shall take such action as statutes authorize, without delay."

When Dr. Mahoney was asked whether the law would permit him to close the schools, he expressed doubt. "I will investigate and then make recommendations to the school committee," he added.

Mr. Peters may take comfort from the fact that in New York the prospects of the anti-Tammany club candidate are looking up.

FIFTEEN FIRMS COMPETED

Largest Number of City Bids for Months
on Sanitary and Locker Building at
Brighton

Local contractors gave evidence of the stagnant condition of new construction in lively competition for the contract to erect a sanitary and locker building at Rogers Park playground, Brighton. When bids were opened at the Park and Recreation Department yesterday, fifteen firms were found interested. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, R. A. Bossi Company, at \$12,341. Other bids ran as high as \$17,157.

In a contest of mayors, Chicago would trail along at the bottom of the second division.

One wonders how Marshal Joffre was able to conduct the review without the assistance of Mayor Curley.

PETERS HAS NOT DECIDED

Former Congressman and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Still Considering
Mayoral Candidacy

It is not true, as reports have had it today, that Arthur J. Peters, former congressman and assistant secretary of the treasury, has decided to become a candidate for mayor. He is still considering the question, having come to no conclusion and, therefore, is not having in preparation a statement declaring his reasons for his candidacy.

Mr. Peters is still under strong pressure to make the run against Mayor Curley, the only other candidate in the field being Congressman James A. Gallivan.

OFFICERS NOW LABORERS

Deer Island's Population So Small That
Employees Are Being Transferred to
Public Works Department at \$3 a Day

Deer Island is more a place of desertion than for many years and, therefore, no longer a haven for humble beneficiaries of the administration. For several weeks Mayor Curley has been transferring officers and clerks to other departments, principally the public works department, where they are rated as laborers at \$3 a day.

The reason for such action is the fact that the House of Correction, with barely 550 inmates, men and women, compared with an average of 1150 in past years, presents no reasonable excuse for carrying on the payroll a small army of employees, and the additional fact that the Civil Service Commission, during the last of June, called upon the mayor to save \$35,000 annually in the department by economy justified by the amount of business being transacted.

On the first of May, 1917, fifty-one officers were guarding the male prisoners at the Island, though there were barely 500 there at the time, and the 100 or more women inmates were being cared for by 15 matrons. The officers were receiving from \$480 to \$1000 a year and "found," while the matrons received \$360 a year. In addition, six nurses were carried on the books, nine other employees rated as matrons, housekeepers and cooks, eight officers who had additional titles and nearly forty other employees.

DORCHESTER TUBE WORK TO BE RUSHED

**Boston Transit Commission
Hopes to Have Section to
Broadway, South Boston,
Ready for the Holiday Traffic**

Completion of the Dorchester subway as far as the Broadway station at Dorchester Avenue and Broadway, South Boston, before the holiday shopping season reaches its height is the consummation for which the Boston Transit Commission is urging every effort on the part of the various contractors in charge of the work on this part of the underground railway. It was said yesterday afternoon by B. Leighton Beal, secretary of the Boston Transit Commission, that the commission is hopeful that this section of the tunnel will be in such shape that it can be used for the holiday traffic this year.

The Boston Transit Commission was in receipt yesterday of a letter written by Mayor Curley just before he left Boston for Williamstown, Mass., in which the mayor urged upon the commission the completion of the Dorchester subway as far as Broadway, South Boston, in time for the holiday shopping season.

"There was no need for the mayor to write us that letter," said Secretary Beal yesterday afternoon. "The commission is just as anxious as Mayor Curley that the subway be opened for travel before the holidays. We have been bending every effort to that end for months.

"It is the hope of the commission that the work will be done and that it will be possible for us to open the Broadway, South Boston, station, by that time. The commission is all the more anxious that the subway to Dorchester Avenue and Broadway be completed because it realizes that the closing of the Broadway bridge over the railroad tracks to traffic has added very greatly to the congestion over other means of travel to and from South Boston."

It is said that labor complications among the contractors have delayed the subway work not a little this summer. The commissioners do not desire to interfere, hence there is reluctance on the part of transit commission officials in going into the labor complications in detail. It is felt that the contractors will soon be able to adjust their differences with the labor organizations and that the work on the subway will then be hastened.

It was said yesterday afternoon at Transit Commission headquarters that the subway is completed as far as the Broadway Station and that all that remains to be done is the work on the station. That is no small undertaking, however, and it is realized that if the station is to be put into shape to receive the public between now and the holidays far greater speed must

be made than has been displayed so far. The excavating as far as Andrew Square, Dorchester, is practically completed.

Mayor Curley's letter to the commission which was made public from his office yesterday afternoon is as follows:

"The traffic conditions at Dorchester and at South Boston are such that great inconvenience results to the traveling public and a vast amount of valuable time is sacrificed that might otherwise be saved, provided the right to the use of the Dorchester tunnel to Broadway be allowed and the tunnel work completed within the next 30 days.

"The shopping season will be at its height after Dec. 1 and I am strongly of the opinion that if the contractors engaged upon this work are urged to expedite the same, there appears to be no good reason why the entire work cannot be completed and that section of the subway opened to the traveling public not later than Dec. 1."

"I sincerely trust that this matter will receive immediate and favorable consideration of your commission."

CIC 7-19-1917

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

The annual department encampment of the Army and Navy Union was held last night at Boston City Hall. These officers were elected: Arthur A. Henry of Worcester, commander; John J. Cosgrove of Charlestown, senior vice-commander; John Lynch of Everett, junior vice-commander; David F. Kent of Boston, adjutant; Waldo Bly of Somerville, quartermaster; Theodore Stone of Worcester, paymaster; James P. Fitzgerald of Boston, judge advocate-general; Dr. John Dixwell of Boston, chief of staff; John J. Scott of Amesbury, inspector-general; Dr. John J. Murphy of South Boston, surgeon; I. Clayton of Cambridge, chaplain; Dr. Thornton Parker of Northampton, historian; Frank Doyle of Boston, patriotic instructor.

CIC 7-19-1917

BOSTON MEN LEAVE TO PUSH PORT PLAN

Governor McCall's committee of seven Boston business men, accompanied by Mayor Curley, are on their way today to Washington, D. C., where they will urge upon Secretary Newton D. Baker of the War Department that the Government utilize Boston's harbor facilities by making this city a port of embarkation, and also the erection on the South Boston flats of a great government military supply warehouse.

The committee consists of H. I. Hariman, president of the Chamber of Commerce; C. F. Weed, representing the Public Safety Committee of Massachusetts; John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Waterways and Public Lands; George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; J. Walter Mullen, first vice-president of the Boston Central Labor Union; Mark T. Dowling, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and F. W. Whitchee, president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

GIRLS AS BOOTBLACKS

An ordinance to prevent girls from working as bootblacks in Boston shoe shine parlors has been prepared by Mayor Curley and will be submitted to the Council at today's meeting. Mayor Curley has come out as absolutely opposed to this practice and states the unfitness of such work for girls. Several shops for the last few months have been employing girls for this work. The proposed ordinance reads: "Within the limits of the city of Boston no female person less than 21 years of age shall engage in the trade of bootblackening, and no person shall employ any such female in such trade."

CIC 7-15-1917

HIGHER PENSION RATE URGED

Efforts to obtain a pension rate increase are to be made by the members of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters Union 149, which held a meeting yesterday in Wells Memorial Building on this issue. When the pension system for city employees was adopted members of Local 149 were paid \$15 a week, which gave them a pension of \$30 a month. Since then the wages of the men have been increased to \$18 a week and they feel the pension rate should be half of their present monthly earnings which would be \$36 a month.

CIC 7-10-1917

NEPONSET-SQUANTUM BRIDGE IS PROPOSED

Plans for a new bridge to connect Mill Street in Neponset with Squantum, so that the "destroyer" plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation which is under construction in Squantum will be 20 minutes nearer the mainland, were discussed at a conference between Mayor Curley and officials of the Dorchester Board of Trade today. Mayor Curley announced, after the conference, that he would ask the United States Government to bear some or all of the expense of construction and would get in touch with Motron C. Tuttle of the National Council of Defence on the proposition. The cost is estimated as \$30,000 or \$35,000 and the length would be about one-quarter of a mile.

HERALD - OCT-19-1917.

SIMMONS GIRLS AS SHOE BLACKS

Nickel a Shoe Is Minimum—
Others Dress Hair—It All
Goes in War Bonds.

OTHER CASH-RAISING PLANS

Mayor Curley hath decreed it that the debutante bootblack shall be banished from Boston; but does our All Highest Cadi know that girls of Simmons College are polishing shoes at 5 cents per copy (10 cents net for a black pair, russets extra) for the glory of the allies and to aid the Liberty bond? It is so written. At least it is so telephoned and being so telephoned it is thus printed.

A correspondent yesterday heard strange talk sifting through the transom of a junior's apartment.

Call for More Steam.

"Put more steam in the elbow, Margaret, and try to remember that I am not paying to have my new silk stockings shined."

"Go ahead with the shampoo, Alice, but don't you dare to attempt a permanent wave. Try a Nantucket cross swell if you insist, but you do not hold a card from the permanent wavers. I have my young life to live."

"That's right, Margaret, a little blacking on the heel never hurts. Lean on the brush, old dear."

The correspondent entered. She found in one corner of the apartment a hair-dressing parlor, and in another corner a student shining the shoes of another student. No sign on the door, of course, indicating that two girls who have their home there had entered trade. Indeed, no! This is a private and most exclusive enterprise. The dime that comes from the shoe shine and the 35 cents from the shampoo goes toward the Liberty Bond Fund of the college. Every girl who can do something to raise even a nickel is doing it.

There are perhaps a half dozen bootblacks. If they did not have all the utensils they borrowed them. Regular chairs and footrests were lacking, but a common or garden fumed oak rocker does very well and the box that once contained marrons glaces holds up fairly well if the customer sits back on her spine. The hands of the operators were a little messy, but this was remedied after a while by using old party gloves. The shoes, generally, looked better after treatment, although a little lumpy in the arches where the blacking is apt to congregate unless the practitioner uses the most extreme care. A nickel extra, it is understood, will be charged for polishing the uppers after today. It is only right.

Additions to Tariff.

Rates for sport, golf, campus and hold-over prep school shoes will be fixed at a meeting, probably to be held this week, and then again, probably not. Anyway, there are girls at Simmons shining shoes.

Students who own their own cars yesterday were operating a jitney service between the college and the dormitories

at lunch time. One cent a dance was charged at the noon time dance. The candy and supply store arbitrarily tacked on a penny super tax on each 5 cent purchase, and while there were moans, it is not our Mr. McAdoo who says we must give until it hurts? This tax did not hurt as much as some of the shoe shines, but why sprinkle cavil on the dish of patriotism?

The college is going to raise \$1000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds to be applied to the dormitory fund. The drive started Wednesday with a total of \$116. Yesterday's total was \$171.19, thus bringing the total to \$287.19.

And the next stunt? That cannot be divulged at this writing because it would give aid and comfort to Wilhelm Hohenzollern, if he knew about it in advance.

OCT-18-1917.

MAYOR HITS ON FRESH SCHEME

Sidetracks Job Seekers Without
Votes by Referring Them
to Washington.

PAINTS A ROSY PICTURE

Mayor Curley is making places and filling places in the city service with all speed, in his endeavor to build up a machine powerful enough to overcome the rival mayoralty candidacies of Andrew J. Peters and James A. Gallivan, but finds difficulty in working fast enough, now that the campaign is so soon to open, and so has hit upon a plan to shunt off employment seekers, more especially women, who of course have no votes, upon Washington.

Every member of the Democratic ward and city committee, every Democratic member of the House and every Democratic senator in the city has received a special delivery letter from the mayor, informing each "Dear Friend" that the "present dearth of competent stenographers and typewriters is so great in the federal service at Washington that it has been determined by the United States civil service commission to have a formal examination for such positions upon Thursday evening, Oct. 18, at the 15th floor of the custom house, at 6 o'clock."

Some Doubt Permanency.

"According to my advices," the letter continues, "the minimum wage is to be \$1200 a year. Board and lodging can be obtained at excellently conducted community houses at low rates, and the opportunity for advancement in Washington was never greater than at present."

The letter concludes with this request: "Will you kindly advise both young men and young women who are competent stenographers who live in your district of this excellent opportunity and have them file their papers with the local office of the local secretary of the civil service commission, 15th floor of the custom house, Boston, immediately?"

Dreadful to relate, this letter is not taken "kindly" by some of the recipients, who hold the idea that these Washington war positions cannot be of a permanent nature, and that with the end of the war persons who have chased the will-o'-the-wisp of temporarily high pay will discover that when the government has to reduce expenses even the civil

service cannot stop the guillotine. But the letter shows, as one prominent Democrat remarks, that "Curley is playing the game for all it is worth."

OCT-17-1917.

URGES RALLY TO DEFEAT CURLEY

Att'y. Friedman Calls on G. G. A.
to Summon Conference
of All Allies.

ASKS FOR FUSION CANDIDATE

Att'y. Lee M. Friedman yesterday sent the following letter to the Good Government Association:

"Handpicking of candidates for public office is neither good politics nor a wise leadership in municipal reform. The Good Government Association in the past has not enjoyed that wide confidence of the voters of Boston, nor met with the success which its good intentions deserve. This has in a large measure resulted from the feeling that the association is controlled by a group of well-meaning citizens who make no attempt to be broadly representative of the community, but desire to monopolize all the political leadership and powers for a municipal reform government in Boston in its own grasp."

Should Unite to Defeat Curley.

"This year seems to present a fair chance to unite all interested in the welfare of our city to defeat the present administration. If we fail, the fault will be largely due to your failure to co-operate with other elements and organizations of Boston who are factors in the situation."

"Without consulting others, no one organization has a right to pick a candidate for mayor and attempt to force its judgment and choice on all others and expect whole-hearted general support for its arbitrary choice. Nor by such method can there be aroused in the community a sentiment that rival candidates should step aside so as not to divide the votes in opposition to the present mayor."

Urges Anti-Curley Conference.

"Nor is the time to call together in conference all of those interested in opposition to Mayor Curley and have this conference select a candidate to oppose him. Any candidate so selected starts at once with a stronger backing and a more united support than any one organization or group of citizens can give. It is not only good politics, but it is the way in which the people under a democratic government should express themselves in an effort for good self government. I urge upon you to take steps to join in the calling of such a conference."

OCT-23-1917.

GALLIVAN DECLARES HE WILL "GO THROUGH"

Congressman James A. Gallivan, candidate for mayor, announces his purpose to "go through," in disregard of the Peters candidacy, and will soon explain why he is doing this. Many observers predict that, in a triangular contest, his chances would be good of coming in ahead.

HERALD - OCT-19-1917

WHY NOT MR. FITZGERALD?

Many people believe that former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, rather than Andrew J. Peters, should be the candidate of the opposition to Mayor Curley in the pending municipal contest. Nobody is in a better position to set forth the shortcomings of the Curley administration than Mr. Fitzgerald. No one speaks more effectively than our ex-mayor.

But several objections appear to this program. He has already been mayor of Boston six years. What would the voters think of having one man hold that place for ten years? To give four-fifths as long to the present mayor is one of the practical arguments against his re-election—but one that would not tell heavily were he pitted against the former mayor.

Another objection to Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy comes in his relation to the senatorship. He will undoubtedly be the candidate of his party next year for the United States Senate. He would then have to lay down the office of mayor about as soon as he became established in it, for he could not make a state-wide campaign consistently with attending to his duties at City Hall. If we are to make a change in the mayoralty we want to make one that will be lasting.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have evidently decided to continue Mr. Fitzgerald in the chase for the Senate. He was their candidate five years ago against Mr. Weeks. The former mayor was his party's regular nominee against Mr. Lodge last year. His pre-eminence among the Democrats of Massachusetts is so marked that we cannot imagine their selecting any one else. But this lessens inevitably his fitness for leading a non-partisan movement in Boston.

OCT-23-1917

Must Turn Over \$220,000 to City Hospital

The trustees of the late George L. Thorndike, a civil engineer, who died in 1901, will by a decree of Judge Crosby in the supreme court today turn over to the Boston city treasurer a fund of \$220,000 for the construction of a building at the City Hospital as a memorial to Dr. William H. Thorndike, brother of the testator, and many years an eminent Boston surgeon.

The new building is to be on Concord street, near the present hospital buildings. It will be operated by the City Hospital trustees. Later more money is to be turned over to the city by the trustees of the will for this building. The testator lived in East Boston and left \$10,000 in his will for the purchase of coal for widows living in that section.

Mayor Curley Refuses to See Girl Bootblacks

Sends Word to Delegation That They Must Have Appointment—Objects to Their Work.

OCT 19 1917

Mayor Curley refused to see a delegation of girl bootblacks who went to City Hall yesterday to ask why he has called on the council to pass an ordinance which would bar them from earning an honest livelihood.

Furthermore, when a corps of photographers undertook to take pictures of the girls as they waited in the anteroom, the mayor's secretary, Edward J. Slattery, ordered them to leave the room, refusing to allow the picture to be taken. "I have my orders," said Mr. Slattery.

Girls Lost Jobs in Lynn Lockout.

The girls were Helen Russell and Mary Williams of Boston, and Harriet Duffy of Lynn, who since being thrown out of work in the Lynn shoe factory lockout have been employed in a Bromfield street book-blackening shop. The mayor has called on the city council to pass an ordinance prohibiting girls under 21 from being employed as bootblacks.

The girls wear overalls, in the form of Turkish trousers, gathered at the ankles. As they walked to City Hall this morning they wore long coats over their working garb, but a curious crowd followed them.

They wished to lay before the mayor a petition of their patrons, signed by more than 100 men, headed by a minister, the Rev. Preston Barr, and a lawyer, Alvah Stimson, which follows: "We the undersigned, are opposed to ousting girls of minor age as bootblacks. We are in favor of this work, which is giving them an honest living with more pay than they could receive in stores or offices."

The minister has assured them that he will appear at any hearing they may be granted, to urge that in view of the great demand for men in the trenches, women should be allowed to follow the occupations formerly reserved to men and boys.

The lawyer has promised to argue that it would be unjust and unfair, as well as of doubtful legality, under the statute, for the council to pass any such ordinance.

When informed by Secretary Slattery that it would be useless to wait longer to see the mayor, and that an appointment would have to be obtained, one of the girls exclaimed, "But what good will an appointment do us if it doesn't come till after our jobs have been taken away?"

Mayor's Statement.

Mayor Curley gave out the following statement in regard to the matter: "Let the council give the hearing, if one is petitioned for. I have my own views on the sanctity of womanhood, as the most important thing in the world, and nothing should be permitted to disgrace or degrade it."

"I can't imagine any occupation more humiliating to women than the shining of shoes of men, and the man who would allow a woman to shine his shoes is, in my opinion, unworthy of being called a man."

The mayor's ordinance will come before the council next Monday afternoon.

OCT-24-1917.
SQUANTUM is suddenly a place of importance, and a pretty race is on to see who will get there first—the Elevated, the New Haven or the Fore River company. The Fore River has the jump, being on the spot, but it has a lot of work to do. Buildings of all kinds are springing up everywhere along the old aviation field, and men and machinery are taking up a lot of room. At Atlantic the New Haven is starting out a network of special tracks, already half-way across the marsh from that side. The new bridge that Mayor Curley said would be finished in 30 days looks like a good bet. Already the timber work on both sides is well along, and the Elevated has laid a track from Neponset avenue through Mill, Preston and South streets to the waterfront. Only the wiring remains to be done on this side. Poles are in position on the Squantum side.

OCT-23-1917

MAY TAKE RAINSFORD ISLAND FOR WAR HOSPITAL

Rainsford island may be taken by the federal government for a war hospital before the state gets a chance to take over the Suffolk school for boys, on the island, as planned by the state board of charity.

Federal government officials, accompanied by Penal Institutions Commissioner David B. Shaw and Dr. M. Victor Safford of the city health department, went down the harbor yesterday to view various sites for war hospitals.

OCT-23-1917

PETERS WILL BE ABLE TO RETURN HOME TOMORROW

Andrew J. Peters, who was hurt by being thrown from his horse while riding Saturday at his summer home in Dover, is expected at his home in Forest Hills tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Peters, the congressman's mother, last night, told a Herald reporter that Congressman Peters is at present confined to his bed, having strained several ligaments of his right leg when he fell, but that the doctor has informed her that he will be able to return to Forest Hills tomorrow.

RECOGNITION OF PORT OF BOSTON IN SIGHT

**Campaign Led by Commr. McNary for Greater Use of
Local Harbor by U. S. Prosecuting the War
Gains Great Impetus After 4-Day Drive.**

After four days of activity in Washington in behalf of the port of Boston, during which he carried the campaign for greater recognition and use of the harbor by the Government in prosecuting the war direct to the highest departmental chiefs in the Nation, William S. McNary of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission returned last night, satisfied that the movement for the establishment of a war depot, embarkation terminal and the inauguration of Government owned and operated steamship lines here has gained impetus.

Commr. McNary argued Boston's fight with Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Navy Daniels, Quartermaster-General Sharpe, General Littell, chairman of the Building Construction Committee of the War Department; Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense; Gen. Chauncey Baker, chairman of the Embarkation Committee of the War College; Vice-Chairman Raymond L. Stevens and Director of Traffic David L. Ewing of the U. S. Shipping Board and Adm. Benson, chief of all naval operations, both on this side and in European waters.

Because of his years of residence in Washington as a Congressman from Boston and his consequent familiarity with Governmental methods and routine, Commr. McNary was able to cut through all red tape and get to the real authorities in charge of the tremendous work of sending American troops across and feeding them and our Allies. He presented them with volumes of facts and statistics about Boston's availability as a shipping port from all angles, and protested vigorously against the neglect of the Government to utilize the facilities of this port.

Secretary Baker, as a result of an interview in the War Department, promised Mr. McNary that he will see that Boston gets a square deal in the handling of war business and guaranteed that he will give careful consideration to Boston's port facilities. He said that he was aware of the campaign which Mr. McNary was heading for he has received a great many letters and telegrams lately from Massachusetts Senators, Congressmen, business, commercial and financial men who have lined up with him. Secretary Baker further said that he was deeply impressed by the unanimity of the demand for greater utilization of Boston's harbor and the influence behind it.

Secretary Daniels and Adm. Benson told Mr. McNary that the Navy was willing to furnish convoys for troops and munitions shipped from Boston to ports of belligerent nations abroad which are allied with the United States. In fact, Adm. Benson volun-

teered that the Navy would prefer to see a large part of the overseas Government business transferred to Boston because of the capability of the port for handling it. They stated that they had nothing to do with the establishment of embarkation points and were responsible only for protecting ships on the voyage across and back, but were surprised, in view of the facts laid before them by Mr. McNary, that Boston has not been used more.

Secretary Daniels informed Commr. McNary that he has received a recommendation from Commandant Push of the Charlestown Navy Yard that the Navy Department pay the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the use of the Commonwealth Pier in South Boston as a receiving ship for Navy recruits. Mr. Daniels said that the suggestion was a fair one, in his opinion, and that he was inclined to approve it.

Each of the Government chiefs expressed to Commr. McNary their deep interest when he proved to them that Boston is the logical port for war shipments to Europe because of its nearness and shorter haul. He showed that Boston is nearly 12 hours nearer Europe than New York and, in view of the submarine menace during every minute of the round trip voyage, the saving of 24 hours across and back was of the utmost importance. Another point which Mr. McNary drove home to them was that the shorter trip from Boston to France and return would give the United States more tonnage because the ships would be available for more frequent trips due to the lessened haul.

Mr. McNary presented to the War and Navy secretaries and their advisors surveys of the docking facilities of the port of Boston, surveys of the export trade conditions here and general estimates of cost of developing the Commonwealth land at East Boston and South Boston to meet Government requirements. Maps and detailed plans accompanied his various reports. He also handed them evidence that Boston's facilities are only about one-third in use at the present time as contrasted with the overcrowded conditions at New York. He also protested against the announced intention of the Government to build further facilities adjacent to New York harbor when existing facilities in Boston were idle.

MAYOR REFUSES TO SEE GIRL "SHINERS"

Followed by a crowd of several hundred men, women and children, three of Boston's girl bootblacks, attired in black pantalets and armed with a protest against Mayor Curley's opposition to Boston's latest occupation for the weaker sex, stormed City Hall yester-

day, but the Mayor declined to see them. They will probably take their grievance to the City Council Monday.

After their departure the Mayor said:—

"I believe that the sanctity of womanhood is the most important thing in the world and that nothing should be permitted to debase or degrade it. I cannot imagine any more humiliating occupation for a woman than publicly shining shoes of men, and the man that would allow a woman to shine his shoes, in my opinion, is unworthy of being called a man."

The three "shiners" who sought an interview with the Mayor were Harriet Duffey of Lynn, and Helen Russell and May Williams of this city. The protest was signed by the five girls and 150 men.

THE 301ST PARADE

It is certainly to be hoped that the 301st Regiment may be permitted to come to Boston for a Thanksgiving Day parade and dinner. The city of Boston is ready to guarantee a royal welcome, and the psychological effect upon it of seeing its new soldiers in war trim after weeks of intensive training would be wholesome from many points of view.

Many of the smaller communities in Massachusetts have had a similar privilege. And these occasions have proved decidedly helpful not only in arousing public interest in the Liberty Loans and the various war funds but also in interpreting military life and needs to civilians.

No better antidote to German and pacifist intrigues can be prescribed than to exhibit our soldier lads in their uniforms and to permit them to demonstrate what camp training does for them. While individual soldiers have of late been common sights, the fact should not be forgotten that many millions of Americans have yet never seen large bodies of soldiers in war array. The individual in army togs conveys little of the meaning of drill. It requires evolutions in mass to make this clear.

The fact cannot be over-emphasized that, in the last analysis, our success in this war is going to depend upon the staying power of public opinion. The pull ahead of us may be long and the strain severe. Military policy, whether wisely or not remains to be proved, has clamped a drastic censorship upon much of the news of our war-making activities. Wild rumors are already afloat and more may be expected. We entertain no doubt of the firmness of American opinion, but there is no better way to insure it than to let the people see their sons in uniform ere they depart for the far-off battle front where the censorship will obscure them from view.

By all means, then, a big dinner in the Armory and a rousing parade. Both would well repay their cost.

HERALD - OCT-19-1917

CONSISTENT IN HIS INCONSISTENCY

There are those who express surprise that Mayor Curley attacked the Young Men's Christian Association as un-American after recently attending and participating in a formal gathering under the auspices of that organization.

There is no occasion for surprise and little occasion for special censure. Mayor Curley is not bound by the formal rules of consistency. He suits his remarks to his audiences, and his undoubted gift of speech has overcome his judgment on more than one occasion. He is at home on the platform; and to him it makes little difference who hires or owns the platform. Boston has heard him applauded by some of her most ardent pro-Prussians, and Boston has heard him rouse loyal Americans to intense enthusiasm by his fiery expressions of devotion to the flag.

To expect Mayor Curley to be consistent is to expect the impossible. He is now beginning a campaign for re-election, and all other men and all issues will be secondary to his purpose to achieve an eight-year term, thus breaking all the Boston records since Boston became a city. For almost a score of years Mr. Curley has been tremendously successful as an ambitious politician. His opponents must play better politics than they usually do in order to defeat him.

Bootblack Girls Defend Calling and Customers

Replying to Mayor, Mention the Charwomen at City Hall as Worthy of His Attention.

Boston's feminine bootblacks last night addressed the following answer to Mayor Curley's statement to the press that their work is degrading and unfit for womanhood. The letter follows:

The Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

"Sir: We have read your comment in regard to giving us a hearing.

"You say: 'I cannot imagine any occupation more humiliating to women than the cleaning of shoes of men. The man who would allow a woman to shine his shoes is, in my opinion, utterly unworthy of being called a man.'

"Whether the occupation is debasing or degrading is a matter of concept. The mind that can think shining shoes is debasing and degrading and at the same time consider the occupation of charwoman in City Hall at low, barely existence wages one of worth and preference is a peculiar one.

"Shining shoes in a well-ventilated room, under sanitary conditions, for living wages, with the customers invariably gentlemen and considerate, is better employment than sweat-shop work at \$5 a week, or factory toil at \$7 or \$8, and other employments where the environment is really and not fictitiously fraught with moral dangers.

"Our work is healthful. It is clean. It is conducted in public view. Our patrons are men of the middle working class, who earn good wages and are self-respecting. They can be trusted to treat the female shoe-shiner with courtesy and respect fully as much as the floor walker or the factory foreman.

"The average citizen is our customer, and the average citizen is one of character. The mayor of Boston should not condemn the average citizen who patronizes our shoe-shining parlors as being 'utterly unworthy of being called a man.'

"He is as much to be trusted as a customer who approaches a pretty girl in a department store or elsewhere.

"Why does not Mayor Curley weep for the Boston girls whose lives are being worn out in the sweat shops of the city?

"The occupation of shoe shining is better in its general nature than many of our so-called 'good men' provide for women. We are not being exploited as the poor factory girl and many others.

"Cleaning is a woman's natural vocation. Cleaning house, clothes, dishes, and why not shoes? Does the fact that they are on men's feet compose the difference? Why should it? Why assume the man to be of immoral mind and pur- poses? It is unfair and untrue. The men we work for and our patrons are con- siderate of us and are gentlemen."

WILL DEDICATE LIBERTY MALL ON SATURDAY

Mayor Curley to Drive the First Boundary Stake.

THOUSAND CHILDREN TO SING PATRIOTIC SONGS

"Liberty Mall," leading from the Shaw monument across the Common to the new site of the Brewer fountain, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, will be dedicated in honor of the Boston soldiers and sailors enlisted in the war at 3 P. M., Saturday, and the postponement because of the inclement weather yesterday permits of a new feature in the program—singing of patriotic songs by a chorus of 1000 school children, under the leadership of James A. O'Shea, supervisor of music in the public schools. Mayor Curley will drive the first boundary stake, and among others invited to take part are Gov. McCall, Maj.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department of the northeast; Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and various state and city officials.

Elephants To Assist

The elephants, Mollie, Waddy and Tony, from the Franklin Park Zoo, will also assist in making the occasion notable, and are expected to help sell Liberty bonds.

Four companies of the state guard and details of sailors and marines and a band will furnish military escort.

Miss Louise Badaracco and Alfred Denghausen will sing, the latter his patriotic song, "Hail, Land of Liberty."

"Liberty Mall" will be the third mall on the Common to receive a designation, the other two being "Oliver Wendell Holmes Walk," leading from Joy street to Park square, and the other "Lafayette Mall," which parallels Tremont street.

The purpose of the new mall is to open up a vista of the State House, across the Common, and the plans, drawn by Arthur Shurtleff, have been approved by the art commission, the city planning board, and a number of architects.

Named by Mayor.

"Liberty Mall" constitutes an innovation in that it is a twin walk, each way for pedestrians being 20 feet in width, with turf in the centre.

English elms border each of the outer fringes of the mall. A realignment of the already existing trees was necessary, and a number of additional trees have been planted.

The Brewer fountain was long regarded as in a poor location, off near the Park street side of the Common, and it has now been moved and relocated near Tremont street, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, and the new mall encircles it as a terminus.

At the upper end of the mall the Shaw monument steps have been widened, a section of the iron fence removed and changes made in the grading. The name "Liberty Mall" was chosen by Mayor Curley and Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation board as a fitting title at this time.

TO WIDEN PRESTON STREET, NEPONSET

After a conference between Mayor Curley, representing the city, and Charles H. Ely, representing the federal government, it was announced that an agreement had been reached by which the city will widen Preston street, Neponset, to 50 feet, by taking a strip 10 feet wide on the northerly side, between Mill and Pleasant streets, at a cost estimated of \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the federal government will pave the street with granite blocks, involving an outlay of nearly \$30,000. The distance is 200 feet.

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Mayor Refuses to See Girl Bootblacks



GIRL BOOTBLACKS ON VISIT TO MAYOR CURLEY.

Dressed in their picturesque working costumes the trio swooped down on City Hall at noon yesterday to pay their respect to the Mayor, by whom they were snubbed. They are, left to right: Helen Russell, May Williams and Harriet Duffey.

REVIEWS ELECTRIC CHARGES

Sullivan Begins Summing Up Against Edison Co.

A hearing was commenced yesterday before the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, and will be continued today, when the

representative of the city will endeavor to show inflated costs of the Edison company, both for items of investment in plant and in operating charges. This, Mr. Sullivan claims, not only affects the city in rate paid for its public lighting, but also the general consumer in his 10 cents per kilowatt hour rate.

CITY'S ACCUSATIONS

Mr. Sullivan yesterday made his opening, reading the first 11 pages of a voluminous brief of 216 pages. Hearings on this case have been going on for the past 15 months before the gas and electric light commissioners, in accordance with the city's 10-year contract for its street lighting, which was signed Dec. 7, 1914. The final argument on behalf of the city began late in the afternoon, and was confined to a presentation on the part of the city's counsel of the general claims regarding the matter in hand.

It is charged on page 177 of the brief that the Edison Company, through its system of awarding contracts without competition, must have wasted large

sums of money. It is also charged that the company indulged in excessive and improper legal expenses and that it obtained business by furnishing steam heat at a loss.

Needless Advertising

Under the head of "unnecessary advertising expenses" the brief states that the sum of \$52,998.60 was spent in advertising in various publications, one of the items being \$253.50 for space in the Republic, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's weekly.

That Leonard L. Elden, superintendent of the electrical engineering department of the company, had indulged in some verbal camouflage at the hearing, in his direct examination, which lasted less than two full days, Mr. Sullivan charged. He said that Elden "gilded skillfully over the pages of the exhibit, ostensibly for the purpose of making a sufficient disclosure of the facts, but actually with the object of offering no more information to the commission and the city than he had to."

MAYOR'S LIBERTY DAY PROCLAMATION

The following proclamation for Boston's observance of Liberty Day, Oct. 24, was issued last night by Mayor Curley:

"Oct. 24 has been designated by President Woodrow Wilson as Liberty Day. It is fitting that Boston, where liberty on this continent had its birth, should provide an observance in keeping with tradition.

"The park and recreation department, with this object in view, will on Liberty Day, Oct. 24, dedicate the mall recently constructed on the Common, and extending from Lafayette mall to the Colonel Shaw bas relief, as the 'Liberty Mall,' and all citizens who have not already contributed to the success of the cause to which America is dedicated are urged on Liberty Day to visit Liberty mall and Lafayette mall, and from the inspiration which the combining of Liberty mall and Lafayette mall give forth, linking as they do the past with the present, renew the bonds of loyalty to flag and country and make additional sacrifice by the purchase of Liberty bonds; that the troops may be fed, clothed, munitioned and housed; that the war may be continued until victory for liberty and democracy from Prussian militarism shall be established."

POST-OCT-19-1917

JOHN BROWNE DIES, AGED 48

Was in City Registry Department 17 Years

City Hall is mourning the loss of John J. Browne, assistant city registrar, who died at his home, 11 Ticknor street, South Boston, yesterday morning after a long illness.

In the 17 years that he was connected with the city registry department Mr. Browne gained a wide circle of friends among physicians and other officials whose duties brought them in contact with the department, and among the public generally.

About one year ago Mr. Browne underwent a serious operation and since that time had been in failing health. Despite the inroads of illness he pluckily attended to his duties at City Hall until several weeks ago when he became confined to his home.

Mr. Browne, who was 48 years of age, was a clerk in the municipal wire department prior to becoming connected with the registry branch. He is survived by Mrs. Browne, who was Miss Catherine L. Nagle, and two small children.

OCT-22-1917

OPPOSES GIRL BOOTBLACKS

Rev. Cortland Myers Also
Talks Home Duties

"It is not always that I am in agreement with your Mayor," said the Rev. Cortland Myers last night at Tremont Temple, "but I certainly agree with his late criticism in connection with women being employed in public places, dressed in men's clothes and exposed to all the temptations which are naturally expected to be met with in such places."

Dr. Myers declared that this is an age in which the foundations of the home and of civilization are in the greatest danger of being undermined and that the plea of necessity is being worked overtime in an effort to find excuse therefore. "No woman has a right to neglect her home for Red Cross work, as fine a work as it is. No woman has a right to knit for the soldier boys, as meritorious work as that is, if it is done at the expense of the home," he declared. "Knitting seems to have become so general," he said, "that it almost reaches the proportions of a fad and there would be little wonder if many sons and fathers are getting about with string and safety pins doing the service of buttons."

OCT-23-1917

GALLIVAN OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN SATURDAY

Congressman Gallivan will open his mayoralty campaign in his own district of South Boston next Saturday night. At 8 o'clock that evening he will speak in the municipal building, Broadway, on "Why Gallivan Is Going Through."

OCT-23-1917

DRUGGISTS TO MEET TODAY

Every State Represented
in United Drug Co.

Several hundred retail druggists, attached to the United Drug Company and coming from every State in the Union and from the Canadian provinces, will, today, in Boston, begin the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the organization of the company. The company's stores throughout New England, representing an investment of \$12,000,000, will be represented by a large contingent.

The delegates this morning will inspect their Boston laboratories and the Boston candy factory belonging to the company. A buffet luncheon will be served the delegates at the home office, after which they will tour the city in automobiles. The board of directors will hold a meeting at 1:30 o'clock to formulate policies that are expected to have a big influence on the retail trade.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and the original stockholders who, in 1902, invested their money in the company, will be guests of honor this evening at a banquet at the Hotel Somerset. The speakers will include E. L. Scholtz, Denver, Col.; Edward D. Cahoon, Long Island, N. Y.; John H. Flagler, New York; Louis K. Liggitt, Boston, president of the company; Charles Gal-Shedd, Keene, N. H., one of the largest New England stockholders, and all the directors of the company.

President Liggitt yesterday said that the company is capitalized for \$52,500,000; does a business of \$40,000,000 annually; has a payroll of \$2,300,000 a year, and that a large part of his success is due to Boston's progressive spirit, which, he says, he recognized when he left his work as traveling salesman and came East to interest capital in his plans.

OCT-24-1917

ASKS THAT ALL SOLDIERS VOTE

Gallivan Writes to Baker
About City Election

Congressman James A. Gallivan, candidate for mayor, yesterday wrote Secretary of War Baker asking his assistance in arranging for Boston men in the national army and in other branches of the service, whether or not in France, to vote in the city election in December.

OCT-25-1917

MAYOR HEADS FUND FOR SOLDIERS' MOTHER

A subscription fund in behalf of the mother of Melvin E. Bradbury, the South End soldier who was lost in the sinking of the army transport Antilles by a German submarine, has been started by citizens of the district.

Mayor Curley last night expressed his approval of the movement by placing his name at the head of the subscription list.

OCT-23-1917

WOULD CUT FOOD COST IN A WEEK

Governor Has Power
to Fix Prices Says
Mansfield

Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, in addresses last evening at Taunton, Attleboro and North Attleboro, said he yesterday wrote a letter to Mayor Curley of Boston asking him to request Governor McCall to delegate his powers over food to the Boston Board of Health, so that those officials may enter the cold storage warehouses and force into the open markets the food that is now held there for higher prices.

CUT PRICES IN WEEK

After declaring that the Governor has the power to seize all food, fuel and clothing and means of distribution and the power also to fix prices, Mr. Mansfield declared that if the Governor, fearing to exercise this power, would appoint him as agent, he would order the food out of the warehouses into the open markets and have reduced prices within a week.

Publicity given his demand that the price of milk be lowered from 14 cents a quart was the cause, Mr. Mansfield said, of the half way measure of relief to give the people the chance to buy milk at 10 cents a quart, providing they buy 10 tickets at a time.

The condition attached to 10-cent milk was condemned by the Democratic candidate for Governor, who said that the relief promised has but little meaning to the poor, who have no dollars to invest in 10 quarts of milk at a time. The poor, he said, have only enough money for their immediate need and cannot take advantage of the offer of buying 10 milk tickets for \$1. The candidate claimed credit for securing for the people this need of relief.

Warehouses Crowded

"The cold storage warehouses are bursting their walls with thousands of tons of foodstuffs, which are there waiting for higher prices," said Mr. Mansfield. "If the Governor would only take the action that the Legislature has empowered him to take he can effect a very noticeable reduction in the prices of nearly all foodstuffs."

THE VOTE OF TWO CAMPAIGNS

On Jan. 13, 1914, James M. Curley polled 43,262 votes for mayor against Thomas J. Kenny, whose total was 37,522. There was no other candidate in the field, and the total vote, with the exception of thirty-nine, was divided between Mr. Curley and Mr. Kenny.

Of the twenty-six Boston wards Mr. Curley carried sixteen and Mr. Kenny carried ten. All of the Kenny ten, with the exception of ward 15, in South Boston, where Mr. Kenny then lived, and still lives, were rated as Republican or had large Republican minorities. Mr. Kenny's greatest strength was in ward 11, known familiarly as the Back Bay ward, and Mr. Curley's greatest was in ward 17, Roxbury, where his home was from the time of his entrance into politics until he moved as mayor to a more exclusive section of the city.

The vote less than two years later on the question of holding a mayoral election in 1915 was 47,396 in the affirmative and 35,784 in the negative. It failed, because a majority of the registered vote, or 56,990, was necessary to obtain an election. The number of those who voted in favor of an election was 9874 in excess of Mr. Kenny's vote for mayor; the number of those who voted against recall was 7478 less than that of Mr. Curley.

Has Mr. Curley regained or lost strength since the warning administered two years ago? And is there anything in the figures quoted above to justify the belief that those who oppose his reelection can afford deliberately to divide their vote in opposition?

OCT 20 1917

NOT NOW—OR VERY SOON

Representative George Holden Tinkham has been informed by the secretary of war that it is not the purpose of the war department to establish a port of embarkation here in the immediate future. The decision does not come as a surprise to those who have watched the methods of the administration and have observed with considerable interest its efforts to avoid any unjust charge that it is pro-Northern in its sympathies and methods.

Boston for many years has been a port of embarkation for those whose destinations are the seven seas. It has natural advantages which, easily and with comparatively little expense, could be amplified. But there are other ports on the Atlantic coast, south of Washington, and while they may not be popular as places of embarkation in times of peace, by the liberal expenditure of money they can be made to serve their war embarkation purpose.

Meanwhile Boston will continue to do her whole duty to the nation, as she has always done it in every national crisis.

THE MAYORALTY

In all probability Andrew J. Peters would be an ideal mayor. Whether he would be an ideal candidate for mayor, under existing conditions, is an open question. It will be regrettable if an opportunity to discuss that phase of the matter is not given to friends of good government who are not allied with the Good Government Association ere that organization takes final action.

Girl Shoeshiners Strongly Protest Against Plan

Demand Hearing Before Mayor's
Prohibitive Measure
is Passed.

OCT 12 1917

Another chapter in Mayor Curley's effort to prevent women under 21 from blacking boots was chronicled today when a delegation of girl shoeshiners appeared before the city council with a petition against the passage by that body of the prohibitive ordinance demanded by the mayor.

The girls were led by Miss Harriet Duffy, a pretty girl, who dares to declare she is over 21, and, therefore, cannot be interfered with anyway. She is the manager of the girls, who wore the habiliments of their trade, which consist, in part, of Turkish trousers of a dark material gathered at the ankles.

Miss Charlotte Smith, president of the Homestead Association, spent a considerable part of the day in the Bromfield shop, where the girls are employed, conducting an investigation as to conditions, and observing the manner of men patrons.

Miss Smith said at noon: "So far, I have seen nothing out of the way. The town is taking this case very seriously, and of course it is a serious matter if the bread is taken out of the mouths of these young women by an ordinance prohibiting them from working at their trade. But blacking, by young women, of men's shoes, is an idea which is naturally abhorrent to most people, I suppose very largely because we're not used to it."

The petition, filed by the young women, reads as follows:

"To the Honorable Council—The undersigned respectfully petition:

"That before you pass an ordinance at the behest of his honor, the mayor, prohibiting us and all other young women under age of 21 from earning an honest living by blacking boots, you grant us a hearing, that we may present arguments to show that if such an ordinance would not be unconstitutional, it would be at least an utterly unjust interference with our right to work at a trade, which is to clean, and cleaning is woman's natural vocation. We are able to earn better wages as bootblacks than if employed in sweat-shops or factories, and the conditions under which we toil are far more wholesome, so long as we continue to be treated with respect by our patrons, as we expect to be. His honor, the mayor, is willing that scrub-women should be permitted to go to work at all hours of the night, and drudge till they fall victims to pneumonia; why prohibit us from working in daylight, in a shop open to public view, where the conditions are healthful?"

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BAKER FOR STADIUM PLAN

Mayor Curley announced this noon, as a result of his trip to Washington, that Secretary of War Baker looks with approval on the proposition that the government pay the expense of the 1st regiment, the "Boston Regiment," from Camp Devens to Boston on Nov. 24 for a parade to the Stadium and exhibition of evolutions therein, on the occasion of the Army and Navy football game.

BAKER NAMES BOSTON AS AN ARMY DEPOT

Big Commercial Development
Is Predicted in Yesterday's Decision by Secretary of War

Business Say Benefits Will
Accrue to Port During the
War and After Peace Comes

News from Washington that Boston is to be named as one of the five ports where army depots are to be established was received with enthusiasm by public officials and shipping experts here, who consider it one of the most important commercial developments in the history of the city. Boston's long fight to win her place in the sun among the great seaports of the world resulted in another great victory, they believe.

BENEFITS WILL LAST.

The beneficial effects will last long after the great war is ended, in their opinion. In many ways, those in a position to know, think the real benefits will come after the war goes to take its place with other wars in history.

"It will be a good thing for us all, both during the war and after the war," said Governor McCall.

"A great deal of the government shipments now goes over the rails to New York. Many of these shipments will pass through Boston with the establishment of Boston as a war port.

"Boston has been greatly handicapped by lack of tonnage, which will be relieved to a considerable extent by this move.

BAKER DECIDES.

"It is a fight in which I have been greatly interested in for a long time. The news from Washington is very cheering to me."

Dispatches from Washington state that Secretary of War Baker announced that Boston would be named as a war port, following a conference with a delegation from Boston, headed by Mayor Curley.

Others who accompanied the Mayor to Washington and worked hard for Boston's recognition were H. I. Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce, George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, John N. Cole of the Waterways Commission, J. A. Mullen of the American

Federation of Labor and Frank W. Whitcher, president of the Massachusetts Board of Trade.

If the Federal government authorities give Boston the same opportunity for war shipments that other ports have received, the city will resume her place as a great port and recover much of the business that has been gradually slipping away to New York, shipping experts believe.

William S. McNary, a member of the Waterways Commission, former member of the Board of Port Directors, and one of the best authorities on shipping in the city, believes that the decision of the Federal Government will greatly help Boston's export business.

CAN HANDLE 50 SHIPS.

"It is bound to prove a good thing for Boston, but it's too early to tell how much of a good thing until we find out just what the Government means to do.

"The decision of the War Department means much to our foreign export trade, which has dwindled almost to nothing. It will give us an opportunity to use some of our splendid facilities here, which are practically idle. It is also bound to improve our position as a port after the war.

"With our present facilities, we can handle fifty ships here at Boston. Our great lack is in storage facilities. If the government acts here as it has in New York, it will build warehouses for storage purposes which we need badly.

"It is a big gain for the port of Boston. Whatever we may get of export business from other sections of the country it would seem as if we would surely receive the New England war shipments.

The committee has secured United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as one of the speakers. Other prominent men who will address the gathering will be Mayor James M. Curley, Congressman Peter F. Tague, William C. S. Healey, Ex-Representative John J. Douglas, Judge Joseph J. Murley of the East Boston Court, Joseph B. MacCabe, publisher of the East Boston Argus-Advocate, John H. L. Noyes, Sergeant Daniel Sullivan and Corporal William H. Mogan of the Machine Gun Company of the 301st Infantry.

Efforts have been made to make the arch a constant reminder to the people of East Boston that they should loyally support their government in its efforts to make the world safe for democracy.

The structure reaches a height of nearly sixty feet. Beginning tonight the arch will be illuminated with hundreds of red, white and blue electric lights and will be beautifully intertwined with bunting of the National colors. From the highest point of the arch a large American flag will wave its greeting to the people of East Boston.

The program of the evening will be brought to a close by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by William O'Brien, the well known tenor. All those present will be asked to join in the chorus.

LIGGETT MAKES ADDRESS TO DRUGGISTS

Members of the United Drug Company, now in convention here, opened their business sessions today at the Copley-Plaza, where the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Curley and heard the annual address of their president, Louis K. Liggett. The sessions continued throughout the afternoon and tonight the visitors will be guests of the president at a "friendship" dinner given at his Brookline home.

In his address President Liggett emphasized the fact that the United Drug is a Boston concern, having been organized here in 1902 with forty stockholders and a capital of \$160,000. Today the capital is \$52,500,000, while the company has 8,000 members and branches throughout the world and employs 14,000 people. Its Boston payroll amounts to \$2,100,000 a year.

MAYOR DESIRES DAWSON PLACED

Mayor Curley has re-submitted the name of Thomas J. Dawson of East Boston to the Civil Service Commission for that body's approval of Dawson's appointment as superintendent of supplies for the city. Dawson has been in the employ of the Boston Elevated for thirteen years in the purchasing department. He lives at No. 626 Saratoga street.

EAST BOSTON TO HEAR LODGE IN LOAN DRIVE

OCT 20 1917

A grand patriotic demonstration will take place in Central Square, East Boston, at 7:30 this evening as a part of East Boston's great drive for the Liberty Loan.

An immense decorative arch has been erected, spanning Meridian street at this point. The arch, which is to remain as a permanent memorial to the East Boston boys who are now serving under Uncle Sam, will be dedicated with proper ceremonies. Prominent speakers will appeal to the people of Noddie Island to back up the boys at the front by subscribing to the Liberty Loan.

East Boston's allotment is \$1,000,000, and the committee in charge is working hard that it may be oversubscribed. The Navy Yard Band has been secured to provide music during the evening. William C. Maguire, clerk of the East Boston District Court, who is chairman of the district committee of the Liberty Loan, will preside at the exercises.

CONVENTION FAR FROM A SUCCESS

No Decisions Reached Except on Two Uncontested Bills—Now Delegates Want to Quit Job

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

The attitude of the constitutional convention towards adjournment is not heroic to say the least, in these times of personal sacrifice. Those members who want to quit and leave the job unfinished are influenced largely by the fact that there is no money in it.

At the beginning the Legislature fixed \$750 as the compensation for members. The payroll is now exhausted and the members are beginning to wince under the financial stress of a job which they strenuously sought last spring. To represent the people is apparently not the only consideration involved.

Of course, there are many members who cannot afford it. But the fact of the matter is that when the people of Massachusetts voted to name representatives to the Constitutional Convention they did so on the theory that these members would stay on the job until it was completed. No delegate accepted an election under any other understanding.

It has been a long-winded convention and the results have been nil to date. There are a number of the most long-winded members who justify the length of the convention with the statement that every question before it has received the most deliberate consideration, and who boast that this is in accordance with the best traditions of Massachusetts.

As a matter of fact, most of the delay has been consequent upon a deliberate plan to postpone consideration of the initiative and the referendum at this election. This plan has succeeded, and now that it is impossible to submit this important reform to the people at the coming election, there is no reason why the convention should not get busy and wind up the other matters which are pending.

The convention has been very ponderous and very dull. Most of the members have had an idea that whatever they say would go down to posterity. They have believed that their remarks would have a historical significance, and accordingly the official stenographers have been busy. One hundred years from now two or three people may have the patience to glance over the proceedings of the convention, but it is certain at this time that they will never afford popular reading.

More "Bunk" Than Results

The people of the State have looked for results from this convention. It is natural for the distinguished leaders to arise every so often and compliment

themselves on the progress made, but the fact is that the convention to date has been characterized more by "bunk" than by results.

The results are negligible, considering the time and money that has been expended. The anti-aid amendment from the start was never necessary. There was a fear on the part of some of the members of the community that the Catholic parochial schools and higher institutions of learning might get some money from the State. This theory had been made the issue in both parties. It was naturally disgusting to members of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who sincerely entertained the idea that political campaigns should be fought free and clear from racial and political issues. They sought to get rid of this issue.

There were elements on both sides, who would have liked to maintain the issue, because it promoted their own personal and political game. A number of sincere men on both sides of the fence got together on the committee of the bill of rights. They started to draw a bill, with a suspicion that the other fellow was playing the game of some particular religious sect, and that he was either an A. P. A. or an "inverted A. P. A.," as the case may be.

Finally Got Together

They finally got together, having discovered that the other fellow was just as sincere in his view as they. The result of many weary hours of confab was the so-called anti-aid amendment, which shuts out all institutions from State aid which are not directly controlled by the State.

For about two weeks everybody thought the issue had been settled. Mr. Lomasney and Professor Anderson were congratulating one another. Then, like a bolt from a clear sky, came the announcement that the amendment was not satisfactory to the Catholic Federation. Meetings are to be held in opposition to the amendment. The very men in the convention who were supposed to speak the opposition against any attack on the Catholic church found that they had been laboring without result.

Whatever the merits of the controversy may be, and there are plenty of arguments on both sides, the fact stands out that after all nothing is accomplished. There is no compromise. It is to be a bitter fight all along the line, and once again the people are up against the same old dreary fight. The same men on both sides, of course, will take a sane view, but the extremists are to the front and the fight bids fair to stir up the old forces of religious and racial prejudice.

Right Where They Started

To repeat the amendment as it will go on the ballot at the State election shuts out all institutions from receiving aid

from the State unless the State directly controls these institutions.

The opposition says that the time may come when many institutions will deserve State aid and should be in a position to get it without attempting the impossible—again changing the constitution.

Of course, the argument about removing the worship of God is ridiculous. The desire to worship God is common enough on both sides. Both worship God and the fixed principle of the old Commonwealth to acknowledge a Deity is not going to be disturbed in any event.

But the point is that the situation is right back where it started. There is no compromise and it's going to be a fine old row among those who really take it seriously. The much touted peace has been upset in a twinkling and the State is facing the same old quarrel.

It will be too bad if Mr. Lomasney, Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Anderson are not allowed to express their real views in public, before the voters make up their mind how to settle this old issue for once and for all, if it can be settled for once and for all.

But to get back to the original point, it has not been settled by the Constitutional Convention. The convention acted admirably in the consideration of the whole matter, but the cup of tea was upset and it will be up to the voters on Nov. 6. In all these months, the convention has only decided upon two other questions, that of absentee voting and the right of cities and towns to purchase and sell the necessities of life.

There was no argument on either. The question of absentee voting mainly concerned the soldier and no one seriously contended that he should not have the right to vote. So far as the right of cities and towns to go into business where the necessities of life are concerned, there can be no real argument. In the great crisis which we are facing it was only a question of degree of power to be given to the various entities.

So that the work of the convention up to date has been largely mouthings and a spilling of language unprecedented in the history of the Commonwealth. If the members would cut out speeches and get down to business, all matters could easily be finished in the next five weeks, even the Initiative and the Referendum, which is mainly responsible for the "stalling." Everybody agrees that there will be some form of the I. & R. passed, and the quicker the convention decides upon it the better it will be appreciated by the people of the State.

Mayorality Fight Slow

The mayorality campaign is bound to languish until after the State election. Mr. Peters and Mr. Gallivan are the only candidates in the field against Mayor Curley. What the city wants is straight-out fight. Both of these candidates are opposed to the present administration. The best thing that could happen to the city is to concentrate the forces of opposition, then the city will have a real choice.

The gubernatorial election will be held Nov. 6. Frederick W. Mansfield is making a stout fight on the issue of the high cost of living and the support of President Wilson. Governor McCall is not making speeches, but attending to his business, on the theory that he is a war Governor and that this is no time for politics. Whether or not the people will forget politics in the situation will be the really interesting result of the election.

AVIATOR TO FLY FOR BOND DRIVE HERE

OCT 21 1917

American's Monster Mass Meeting on Common Enlists Support of All Classes for the Program

A wonderfully rich and patriotic program.

Such is now assured for the great mass meeting which has been called by the Boston AMERICAN for Liberty Day on Boston Common to help the sale of Liberty Bonds in this district.

There will be bond-buying arguments in the form of powerful oratory by public officials representing the Nation, State, City and by other speakers.

The musical features of the program will include singing of "America" by Boston public school children singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Elvira Leveroni, the Boston grand opera contralto, and playing by two United States naval bands.

A spectacular sight, while the meeting is in progress, will be the flight of a hydroaeroplane over the Common. Liberty Bond literature will be dropped and photographs will be taken from the "hydro."

UNIFORM AND BAND.

There will be details of marines and bluejackets from the Charlestown Navy Yard and from Commonwealth Pier.

"Mollie," "Waddie" and "Tony," the famous Franklin Park elephants, will trudge down from their park home to the Common to add their impressive presence and to help advertise the fact that Liberty Bonds are on sale and MUST be sold.

Bond-selling will be carried on at stands erected for this purpose at strategic points near the bandstand. Boy Scouts, with sharp eyes for bond customers, will guide prospective buyers to the bond-selling stands, in eager competition to make the highest score.

The meeting is free, of course. Everybody is invited to attend, to enjoy the program and TO BUY BONDS. Here is a special suggestion to the public:

Let every person who attends the Liberty Day meeting bring an American flag or piece of patriotic bunting to wave.

The list of speakers is guaranteed a broadside of compelling argument in behalf of the Liberty Bond campaign.

Governor Samuel W. McCall will represent the Commonwealth on the program.

United States Senator John Y.

he has promised, if not prevented by departmental business at the last moment, to attend the meeting and to tell, from the standpoint of an army officer, why this second Liberty Bond sale must go through.

The public school children are to have their share in the patriotic proceedings. The Boston School Committee, of which Joseph Lee is chairman, so decided yesterday. While naturally reluctant to interfere at all with regular school routine, the committee recognizes the great importance of the bond-selling campaign which is being conducted by the Liberty Loan Committee of New England.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO SING.

This meeting is planned for the sole purpose of aiding the drive and has received the sanction of the Liberty Loan Committee.

So the School Committee decided yesterday to permit pupils from the public schools within easy walking distance of the Common to go to the Parkman Memorial Bandstand on Liberty Day noon, open the patriotic meeting by singing "America" and then return to their school sessions. This will make very little interruption of the school program and will enable the children to help the bond sale.

Elvira Leveroni, Boston's own grand opera contralto, will enhance the musical program by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Miss Leveroni is delighted to help the bond drive in any way she can. Her voice has won her triumphs on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be a rare privilege those who attend this free open-air meeting will have when they hear her great, glorious tones rise over Boston's historic Common in the inspiring strains of our national air.

NAVY ON THE PROGRAM.

The United States Navy contributes notably to the general program.

Captain William R. Rush, U. S. N., commandant of the First Naval District, which includes Charlestown Navy Yard and the Receiving Ship, Commonwealth Pier, will attend with members of his staff unless prevented by pressure of official business. If he is unable to attend he will be officially represented.

The commandant has also ordered a naval detail of about 450 men, in command of Ensign A. A. Gathemann, U. S. N., to be present at the meeting. The detail will include:

One company United States Marine Corps from the Charlestown Navy Yard Barracks.

Charlestown Navy Yard Band, Theodore Rasmussen, bandmaster.

Three companies from United States Receiving Ship, Commonwealth Pier.

Receiving Ship Band, Thomas S. McCarylle, bandmaster.

As the whole purpose of this meeting is to sell Liberty Bonds the question of the best way to handle this part of the arrangements has been one of much consideration. It has been nicely solved through the co-operation of Le Baron Russell, chairman of the Liberty Cottage sub-committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, and Francis W. Fogarty, district 1 secretary, Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America.

NO BUYER CAN ESCAPE.

Three stands will be erected at strategic points near the Parkman Memorial Bandstand for sale of Liberty Bonds. These stands will be in charge of Mr. Russell and a staff of clerks.

FOLLOW BOY SCOUT AND BUY.

The aerial flight over the Common at the time of the meeting will be made by Lieutenant Godfrey L. Cabot, U. S. Naval Reserve. He received permission from Commandant Rush of the First Naval District to make this flight on Liberty Day in his hydroaeroplane, "The Lark," weather permitting.

Lieutenant Cabot will have as passenger Parker H. Kemble of No. 293 Beacon street, photographer, who will take pictures during the flight. Pictures taken by Mr. Kemble on a recent flight with Lieutenant Cabot over the North Shore are shown in the Picture Section of today's Boston Sunday AMERICAN.

MILITARY MEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Captain R. H. Harrison, marshal of the provost guard, will attend with 100 men.

Military and naval officers generally are keenly enthusiastic over the idea of such a meeting. Among those who will be present are Brigadier-General E. Leroy Swenitzer, commanding the Depot Brigade of the Twenty-sixth Division; Colonel Gonzales S. Bingham of the quartermaster's department, the well known Indian fighter; Captain H. C. Daniels, Surgeon W. Randolph Angell and other officers from the recruiting office of the United States Marine Corps at No. 22 Tremont row; Major-General S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, of Brookline, and Captain Kenneth D. Marlett of the British Recruiting Mission, No. 44 Bromfield street.

All commanding officers of State Guard of Massachusetts, popularly known as the Home Guard, are invited with their commands to attend the meeting. Those desiring to do so will kindly notify the AMERICAN as soon as possible by calling at or writing to No. 82 Summer street or by telephone (Main 5180).

POLICE PLANS COMPLETE.

Officials of Boston city departments whose duties bring them in touch with the meeting plans are co-operating in every way. Police Superintendent Michael H. Crowley conferred yesterday with Captain James P. Canney of Lagrange street police station, who will detail a sergeant and twelve patrolmen for duty at the meeting, with a station detail held in reserve.

Chairman John H. Dillon of the Boston Park and Recreation Department, which has immediate charge of the Common, will make whatever arrangements are necessary for his department.

Boy Scouts and Bond Booths for All Buyers

During the great patriotic meeting Liberty Bonds will be sold from three booths situated at strategic points in the crowd.

The booths will be in charge of Le Baron Russell, chairman of the Liberty Loan Cottage Committee of the New England Committee. Mr. Russell will have six expert bond salesmen, two at each booth, to make sublimations and issue.

the direction of Frank W. Fogarty, Secretary of District 1, Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, will circulate through the crowd directing purchasers to the booths.

In return for each customer secured by an individual scout, the scout will receive a printed ticket showing that he has brought in a Liberty Bond buyer. Ten of these tickets will entitle the Scout to an official "Merit Badge" which can be counted toward the various Scout degrees.

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Receipts for the bonds sold on the Common will be signed by the State Street Trust Company. Bonds may be bought by paying \$1 down and a dollar a week; by paying 2 per cent. and later paying 18 per cent. and two further payments of 40 per cent. each; by paying 10 per cent. down and 19 per cent a month, which would be \$5 down and \$5 a month for nine months in the case of a \$50 bond; or by buying the bonds in any denomination outright for cash.

Shepard Sign Cue for Throng to Sing

"Once more! EVERYBODY SING!" flashed on the ten-foot square movie screen on the Shepard Norwell Company building opposite the Common last night drew patriotic choruses from the crowds that thronged the sidewalks and Common to see the open air Motion Picture show.

Cornetist J. F. Kelliher mounted on a temporary platform accompanied the crowd with "Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Keep the Home Fires Burning 'Till the Boys Come Home," "America" and other patriotic songs.

Graphic glimpses of what YOUR money will do to help conduct and end the war were depicted on the screen.

The entertainment given under the auspices of the city, the Liberty Loan Committee, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union and the Shepard Norwell Company was repeated three times during the evening.

With the display of flags of the different allied nations on the screen, Musician Kelliher rendered the National anthem of each nation represented.

The program included "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," in which DeWolf Hopper, Mabel Tallaferra and other stars enacted the stirring drama of '76.

Loan Drags in Malden, but Booms in Melrose

Reports from the Malden Liberty Loan committee last night showed approximately \$500,000 subscribed by 803 subscribers. This is only about 25 per cent. of the amount which Malden is expected to raise.

A subscription of \$250,000 by the Melrose Trust Company and a subscription of \$50,000 by the Melrose Savings Bank brought the Melrose totals in the Liberty Loan drive up to \$400,000.

their school boards and other officials. And in others denied even the privilege of "leave of absence for military service" with the promise of their jobs back after the war, Boston men teachers, to the number of nearly a score, have marched willingly off to do their bit.

The patriotic Boston school officials not only have approved their action, but have granted them leave of absence, and arranged to make up any deficit in their pay, in the meantime. "They are splendid men, who have left us for the service," Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer said yesterday. "There are none finer. They were men valuable to the schools of Boston, but they have seen their duty and have done it, and in the present crisis they will be even more valuable in the service they render the country at large."

"The Boston school officials are solidly backing them—that is our plain duty; we could do no less."

"Under the law we are privileged to give the volunteers the difference in pay between what they would receive if they had been able to continue in their old places, and what they receive under the colors. Also, women teachers who have married men who have gone into the service are to be taken back into the teaching force, if they desire."

"And we have not only given these men leave of absence for military service, with the promise of their old places back again—we have even arranged to keep on our lists for future appointment all those who would have entered our teaching force but for war duties, but who had not yet become actual members of it."

Those who have been granted leave of absence for military service from September 17, 1917, to June 30, 1918, are: Louis J. Fish, instructor in commerce; Ernest J. Hall, same; George Parsons, junior master, Merchant Arts High School; Edward F. O'Dowd, master of Frothingham district; John J. Lally, assistant, Mary Hemenway district; Lawrence E. Kiely, Jr., assistant, Samuel Adams district; James E. Welch, Jr., assistant, same; Robert Houghton, instructor at the Continuation School; Harry Olin, school physician, and Carlisle Reed, same, of the department of medical inspection; Charles A. Randall, assistant instructor of military drill, department of physical training and athletics; George Adamson, department of manual arts, and William L. Young, same, instructors in shop work.

Lowell, Oct. 20.—At a series of rallies tonight in Winchendon, Gardner, Leominster, Fitchburg and Lowell, Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic nominee for Governor, repeated his assertion that if he is elected Governor he can bring about marked reductions in the price of foodstuffs in the Commonwealth.

After declaring that Governor McCall's record proved that the Republican standard-bearer is at variance with the Wilson administration and opposed to its efforts to reduce the high cost of living, Candidate Mansfield said:

"At a Republican gathering in Brighton on Friday Governor McCall is reported to have said that he was surprised that I was speaking about food matters when my own party was in power at Washington."

"Whatever I have said of the food situation applied wholly and solely to the conditions existing in this Commonwealth, and with which the National Administration has nothing to do in this particular instance."

BELIEVES IN HOOPER

"It is true," Mr. Hooper, acting for the administration, has made many recommendations, and has made many endeavors to cope with this situation, and I believe, as he has stated himself, that the rise in prices are about at the top notch, and he is going to endeavor to have a noticeable reduction come about in the immediate future."

"My statements about the food situation are that the cold storage warehouses in and around Boston are fairly glutted with foodstuffs of all kinds. The governmental report shows that more foodstuffs are in storage at the present time by more than 150 per cent. than was the case one year ago. I have said that there is a law on the statute books of this Commonwealth which gives to Governor McCall the right to put much of this food into circulation."

RENEWES HIS ASSERTION.

"The claim that I make and which I again send forth is that if Governor McCall will delegate this power to me I will guarantee to take up this work and place enough of this foodstuff that is now in cold storage in circulation so that the effect in price decline will be noted within one week. If I cannot do this with the power that the law gives, I am perfectly willing to forfeit my chances of election on this issue alone."

"Should the Governor deem it unwise to delegate this power to me I will make this further suggestion to him: That he delegate this power to the Boston Board of Health and I feel absolutely certain that these authorities will be able to go into the cold storage warehouses of Greater Boston and other cities of the State, secure a full report of what is contained in each one, determine how much of these foodstuffs are deteriorating and put in circulation within a few days thousands of pounds of all sorts of necessities which are now selling at top prices. By placing them on the market in the large quantities that would naturally be resorted to the prices could not fail to come down within twenty-four hours after the release of these foodstuffs."

"I again call upon the Governor to exercise this power which I claim exists and if he is desirous of aiding the people he will use this power."

TEACHERS OFF ON WAR DUTY

Boston School Officials Grant a Leave of Absence With Pay Deficit.

OCT 21 1917

While in other cities of the State, men teachers have been fighting for exemption, in some cases backed by

MANSFIELD SURE HE CAN CUT PRICES

OCT 21 1917

Candidate Dares McCall to Delegate to Him Executive Power Over Foodstuff Now in Storage

AMERICAN OCT 21 - 1917

Mayor James M. Curley, representing the city, who will make an address in behalf of the Liberty Loan that will convince many subscribers.



AMERICAN OCT 23 - 1917

TO DEDICATE LIBERTY MALL SATURDAY

The dedication of Liberty Mall on Boston Common, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Boston who are now in the service, will take place Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Mayor Curley will drive the first grading stake. Governor McCall, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast; Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard and many other State and city officials will be present.

A chorus of 1,000 school children will sing patriotic songs under the supervision of John A. O'Shea, supervisor of music in the schools.

Molly, Waddy and Tony, the famous elephants, will contribute their share in the exercises. Miss Louise Badaracco will sing, and Alfred Denghausen will offer his patriotic song, "Hail, Land of Liberty."

Four companies of the State Guard and details of marines and sailors will also be present with bands.

Liberty Mall, extending from the Shaw Memorial, opposite the State House on Beacon street, to the

Lafayette Hall on Tremont street, was originated by Arthur Shurtleff, landscape architect, and approved by the City Planning Board and various city architects.

The purpose of the mall will be to afford a better opportunity of seeing the State House from the Common.

The width of the mall will be 120 feet.

Two walks twenty feet wide will border an eighty-foot grass plot. Both sides of the mall will be bounded by rows of English elms.

At the apex of the mall, nearly opposite St. Paul's Church, the Brewer Fountain will stand.

The steps on both sides of the Shaw Memorial have been widened and a part of the iron fence torn down in order to give an artistic approach to that end of the mall.

John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, has conducted that work personally and has made possible this new beauty spot in the downtown section.

Mayor Curley and Mr. Dillon conceived the name "Liberty Mall." It has proven popular and most appropriate.

SEEK STORED FOOD IN CITY WAREHOUSES

Every available inspector connected with the Health Department of the city, under the direction of Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, made a detailed inspection of cold-storage warehouses throughout the city for the purpose of ascertaining the exact quantity and quality of food-stuffs stored.

This action resulted in an order from Mayor Curley, who made the move after Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, wrote him, asking that the doors of the warehouses be thrown open and the foodstuffs be put on sale for the public.

Mr. Mansfield quoted the statute which states that the Governor has the power to order the Mayor to do this.

Mayor Curley decided to find out the real situation first and consequently ordered the inspectors to get busy. In speaking of the situation Dr. Mahoney said, "I am satisfied that the cold-storage warehouses in the city are jammed with foodstuffs. I am going to determine the conditions and have directed my staff to find out the quantity and quality and the length of time that the foodstuffs have been stored."

ENDICOTT TO SPEAK AT FOOD MEETING

OCT 27 1917

A mass meeting to promote food conservation in Boston will be held in Tremont Temple on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Mayor Curley and Commissioner Endicott who will appear publicly for the first time since his appointment. The meeting is held under the joint auspices of the Public Safety Committee, the Boston Woman's Food Conservation Committee and the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee.

NEW HAVEN WILL REBUILD BRIDGES

The New Haven railroad will rebuild practically every railroad bridge in South Boston, and has received permission to close several streets for such periods as may be necessary. The streets affected are West Fifth street from B street to Dorchester avenue; West Sixth street from B street to Dorchester avenue; and the following streets, all from B street to B streets: Gold street, West Fourth street, West Broadway, Athens street, West Third street, Bolton street and West Second street.

Gallivan Starts Race Saturday.

Congressman Gallivan will open his mayoralty campaign in his own district of South Boston next Saturday night, speaking in the municipal building, Broadway.

HERALD - OCT - 22 - 1917

NOT DELIVERABLE IN BULK

No candidate for mayor of this city, selected by any group or any committee, should labor under the delusion that the minority party will follow him as a unit to the polls. No candidate for mayor in recent years, nominated as a Republican when party nominations were possible and party designations were placed on ballots, received the full vote of his party; no candidate since party nominations and designations were abolished has been able to unite the Republicans of Boston in his behalf.

Mayor Curtis, once elected and twice defeated, was defeated both times as a Republican by Republicans. Mayor Hart's election as a Republican in 1899 was due to a tie with Democratic insurgents at the eleventh hour, and his defeat for re-election was accomplished by an almost open coalition of Republicans and Democrats. If James J. Storrow could have held the Republican vote in 1910 he would have been the first mayor elected under the non-partisan system, but Mr. Fitzgerald had the support of thousands of Republicans in that campaign, just as Mr. Curley had the support of enough Republicans four years ago to give him a majority over Mr. Kenny.

Making this city non-partisan in municipal affairs has destroyed the Republican party and its machine as constructive factors. There are, in all probability, no fewer than 8000 Republicans in Boston who today may be counted on to vote for Mayor Curley for a second term. And yet there are rainbow chasers who think that the mayor can be defeated by splitting the opposition vote!

OCT 2 2 1917

OCT - 23 - 1917

SUPPRESS BIGOTRY AND BIGOTS

A recent attack on the Young Men's Christian Association by Mayor Curley has been deeply resented by more than a few Boston soldiers who know something of the work that the association has done and is doing at the front.

The first organization to cater to the comfort and healthy enjoyment of the Massachusetts troops in France was the Young Men's Christian Association, and what it has done there is highly praised by officers and men. The Knights of Columbus, representing ably and intelligently a Catholic movement along similar lines, is rapidly accomplishing results without attempting to detract from the worth of the older organization.

This is no time for Mayor Curley or any other politician, big or little, to attempt to arouse racial and religious enmities for political purposes. The boys who go into the trenches are going there as Americans, and any man who tries to create or intensify religious differences is doing his bit in a cowardly way for Wilhelm, the blasphemous self-styled partner of the Almighty.

MR. PETERS ENTERS THE CONTEST

Andrew J. Peters is at last an avowed candidate for mayor. His platform is excellent, as all platforms should and can be, and there is nothing in it to which the taxpayer or the municipal employe—sometimes aggressively apart—can take the slightest offence.

Every candidate for mayor, if he is guided by political strategists, makes it a point to assure the down-trodden city employe that he will be treated liberally—and he usually is.

There are now three candidates in the field, all of them for the avowed purpose of defeating Mayor Curley for re-election. They are Andrew J. Peters, James A. Gallivan and James Oneal. The Traveler is assured, by three high authorities, that not one of them will withdraw.

OCT - 24 - 1917

PUTS PAVING CONTRACTOR "ON CARPET"

Curley Forced to Take Action by Complaints About Streets.

OCT 24 1917

GRANT SHIFTS BLAME

BACK ON CITY AND L

Complaints against the condition of downtown streets and the long-continued blockade of half of Dorchester avenue, have compelled Mayor Curley to take cognizance of the situation, and he had Contractor Bernard E. Grant on the carpet to explain the delay.

Contractor Grant said that \$500 was saved by piling up the wood blocks along Washington street sidewalks, instead of storing them in a city yard, and as for the two or three weeks' delay, he ascribed the blame to the city in failing to put the hydrants and water pipes in order, and to the elevated for slow work on its tracks.

Commissioner of Public Works Edward R. Murphy minimized the complaints, saying that the weather had not been warm enough to cause the creosoted blocks to "bleed," and therefore if women had been pushed up against them their clothing could not have suffered seriously despite allegations to the contrary.

Contractor Grant has had \$350,000 in contracts from the city in the last 12 months, and some of his critics assert he has "bitten off more than he could chew." The mayor has called Mr. Grant's attention more than once to the delays, and to the small number of men at work, and the reply has been that the scarcity of labor was responsible. The contractor declares that after he had imported considerable numbers of laborers from Philadelphia, and elsewhere, they have been led to desert him by high pay from the government at Camp Devens, and at Spaulding, at which latter place it is said, laborers are now getting \$4.12 a day.

Complaints from taxpayers are also coming in because of the poor judgment used in undertaking so great an amount of street repair in the shopping district at a season when the tide of business is running high, right at the threshold of the holiday trade.

Contractor Grant has the job of paving Washington street with wood blocks, creosoted, from Court avenue to Beach street, and Tremont street from Boylston to Common street.

He also has the contract for Beacon street from Tremont to Charles, part of the paving to be granite blocks, where the grade is steep, and the remainder Topeka, the second job of that kind in the city; also Park street and Somerset street from Beacon to Ashburton place.

ELECTRIC SIGNS PUT UNDER BAN

Stop Order Is Issued on Excess Illumination of Many Kinds

CITY TO "PUT OUT" ITS "WHITE WAYS"

Beginning early this week, Boston will begin to resemble somewhat the darkened streets of London, as the result of a movement fostered by James J. Storrow, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, to conserve coal by shutting off all excess lights throughout the city.

All big business houses, theatres, hotels, moving picture houses, advertising concerns, automobile dealers and the City and State are co-operating in the movement, and will either put out entirely all excess illumination, including electric light signs and "white ways," or will curtail them to such an extent that in comparison to the present bright lights there will be a mantle of gloom and darkness.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Co., which is most directly affected by the conservation scheme, and will do practically all of the actual saving of coal, has not only given its hearty co-operation, but has already completed plans for extinguishing about 200 of its own advertising signs, and agreed to abrogate all existing contracts for this form of illumination.

City's Plans Big

The city, through Commr. of Public Works Murphy, is planning to extinguish the "white ways" along Huntington ave., Broadway, South Boston, and Canal st., and to stop the work of constructing similar sections of bright lights along Tremont st., and on Meridian st., East Boston. If there is need of a still greater saving lights in the parkways may be extinguished after midnight.

The automobile dealers in the city have agreed through the Boston Automobile Dealers' Assn., to discontinue their illuminated signs, and a list of these establishments has been furnished to Mr. Storrow, who will say the word when darkness is to begin.

The big Edison clock on Boylston st. will be entirely extinguished except for the figures and the hands. All the large cigarette advertisements throughout the city will also be dark at night.

The Boston Theatrical Managers' Assn., through its vice-president, John E. Schoeffel, has agreed to extinguish all the big display signs outside the theatres after 9 p.m., and the moving picture magnates are considering a similar scheme.

Work on Other Plans

Today it is expected that the hotel men will devise some plan whereby they can turn off electric lights. On Tuesday, the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, at a

meeting in the library of the Chamber, will take steps that will cut out surplus lighting in hundreds of department stores, business houses and warehouses instantaneously.

In addition, the real estate owners are also working on plans not yet completed.

The surplus lighting will go out when all branches of business in Greater Boston have completed their plans, at a time and day to be set by Chairman Storrow, who believes that a tremendous saving of coal in power plants throughout the city will result and in this manner alleviate somewhat the great shortage of coal in New England, besides bringing home to the public the constant need of economy and conservation in the war.

BOSTON TURNS OFF LIGHT TO SAVE ITS COAL

Excess Illumination to Cease

Electric Signs, White Ways and Other Things to Stop Next Week

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BOSTON WILL BE MADE AN ARMY BASE

Baker Decides in Favor of Idea

Makes Announcement Today After Conference With Delegation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Sec. Baker, after a conference with a Boston delegation headed by Mayor Curley, decided to name Boston as one of the five ports where army depots are to be established.

Conferences were held by the delegation with other Government officials. The coal situation in Boston is being discussed with fuel administration officials and a visit from the Japanese industrial commission being taken up with Sec. Lansing.

Curley Goes to Ayer on Friday

City Councillors Also to Inspect Camp Devens on That Date if Plans Do Not Miscarry

By Harvey C. Howard

(Special to Boston Evening Record.)

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Oct. 22.—Mayor Curley and the members of the City Council will join Boston's Own company at Camp Devens next Friday afternoon, if present plans do not miscarry.

Maj. Rhineland Waldo started for Boston this afternoon in a high-powered automobile to present to the Mayor and Council a formal invitation from Col. Frank Tompkins to visit the camp and inspect it. Especial attention will be given to the inspection of Boston's Own men.

The Mayor and Council will be taken through the trenches, the Boston men will give an exhibition drill, and arrangements will be made to have the city dignitaries join the soldiers' mess in the barracks. Col. Tompkins stated today that the visit would not be allowed to interfere with the routine of the men, but arrangements would be made to have the city officials see everything worth while.

Lieut. P. D. Hill, Maj. Waldo's adjutant, and his orderly, Sergt. J. P. Carmody of 640 Columbia rd., Dorchester, accompanied Maj. Waldo to this city.

Ray F. Hubbard, local representative of the Fosdick Commission, is aiding in the plans for the entertainment of the visitors.

Investigate Fire

By orders of Gen. Hodges an investigation was begun today into the cause of the fire which threatened the entire base hospital of the camp, comprising more than 50 buildings, and placed in jeopardy the lives of 312 patients.

The fire is the second in two days which have resulted from the explosions of oil stoves, and Department of Justice agents will inquire into the circumstances of the upsetting. The inquiry is in connection with the gen-

eral investigation which is being conducted into the known presence of German influences at the cantonments.

Two men were injured in the fire. One, a medical officer, escaped only by smashing a window and leaping through the sash with hair singed and pajamas on fire. In less than a half hour the building was flat. Other structures in the vicinity were threatened and the administration building badly scorched before the volunteer fire brigade got to work and prevented the spread of the flames.

Escape Through Windows

This brigade was headed by 17 professional firemen, who are among the drafted men at camp. They were commanded by Capt. John F. McAree, for 20 years a member of the New York fire department.

The Base Hospital buildings are located in the far southwestern corner of the cantonment and are isolated from other structures. The wind was not high, and at no stage of the fire was there any danger of its spreading to the regimental barracks.

Capt. L. H. Spooner and Sergt. Nathan L. Berry, jr., both of Boston, who were asleep in rooms adjoining the sick and wounded office when the fire broke out, escaped through windows. Capt. Spooner was slightly burned about the head. Sergt. Berry, who went back into the burning building to rescue a record book, was near another oil stove when it exploded, and he also suffered slight burns. Many medical instruments were lost in the fire, and some hospital uniforms were destroyed.

This is the second fire caused by an oil stove explosion at the camp. Last Friday a stove in the office of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges exploded when it was picked up too quickly by an orderly. The orderly wrapped the General's coat about the blazing heater and extinguished the flames.

Two more appointments have been made to the Boston City Hospital staff by order of the trustees and Supt. Dowling. They are Dr. George E. Allen, who is made resident surgeon at the munificent salary of \$108 a month, and Dr. George W. Papen, assistant resident surgeon, who will receive \$100. Even the Mayor cannot understand how a trained man can accept such a position, and there is good reason to believe he may start a movement to increase salaries of all city doctors.

There was great rejoicing in City Hall and the Annex Thursday when it was learned positively that the "Fighting Ninth" had arrived in France safe and sound. Nearly 100 city employees are members of the old

contingent, among whom are Lieut.-Col. Dunn, Street Commissioner, and Maj. Casey, Superintendent of the City's printing plant, and so there was reason to rejoice when the Mayor announced the receipt of a letter direct from Col. Dunn.

OCT 16 - 1917

Our Port's Chance

Boston will attain, in the ultimate apportionment of duty and opportunity, its due place among the Atlantic ports for the war business and the commercial expansion subsequent to the war—this despite the pessimism of our good neighbors and the undeniable reluctance at Washington to favor us. The idea that there is any "black spot" handed Boston by the nearly almighty powers at Washington is absurd. We may feel that in Washington there is lack of enthusiasm in seeing Boston's case, but we may not sanely suppose that the obvious and incontestable points in favor of this port will be utterly ignored at headquarters. The game is to be played; and playing the game includes Boston, as a favorably situated port.

That Boston will gain something of her natural position is, however, the result more of the logic of circumstances and unquestioned facts than of any presentation of Boston's case by those vested with authority. The Herald's diagnosis is faulty. Says our contemporary:—

At this critical juncture the guidance of Boston's affairs are in the hands of a mayor who is far more sincerely interested in promoting his own re-election than in safeguarding the huge industrial and commercial interests of the community.

This is not fair to Mayor Curley, whose faults are his own, and sufficient without loading upon him others. The failure in the furtherance of Boston's port claims has been committed by those in whose hands the responsibility for these negotiations and agitations has been vested. And the responsibility for those men, political appointees, rests squarely upon the Governor. The calibre of the Mayor has little to do with this port matter. The weakness is in other quarters.

OCT 13 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Two sets of small flags of all the nations fighting the Central Powers have been purchased by Mayor Curley and forwarded to friends in Canada whom he visited several weeks ago. The friends are Gen. Fages and Col. Guthrie, both of whom expressed a desire to own such a collection, and both declaring that they were unable to purchase them in Canada.

Mayor Curley left today for an auto tour over "Jacob's Ladder" and through the Berkshires as far as Adams, where he and his family will spend Sunday and part of Monday. The Mayor intends to equal or beat bogle on the Adams links before his return.

C. S. MONITOR - OCT-22-1917

BOSTON OFFICIALS INVITED TO CAMP

Mayor Curley and Members of
City Government to Be Guests
of Local Members of 301st
Regiment at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—
Boston boys, attached to the three
hundred and first regiment of infantry,
today extended an invitation to Mayor
Curley and members of the Boston
City Government to pay them a visit
at camp next Friday afternoon. The
invitation was extended through Col.
Frank Tompkins, who dispatched
Maj. Rhinelander Waldo to Boston in
a motor car to personally convey the
message to the Mayor. Major Waldo
was accompanied by Lieut. P. D. Hill,
adjutant, and Sergt. J. T. Carmody of
Company A. R. S. Hubbard, secretary
of the committee on camp training
activities, is helping out on the plans
for welcoming the Boston officials.
The men will, of course, be put
through their usual routine drills on
Friday, but according to the plans, it
is hoped to have work completed for
the day by 4 o'clock, at which hour
the official party would be received.

The throng of visitors at the national
army cantonment on Sunday was far
below normal size, due chiefly to the
general liberty leaves granted the sol-
diers over the week end. The railroad
traffic was heavy notwithstanding, the
Boston & Maine running 18 special
trains to accommodate the soldiers.

Six trains reached Ayer late in the
evening with the Boston boys who re-
turned from visits at home. At the
North Station in Boston the soldiers
boarded the trains amid the applause
of thousands of friends and relatives
who accompanied them to the station.

Announcement is made that the
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Asso-
ciation has plans for establishing a
rest room for the soldiers, having
obtained a house between the town
of Ayer and Camp Devens, which will
be fitted out to give them another
place where they may meet their re-
latives and friends. Meals will be
served at cost, and various recreation
facilities are planned. It is hoped to
have the building ready by Nov. 10. A
committee composed of Mrs. Louise J.
Johnson, Mrs. George W. Fearing, Mrs.
R. G. Shaw and Mrs. George W. Per-
kins visited Camp Devens and ob-
tained indorsement for the plan of
Major-General Hodges.

Captain Briggs of the quartermas-
ter department has been placed in
charge of a new maintenance corps
which is to take over the care of the
various public utilities at the camp.

At a football game yesterday the
headquarters troop defeated the three
hundred and first ammunition train,
12 to 0. Many visitors saw the game
and listened to a concert given on the
field by the three hundred and first
regimental band.

One of the buildings was burned
early Sunday morning, as a result, it
is said, of the explosion of an oil stove.
Fire Chief John F. McAree and his
corps of soldiers containing the camp
fire department, checked the blaze, and
the soldiers in the building were re-
moved to other quarters. The build-
ing will be reconstructed immediately.

OCT-22-1917

PORT OF BOSTON UTILIZATION URGED

Federal Committee on Terminal
Facilities Favors Military Sup-
ply Station Plan

Utilization of the port of Boston for
shipments of military supplies manu-
factured in New England, and the stor-
age of such supplies on the property
of the Commonwealth of Massachu-
setts at South Boston, has been rec-
ommended by the federal committee
on terminal port facilities, according
to an announcement made yesterday
by Joseph A. Conry of Boston, a mem-
ber of the committee. The recom-
mendations of the committee will come
before the storage committee, War
Industries Board, of which Morris L.
Cooke is chairman, on Oct. 23, and if
that board approves the project will
go to the Secretary of War for final
revision and allotment of the neces-
sary funds.

The terminal port facilities com-
mittee also recommends that the Com-
monwealth Pier at South Boston be
leased from the State of Massachusetts
upon suitable terms for use in con-
nection with overseas shipments, and
says:

"The port of Boston furnishes a
terminal for the New York, New
Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Boston
& Maine Railroad and the Boston &
Albany Railroad, which have their
ramifications through the New Eng-
land States and a connection to the
West via the Albany and Rotterdam
Junction gateways, and the main
transportation facilities of this section
of the country have been built up with
the view to using the Boston terminals
for export and import business of that
section.

"A substantial proportion of the
military supplies of the Government
is being manufactured in New England
and will in any event have to be col-
lected and shipped to a military
storage area largely by the railroads,
as well as other means of transporta-
tion, and the proper economy in the
use of transportation facilities indi-
cates that such supplies should be
shipped from the port of Boston, and
the committee recommends that the
port of Boston be employed for such
purpose."

MANY BOSTON LIGHTS ARE TO BE SHUT OFF

Excess lights are to be shut off al-
through Boston early this week at the
advice of James J. Storrow, Fuel Ad-
ministrator of Massachusetts, who is
doing everything he can to have the
people of this State and New England
conserve the supply of coal. The so-
called "white ways" are to disappear
until such time as the coal supply
warrants this luxury. Administrator
Storrow has been assured of the co-
operation of the theaters, the stores,
hotels, motion picture houses, city,
state, automobile and other dealers
who operate electric signs.

The Edison Electric Illuminating
Company, which will be most directly
affected by this conservation plan of
Mr. Storrow, has heartily agreed with
him, and promises its complete coop-
eration. It has already given orders
for turning off the lights at night from
about 200 of its own advertising signs.
Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of
Public Works of the city of Boston, is
preparing to turn off the boulevard
lights in Huntington Avenue, Broad-
way, South Boston, and Meridian
Street, East Boston.

Private business houses all over the
city are agreeing to save power in
lessening show window illumination.
Only necessary lights are to rule from
now on in Boston.

MORE BOSTON MOTOR APPARATUS

Fire Department Now Has Less
Than Half of Its Rolling
Stock Drawn by Horses, Ac-
cording to Report

On Oct. 19, 1917, the fire department of the City of Boston possessed motor apparatus valued at \$371,630. On the same day the department's books showed that it had 209 horses in the service. On March 14, 1914, the department had 406 horses. Today the city has 73 pieces of heavy fire-fighting apparatus propelled by motor out of a possible 134. When Mayor Curley was inaugurated Mayor of Boston, in February, 1914, there were four ladder trucks, four chemicals, and six chiefs' runabout cars motorized, or less than five per cent of the total possible. Today the fire department is more than 50 per cent motorized.

"I firmly believe that the fire department apparatus should be motorized as rapidly as possible," said John Grady, commissioner of the fire department on Saturday. "Not less than \$200,000 a year should be set aside each year for the purchase of motor apparatus until the department is 100 per cent self-propelled."

"If enough money is made available in the next three years Boston should be the first of the large cities of the United States to complete the motorization of its fire-fighting equipment. The repair shop at Bristol and Albany streets is fast becoming overcrowded."

"The change from horse-drawn to self-propelled apparatus makes it a mere question of time until some arrangement will have to be made for a repair shop for motor apparatus alone, as it has been found that the care and repairing of other parts of apparatus and machinery connected with the department tests the capacity of the present repair shop."

Last year the Boston fire department purchased 22 new pieces of motor apparatus, including nine chief's automobiles.

On last Friday night, the inventory of motor apparatus owned and operated by the Fire Department of Boston, returned to Commissioner Grady by Charles E. Stewart, supervisor of motor apparatus, showed property as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| 6 Pumping engines | \$56,600 |
| 17 Steam fire engines tractorized | 68,225 |
| 23 Combination hose and chemical cars | 110,630 |
| 3 Aerial trucks | 30,250 |
| 5 City service ladder trucks | 29,050 |
| 6 Aerial ladder trucks tractorized | 24,000 |
| 8 City service trucks tractorized | 31,975 |
| 4 Water towers tractorized | 16,600 |
| 1 Wrecker (Boston department plan) | 4,350 |

73 pieces of apparatus..... \$371,630

Motorization is continuing steadily. The mayor has been a firm believer from the beginning that Boston should be 100 per cent motorized. Commis-

sioner Grady has cooperated with the mayor and the work of Supervisor Charles E. Stewart an expert in fire-motor apparatus, has ably seconded the work of his executive chiefs. Supervisor Stewart came to the department on Jan. 26 last through appointment by Mayor Curley. He has kept the motor apparatus of the city at a very high standard of efficiency and has a motor squad of uniform men at the repair shops and automobile machinists who are devoted to their work.

Only last week, Mayor Curley, at the request of Commissioner Grady, awarded a contract to the Seagrave Company of Columbus, O., for additional motor apparatus valued at \$78,485. As the apparatus is not to be delivered until next year the appropriation will be provided for in next year's budget.

Eight pieces of apparatus comprise the purchase, three 1000-gallon combination chemical and hose wagon pumping fire engines; one 750-gallon triple combination pumping engine, two chemical combination engines and hose carts, one 75-foot aerial truck and one 85-foot aerial truck. The reason the contract is awarded before the money is provided is that several fire engine houses of the city are being remodeled for the motor apparatus and unless this is provided the city will have on its hands horse-drawn apparatus without proper housing for it.

According to the plans of the commissioner, the engine houses of 15, Broadway Extension and Dorchester Avenue; 49, Milton and Hamilton Streets, Readville; 5, Marion Street, East Boston, and 50, Winthrop Street, Charlestown, will have the new engines, while the aerial trucks will be installed in the house near Brookline and Longwood Avenues and in the Grove Hall ladder house in Washington Street, Dorchester.

In addition to the 73 pieces of heavy fire-fighting apparatus self-propelling, the department has 27 chief's cars, four delivery trucks, and nine chief officers' cars, spare for extra duty or emergency.

Chief Grady shows, strikingly, how far advanced the work of motorization in Boston is at the present time when he recounts that in all, what is commonly termed "downtown Boston," the only horse-drawn pieces of apparatus are engines 4, 6, and 7, chemical 1, ladder 24, ladder 3, and chemical 2, north of Northampton Street.

In South Boston, the only horse-drawn pieces are engine 2 and ladder 19.

In all Dorchester the only remnant of the horse-drawn fire department days are engines 16, 18 and 20 and ladder 27.

In Brighton the only horse-drawn pieces are engines 29 and 34 and ladder 11. "These will be motorized within two months," said Commissioner Grady, "for I have ordered three tractors to take the places of the horses."

In East Boston the same story holds good. The only horse-drawn fire-fighting machines are engines 5, 9 and 40, ladder 2 and chemical 7. Even now engine 5 is to be replaced by a pumping engine which does the work of fire engine, chemical engine and

hose wagon all at the same time, if necessary.

In Charlestown the horse-drawn machines are Engines 27 and 32, Ladder 9 and Chemicals 3 and 2. Chemical 3 is soon to be replaced by Engine 50, modernizing 1000 gallon engine more than equal to three engines of the old horse-drawn type which are disappearing in Boston.

PUBLIC INVITED TO COAL PRICE HEARING

Boston citizens will be given an opportunity to state their views concerning a fair retail price for coal in this city at a public hearing to be held in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall, next Monday at 7:30 p. m. The meeting was announced today by the fuel committee of the City of Boston, which is expected soon to determine and to fix the retail selling price of coal to local consumers, in pursuance of authority granted by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator.

David A. Ellis is chairman of the Boston committee and the other members are Geoffrey B. Leahy and J. Frank O'Hare. The statement of the meeting announced this afternoon follows:

"The fuel committee of the City of Boston will hold a public meeting in the old aldermanic chamber in Boston City Hall on next Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 7:30 o'clock. It will be glad to hear any person having suggestions to make with reference to the retail prices of coal in this city."

SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety issued a statement today announcing that the labor trouble impending in the automobile stations of the city has been halted and will probably be settled amicably as a result of a conference held at the State House between the men, the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association, Executive Manager Henry B. Endicott of the Public Safety Committee, and Mayor Curley. For two or three weeks past the men have been seeking an eight-hour day with the same pay that they now get for nine hours, but have been unable to come to any understanding with the automobile dealers. As it is purely a Boston proposition at present, Mayor Curley desired to have the matter adjusted properly and as a result brought about the conference at the State House. Mr. Endicott, the Mayor and his associates proposed that an eight-hour day might be considered as only just, under the circumstances, and at the adjournment of the session the impression prevailed that their recommendations would be followed out.

MONITOR - OCT. 1917

After the city gets through with its repaving of Washington Street the payers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will have to go in and replace the wornout blocks between their rails.

Contractor Grant has his work of repaving Beacon Street from Park to Charles with Topeka, an unpatented form of bituminous concrete, one-half completed. He promises to finish work in a few days if conditions do not delay him.

Paving with wood block of Tremont Street from Boylston to Eliot is completed and the entire contract of repaving Tremont from Boylston to Common Streets is half completed, the contractor estimates. For the Washington, Somerset, Park, Beacon and Tremont Street paving contracts, Mr. Grant is to receive a total of \$75,997.

Another of Contractor Grant's enterprises which the city insists he complete as speedily as possible is Dorchester avenue from Freeport to Park Street in Dorchester. Less than half of one side of the street is open to traffic. Mr. Grant declares that the Boston Elevated Railway Company has de-

ing before the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light commission today.

Mr. Ives opened the case by an explanation of the contracts and the methods used by the company in settling upon its various prices. Throughout his argument he quoted liberally from court decisions and findings by public utilities commissions throughout the United States in support of his contentions that the Edison company's policy is sound.

The argument for the city was ended on Wednesday by Corporation Counsel Sullivan, with a severe criticism of the legal expense of the Edison Company.

It was declared that large sums had been paid to Atty. I. J. Otis Wardwell "for the maintenance of secret agents at City Hall and at the State House." The company's legal expenses for the period from 1890 to 1916, stated Mr. Sullivan, were \$855,320. Mr. Wardwell using in 1914, 1915 and 1916 the total sum of \$50,525 for private disbursement.

Mr. Sullivan claimed there was nothing in the company's returns to show the legal expenses payments. President Charles J. Edgar and Mr. Wardwell, he asserted, were the only persons who knew of them, the directors and the stockholders both being unaware that their money was being used in that manner.

Relative to the allocation of steam-heating items to the city, the corporation counsel declared the evidence of the company and its returns to the Gas Commission failed to bear out the company's figures, and he asserted that the company carried on this part of its business at a larger loss than its officials would admit. He said \$10,125.29 was dropped in 1914 in two stores, and contended that there should be added to this sum a total of \$27,690 for rental of electric substations at the same stores.

He declared the company had purchased plants of competing electrical companies at prices beyond their value and gave a list of four which it had scrapped, saying the difference between the cost and the book value of the property remaining after portions had been scrapped amounted to \$1,251,000.

charges to the city, which he described as excessive and inflated. He cited a number of instances in which, he said, the company was discriminating against the city.

Discussing the company's practice with regard to the multiple incandescent lamps used in lighting streets, he brought out that the city was paying for the services of switchmen who were not needed and owed their positions to the influence of city officials. He quoted Leonard L. Elden, superintendent of the electrical engineering department of the Edison company, to this effect. Mr. Elden, he said, "admitted that all those taken over were not needed, and that there was a little congestion, at first, but explained that it had since been relieved. As the 27 switchmen have routes averaging 65 lamps, and as the bulk of their work takes an hour each day to switch them on and an hour to switch them off, the position seems to be something of a sinecure, and it indicates that the 'congestion' has not been entirely relieved. The fact that there are 973 switches to 1784 lamps, or about one to every two lamps, although the company could have as many as 74 lamps controlled by one switch, indicates that it is not thought expedient by the company to further relieve the 'congestion,' in view of the fact that the city pays the excessive labor charge.

"The question for the commission to decide is whether it will allow the labor cost of \$9.51 per lamp, if it actually costs that much, in order that certain city politicians shall be satisfied, or whether it shall fix a lower price as the fair cost and thus make it necessary for the company to eliminate unnecessary labor and to install more switches. An allowance of \$6 per lamp, to cover the necessary labor charge, and the interest and maintenance charge of new switches, would probably result in the prompt installation of the switches and the elimination of unnecessary labor charges."

Another way in which discrimination against the city was shown by the company, Mr. Sullivan said, was in the charge for trimmers' labor on are lights. The company allocated to the city the sum of \$11,108.24 for this service, when the charge for the entire system was \$13,740.29. The latter sum was afterwards increased to \$15,990.59, and the \$2.54 per cent which the city was asked to pay increased the charge to the taxpayers to \$12,401.32. At this rate, Mr. Sullivan said, the city was being asked to pay \$2.79 per lamp, while the charge for the other lamps in the system was only 74 cents.

Mr. Sullivan did not protest a charge of \$286.20 for billing, although he said he could not see the justice of it. "The city gets but one bill a month," he said, "while the company, on June 30, 1914, had 62,194 customers, all of whom had to be billed separately, and whose meters had to be read as part of the billing cost." He protested, however, against a charge of \$1714 for maintaining records. This, he said, was about 11.4 per cent of the entire system cost. He thought \$1000 would be plenty for both billing and record charges.

Mr. Sullivan objected to the com-

OCT. 23 - 1917 OPENING OF COLD STORAGE DEMANDED

Continuing his campaign for Governor in the coming Massachusetts election Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate, at rallies held last night in Taunton, Attleboro and North Attleboro, again took up the question of the cost of living and stated that he had sent a letter to Mayor Curley of Boston, asking that official to request Governor McCall to delegate to the Boston Board of Health the power to enter the cold storage plants of the city and throw open to public sale the food which he claims is being held for higher prices.

After declaring that the Governor has the power to seize all food, fuel and clothing and means of distribution and the power also to fix prices, Mr. Mansfield declared that if the Governor, fearing to exercise this power, would appoint him as agent, he would order the food out of the warehouses into the open markets and have reduced prices within a week.

OCT. 25 - 1917 EDISON CONTRACT ARGUMENTS GO ON

Counsel for Company Follows
Mr. Sullivan in Review of Evidence Before the Gas and Electric Light Board

Defense of the Edison Company's system of charges and a general denial of many statements made by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan featured the remarks of Frederick M. Ives, representing the company, at the Boston lighting contract arbitration hear-

OCT. 24 - 1917 EDISON COMPANY ITEMS CRITICIZED

Boston Corporation Counsel
Cites Charges for Switchmen
in His Argument in Arbitration Proceedings

In his argument for the city of Boston in the arbitration proceedings before the Gas and Electric Light Commission yesterday afternoon, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan continued his criticism of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for its

continued
page

pany's allocations of investment charges, some of them charged against the contract having nothing to do with city lighting. The general offices of the company were charged to that account, although the basement and first floor of the Boylston Street property were devoted to the appliance and lamp exchange department of the company, and had no relation to city lighting. He said also that the storage of automobiles and supplies and some other operations were not chargeable to the city lighting service.

PRICES PROTESTED AT COAL HEARING

Boston Fuel Committee Seeks Information That May Have Bearing on the Fixing of Fair Maximum Price

Protests against the current high price of coal and the practices of coal dealers were voiced last night at a public hearing held in the old council chamber of the City Hall by the committee that will recommend a minimum retail price for the fuel in Boston. The committee sought information that would help them to fix a fair price, and several times Chairman David A. Ellis had to remind speakers that this was the purpose rather than to answer questions. His reminders were of little avail and the committee got practically nothing of what it sought.

With Chairman Ellis were the other members of the committee, Geoffrey B. Lehy and J. Frank O'Hare and their secretary, Charles J. McGilvray. Mr. Ellis explained that the committee had questioned the retail dealers of the city separately, in the last two weeks, and now desired information from anyone having it to give, as to what the retail price should be. A running fire of questions about conditions in the coal business resulted, from several of the 27 persons, not connected with the committee, who were present.

In reply to these questions, Mr. Ellis said the most complicated fact about the coal situation was that two prices for hard coal at the mines had been fixed by the federal Government—\$4.70 for coal from the mines formerly railroad-owned, and \$5.65 from the independent mines, a ton. The cost of bringing it to Boston varied also. From the mines to tidewater, at Perth Amboy, the railroad transportation cost about \$1.45 a ton; the barge rate to Boston fluctuated greatly and although "company" barges brought some of it for as low a rate as \$1 a ton, the rate charged for other barges was now \$1.75 to \$2. That made a long ton, of 2240 pounds, cost in Boston, to the retailer dealer, at least \$7.15 or about \$6.30 for a short ton of 2000 pounds. The cost of a short ton, to the dealer, under present conditions, could be considered to range from \$6.30 to \$7.80.

William A. Davidson complained that the dealers did not give customers all they ordered, but parceled it out in small deliveries. Chairman Ellis asked if that was not the proper thing to do with a scant supply, but Mr. Davidson expressed the opinion that dealers who hoarded coal were "the meanest kind of traitors" and he did not believe stories about a shortage in the supply. A man who said he was from Charlestown, but refused to give his name in public, argued for "the poor widow" who had to buy coal in very small lots.

In Charlestown, this speaker said, dealers were selling coal in bags at the rate of \$12 to \$13.60 a ton, and many persons could not afford to buy it in any other way. Chairman Ellis said the dealers of Boston had shown a willingness to cooperate with the committee in making a low price for coal in small lots and this matter would receive proper attention. A lower price could be made for coal taken away by the purchaser, in small quantities, from the yard, and a number of small lots could be delivered in one trip of a wagon.

Within a few days the committee will report to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, who probably will confirm its recommendations as to a price or prices for coal at retail. About a third of the dealers are yet to be questioned privately. Much of the anthracite received in Boston comes by all-rail rather than rail and water routes, because of the effect of war conditions on shipping, and dealers say they do not get enough to supply promptly all demands of customers. The prices that have been asked for several months, \$9.50 for egg, stove and chestnut, and \$8.50 for pea anthracite, with an extra charge of 40 cents for carrying the coal in bags to a bin, remain unchanged for current sales, and the dealers prophesy that no reduction will be made as a result of the price-fixing committee's inquiry.

MONEY VOTED FOR NEW BOSTON PARK

City Council Indorses Loan Order of \$31,500 for Purchase of Two Triangular Plots of Land in Roslindale

Through favorable action by the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon in voting a loan order for \$31,500 for the purchase of two triangular plots of land at the junction of Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland Streets, at Roslindale Square, another park will be given to the people of Boston. For more than a year the people of Roslindale have been trying to get the city to make them a park at Roslindale Square. In the early part of this year a petition signed by many thousands of voters and taxpayers was presented to Mayor Curley

and his interest secured for the enterprise. The Mayor referred the entire project to the City Planning Board for an investigation that he might act intelligently on the project which, he said, he favored.

The City Planning Board made a special study of the proposed park for Roslindale Square, the growth of that part of the city, the fact that it had no park and the further fact that the value of the entire section of the city would be greatly enhanced by taking over, not alone the two triangular plots of land, known as the store lot and the library lot, but also by closing that part of Ashland Street which divides them and making of the resulting square tract an inviting little park in the square. The planning board told the Mayor that the lot in Roslindale Square was not fitted to school purposes as some had proposed.

The council voted to transfer \$15,000 from the park and recreation department to the account of the institution on Long Island, which, because of prevailing high prices, has run short of money for the purchase of food.

Council also voted to issue bonds for \$25,000, the proceeds of which are to go to the completion of the west department of the City Hospital in West Roxbury. The trustees, with the approval of Mayor Curley, asked for \$53,000, but the Finance Commission of May 1917 over \$25,000 should be set aside for the taxes rather than paid that all less through the issue of bonds.

Girl bootblay indebted before the council to funds. Her presence a protest they appear the council against Mayor Curley's proposed ordinance which would prevent minor girls from engaging in that occupation in Boston. The Rev. Preston Barr of Wilkonsonville, Mass., an Episcopal clergyman, appeared before the Council in the girls' behalf. It was finally voted to hold public hearing on the entire proposition on Wednesday night, Oct. 31 in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall.

LIGHT CONTRACT ARGUMENTS GO ON

Boston Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan Charges Edison Company With Wasteful Practices and Willful Inflation

Criticism of the alleged practices of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in inflating charges to the city, particularly in 1914, the year taken as the basis for determining charges during the succeeding 10 years, and the placing of responsibility for such inflation directly upon Leonard L. Elden, superintendent of the electrical engineering department, featured the argument of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan at today's resumed proceedings in the arbitration case between the city of Boston and the Edison company before the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

The corporation counsel, who began his arguments on behalf of the city on Monday, declared that when the Edison company makes the claim that it is losing money on service rendered to the city it is proving that Charles J. Edgar, president of the company, is not a fit person to occupy the position he holds, and that he should be removed. He also criticized what he termed the extraordinary procedure of the Edison company in opening bids for certain repair work as the tenders were received and eventually accepting the bid of the Lundin Electrical Machine Company which came in after the others had been opened.

Commenting on this practice in his brief, Mr. Sullivan says: "This system affords an excellent opportunity to arrange matters privately with a favorite so that he may be certain to become the lowest bidder, but there is no evidence that such an arrangement was made in this instance."

It was stated that the city had been charged twice on the painting of lamp poles, Mr. Elden admitting, according to the brief, that 166 poles installed in 1914 were subjected to the double painting charge. Under the Lundin contract, he said, all of the poles had been painted and that this was charged up on the plant account, while repainting was charged up to the operating account.

Referring to the "unsatisfactory evidence" of the company, Mr. Sullivan stated that Mr. Elden gave the charges for maintenance and operation of lines differently on three occasions, originally as \$76,951.39, later as \$76,000.21 and still later as \$75,142.91. He characterized the last-named figure as "an imposition on the city" and declared it should not be accepted.

"In the argument on the cost of supplying energy for the street lighting service," declared Mr. Sullivan, "many instances have been given to show that Mr. Elden's zeal to serve the company led him to misstate the facts and to suppress the truth."

He pointed out that the "yellow ticket" charges to the city show an increase of 60.5 per cent in 1914 over 1913 which is asserted to be "convincing evidence either that the totals were raised in the year 1914 for rate-making purposes, or that an abnormal amount of work was done by the company in that year." "The effect," he added, "is the same in either case—an excessive charge to the city."

Relative to the charge for maintaining underground cables the corporation counsel stated that the city, with 25.8 per cent of the cable in the system devoted to its use, was charged 40 per cent of the repairs for the entire system. A table comparing the charges made by the company for maintaining and operating lines and fixtures with a set of "fair charges" prepared by the city was shown, the city claiming \$46,536.51 to be fair, while the company's charge amounted to \$75,142.91.

Mr. Sullivan's argument supplements a brief of 215 printed pages, containing about 300,000 words. He charged the company with "wasteful practices, extending over a long period of years;" "willful inflation" on certain items, awarding contracts without competition; maintaining "an expensive lobby at the State House and City Hall;" falsifying its returns "by including in its statement of legal expenses large amounts of money which were paid to lobbyists who performed no legal service," and with deliberately incurring losses to prevent competition. He said in his argument yesterday:

"The case pending before the commission is one of great importance to the city of Boston, to the Edison Company and to the entire community. It involves the question of the rates to be paid by the city for its street lighting for a period of 10 years from Dec. 7, 1914, which was the date of the contract made between the city and the Edison Company.

"In the period that has elapsed since the execution of the contract, additional lamps have been installed, and the city is now paying over \$500,000 a year for its street lighting.

During the progress of the hearings the company gave frequent evidence of its desire to avoid a full statement of the truth. There were many occasions when it resorted to evasions and subterfuges, to the concealment or distortion of material evidence, and to the absolute misrepresentation of the facts. Conspicuous instances are found in the company's concealment of substantial portions of its reserve funds and of all its confidential discounts; in its erroneous statements regarding the emergency connection between the New York Edison Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; in its misrepresentation of the facts concerning the way in which the charges were made up from the workmen's time slips; in the willful inflation of the account for the incandescent lamp fixtures and of the account for the maintenance of conduit at the L Street and Congress Street bridges; in the nearly successful attempt to im-

pose a double charge upon the city, one in the investment account and one in the operating account, for the replacement of lampposts and tops; and in the misrepresentation as to the number and type of lamps in the Charlestown service.

"The company seems to have regarded the arbitration between a great city and a great public service corporation before a high commission of this Commonwealth as nothing more than a game, under the rules of which the award was to go to the party which had shown the keenest wit and had indulged in the sharpest practice.

"The company chose to award contracts for the greater part of its work to its own favorites, in some instances without any pretense of competition and in others with only the appearance of competition. This system gave to each of these contractors a practical monopoly in his chosen field and the lack of competition invited high prices.

"It has paid for competing plants sums largely in excess of the actual values, and in some cases of large portions of such plants. For the purpose of securing freedom from competition, it has leased one parcel of property as an electrical substation which it has never used and on which it is committed to pay \$1,100,000 of rentals.

"It has deliberately incurred losses in the sale of steam heat to department stores in order to prevent the owners of such stores from competing with the company by the installation of plants or the utilization of existing plants for the production of electricity."

Referring to the company's exhibit, Mr. Sullivan said that while its total investment for poles, lamp posts, wire,

cables, conduits and manholes was \$2,328,834, the city was charged with \$1,825,496 of that amount, which he said was preposterous. He said also that the company had confused its property accounts so that the city and board had difficulty in finding out the exact situation. Discussing favoritism in contracts, he said that one of the construction officials of the company was a director in a concern which obtained a great deal of its work. The Electric Storage Battery Company, he said, obtained its business from the Edison Company without competition, and the General Electric Company was in the same category.

"The city believes that if the company had awarded its contracts after bona fide competition, had refrained from assuming deficits of defunct electrical expositions, had kept its advertising account down to reasonable proportions, had refrained from maintaining a lobby at the State House and at City Hall, had confined its purchases of plants from other companies to cases where it received property value commensurate with the price paid, had refrained from leasing at high rentals unproductive properties in order to suppress competition, had avoided losses due to its steam-heating operations, and had purchased only sufficient property on Massachusetts Avenue to meet its needs for the immediate future, it would have been able to create a fund sufficient in amount to retire seasonably all property which had become inefficient."

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uneconomical in operation, and to provide new property equal in amount to the value of property lost through deterioration on account of age.

"The city's general claim is that the company's investment and operating accounts are far in excess of fair charges, and that they must be reduced to the level of the fair costs presented by the city; that in determining the fair value a proper reduction must be made for depreciation; that the engineering charges should be taken out of the investment account, and fair allowances made in the operating account for engineering expenses and depreciation charges; that when these charges are determined an addition should be made representing the city's fair proportion of the taxes and general expenses; and that a charge should be made to provide a fair return on the money contributed by the stockholders and invested in plant, plus the money raised by loans and invested in plant, that is, on all the money invested in plant except that portion taken from earnings."

The hearings in the proceedings began in April, 1916, and lasted until June of this year, covering 122 days and providing 9949 pages of testimony.

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BIG DAILY SALE OF BONDS SOUGHT

New England Committee Hopes
to Dispose of \$58,800,000 in
Every 24 Hours Remaining
Until Subscriptions Close

Today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston that New England subscribed to only \$19,996,000 worth of Liberty bonds Monday, making the grand total to date \$205,743,000, indicates that only an avalanche of dollars in the remaining days of the campaign will bring this district's total up to its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000 and the loan in New England made an absolute success.

Extraordinary efforts to arouse the people from their apparent apathy are being resorted to by the Liberty Loan committee of New England. New Englanders are being appealed to by their governors in some states and other prominent persons in the community. President Wilson's proclamation naming tomorrow as Liberty Day is being impressed upon them. In short, every means of arousing interest is being instituted.

At the rate New England is progressing now it would barely raise its minimum assignment of \$300,000,000, but campaign leaders are confident that New England will stand by its traditions and respond to the call of its Government. Subscriptions at the rate of more than \$18,800,000 a day must pour into the banks if the minimum allotment of \$300,000,000 is to be raised and over \$58,800,000 a day if

this district is to meet the expectations of the Government and subscribe its maximum quota.

The report of the Federal Reserve Bank is as follows:

| | Oct 22 | Total |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Maine | \$1,330,000 | \$9,438,000 |
| New Hampshire | 502,000 | 5,918,000 |
| Vermont | 274,000 | 3,994,000 |
| Rhode Island | 1,951,000 | 21,546,000 |
| Connecticut | 2,754,000 | 27,236,000 |
| Massachusetts | 12,185,000 | 137,617,000 |

New England.....\$19,996,000 \$205,743,000

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today requested all New England banks to remain open in the evening until 9 o'clock for the convenience of Liberty-bond purchasers. The Liberty Cottage on Boston Common will be open till around midnight each remaining day of the campaign. Theatergoers will find it convenient to place their subscriptions at the cottage.

Industrial corporations of New England are finding it to their advantage to put their extra funds into Liberty bonds. These subscriptions have been accelerated by the announcement that undistributed profits of 1917, not employed in the business, may be invested in Liberty bonds. The war tax on such profits is at the rate of 10 per cent, and as the yield of the bonds is 4 per cent, corporations can make an investment in government bonds and still be helping their Government.

Among the subscriptions today were: United Shoe Machinery Company, \$1,000,000 additional; Edison Electric Light Company, \$500,000; Standard Oil Company of New York \$2,000,000 to the credit of New England; Francis Willey & Co., of England; \$500,000; R. H. Long Company, Framingham, \$400,000; Hope Webbing Company, \$100,000; Joseph M. Heznan Shoe Company, \$100,000 additional; Lyman B. Goff, \$50,000; Soledad Sugar Company, \$200,000; South Boston Savings Bank, \$50,000; Eiseman Brothers, \$50,000; Grand Lodge Degree of Honor of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts, through East Boston, \$10,000; C. H. Sprague & Sons, \$125,000; Blake Brothers, Boston and New York, \$150,000.

The Boy Scouts headquarters in Boston reports today that in Greater Boston the Scouts secured subscriptions from 275 persons, making an aggregate amount of \$36,150; for New England outside of Boston the amount subscribed was \$368,550.

Fort Ethan Allen claims the lead of the army posts of New England on a pro rata basis of subscription. With only 4612 officers and men in all, 3507 subscribed, making a total of \$445,850, as compared with \$944,500 from the 42,000 officers and men at Camp Devens.

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today sent the following announcement to the savings banks of this district:

"This committee feels from reports which are reaching them that the fear that withdrawals of deposits would be heavy, is fortunately not being realized. Heretofore they have refrained from urging the savings banks in New England to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, but they now feel that the help of these savings banks is essential to the success of the campaign in this district.

"They therefore urge you to assist by making a large subscription which, in their opinion, and judging from those already received, can safely be, and should be, at least 2 per cent of your deposits.

"The country needs your help and your immediate consideration of this suggestion is asked."

About 300 Massachusetts Civil War veterans enrolled to push the Liberty Loan at the East Armory, East Newton Street, this forenoon, making some 1800 veterans throughout Massachusetts working for the loan. Some 500 Grand Army men gathered at the armory for their first drill since the war and to hear Governor McCall, Col. J. Payson Bradley, past commander of the Massachusetts Department, G. A. R.; John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Alfred L. Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The veterans will distribute literature and in some instances take subscriptions to the loan.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the tenth regiment, M. S. G., and Lieut. Cecil P. Williams, adjutant of this regiment, conducted the drill. Martial music was furnished by the marine band at the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Commonwealth Pier band.

Eleven units constituting the northeastern Department have perfect scores in the purchase of Liberty bonds. These include five companies of coast artillery at Ft. Adams, Company A, signal corps at Camp Bartlett, Westfield; two companies coast artillery at Ft. Rodman, New Bedford, and army recruiting stations in Providence, R. I., and at Portland, Me. All officers and men at northeastern headquarters also have a score of 100 per cent.

Sergt. Ralph H. Cross and Sergt. H. J. Sherrard of the quartermaster's department at headquarters are among the honor men of the department, both having invested all their savings in the purchase of bonds.

Civilian employees in the department have purchased bonds to the value of \$80,000.

Camp Devens subscriptions to date are \$977,500, and the entire sales of bonds in the whole department of the northeast total \$1,200,000.

Tufts College students will take part in the Liberty Loan drive in a body, starting tonight and continuing through Liberty Day. President Bumpus has declared a suspension of activities for all the undergraduates for an entire day, and they, young men and women together, have put themselves at the service of the Liberty Loan Committee of Somerville. The westerly part of the city has been assigned to them as a district to canvass and from the end of college exercises today through tomorrow they will be selling bonds.

Subscriptions of the grain, flour, and allied trades of the Chamber of Commerce, toward their aim of \$1,000,000 is nearing the \$500,000 mark, figures posted at the Chamber at 10 a. m. today showed \$425,200 having been reached.

The largest single buyer of the bonds to be reported among the entire fishing industry was Capt. Lovett Hines of the schooner Hazel R. Hines, it was learned today. The vessel just

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completed a fishing trip which stocked \$18,000, and Captain Hines invested \$10,000 in bonds.

Leslie M. Shaw, former United States Secretary of the Treasury, who is to be one of the speakers at the rally in Tremont Temple this evening, this afternoon issued a statement in which he urges the purchase of Liberty bonds.

At 9.30 this morning the Automobile Dealers Association Liberty bond drive showed total subscriptions of \$1,000,000 for Boston. This is 50 per cent of their total allotment for New England.

Attention is centered on Liberty Day, tomorrow, the object being to make the day a memorable one. Every city, village and hamlet in the New England district will have its celebration. The people are asked by President Wilson and by some of the New England governors to reflect upon the numerous advantages that have come to them through the liberty of the United States and to verify their allegiance to the cause of democracy with their money in the form of Liberty bonds.

In many places church bells will toll indicating the thankfulness of the people for having a democratic form of government. In some communities of New England torch-light parades, rallies, and special exercises of various kinds are being arranged for the day.

It is the belief of Liberty Loan Committee of New England that the celebrations of tomorrow will tend to bring home to the people the fact that the United States is at war for democracy of the world; that all peoples may have a right to govern themselves according to their own desires, to the end that war will be banished forever.

The celebrations in Boston Liberty Day are to be typical of those throughout New England. Events of the day will center about Boston Common, with unusual exercises at the Liberty Cottage and the Parkman bandstand. The speakers will include Governor McCall, Senator Weeks, Mayor Curley and Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, U. S. A.

Music will be furnished by bands from the Charlestown Navy Yard and the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier. Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot will fly over the Common in his aeroplane, distributing literature appealing for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Waddy, Molly and Tony, the three performing elephants at the Franklin Park Zoo, will perform. S. F. Perkins, the kite expert, will be on hand with his kites.

Exercises on the Common will begin at 12:30 p. m., when children from the schools will join in the singing of "America." Elvira Leveroni will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and boy scouts will be active circulating literature through the crowd, directing purchasers to the Liberty Cottage and getting applications for bonds.

In the afternoon Boston lawyers will hold a rally at the Suffolk Court House in Pemberton Square, with Henry F. Hurlburt presiding. The

speakers will be Brigadier-General Johnston, Thomas J. Boynton, recently appointed United States District Attorney, and it is hoped that Senator Weeks will take part.

The Jews of Greater Boston will hold a rally at Tremont Temple in the evening, at which Max Mitchell will preside. Invitations have been extended to Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Rabbi Harry Levi of New York, Edward A. Filene and others, to address the gathering.

Tonight the Liberty Loan Committee of New England will hold what will perhaps be the largest rally in Boston during the campaign at Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock. The chief speaker is to be Franklin K. Lane, United States Secretary of the Interior, and Congressman Samuel L. Winslow of Worcester, is to preside. Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw is also scheduled to speak.

In Lynn, at noon today, United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, Joseph Semanaria and Pliny Jewell addressed a meeting of 5000 General Electric Company workers at the company shops. At Waltham, C. F. Johnson Jr. addressed a noon mass meeting. State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill will speak at a mass meeting at Belmont at 7:30 p. m. and at Nahant at 8 p. m. Frank H. Pope will speak.

State Guard Sells Bonds

Ten thousand officers and men of the Massachusetts State Guard are today on the second day of their drive for the sale of the Second Liberty Loan of 1917, and reports received at headquarters at the State House show that already \$370,650 worth of the bonds have been sold.

BOSTON MAYORAL CANDIDATES BUSY

Present Executive and Congressman Gallivan Make Tentative Starts in Campaign

Tentative starts upon the mayoralty campaign of this year, which will not open in full force until after the state election, Nov. 6, are being made by at least two of the announced candidates—Mayor James M. Curley and Congressman James A. Gallivan. The Mayor spoke the other night in the Dudley Street Opera House at a Democratic meeting. He gave some reasons for his expecting to get sufficient votes to reflect him in the Mayor's office at Boston City Hall.

Congressman Gallivan announces today that he intends to open his mayoralty campaign in South Boston, his home district, next Saturday night in the South Boston Municipal Building, Broadway, and that his topic will be "Why Gallivan is Going Through."

Andrew J. Peters is saying nothing for publication these days. The Good Government Association's formal endorsement of his candidacy for Mayor

of Boston may be expected any time now or it may be deferred until after the state election, as it is a sort of unwritten law in Boston politics that the city campaign wait until after the state election has been held. Mr. Peters evidently intends to adhere to that long-time custom in Boston, but Mayor Curley and Mr. Gallivan are both making preparations for active work.

The situation presents more complications that were not foreseen by the active participants in the coming mayoralty contest. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is hesitating between two opinions. He is undecided as to whether he will enter the field or not. There are political friends of the former Mayor who are telling him that if he enters the contest he will prove a very strong candidate owing to there being three candidates already in the contest.

It is said by friends of former Mayor Fitzgerald that there are men who desire a change in administration in Boston and yet who will not vote for either Mr. Peters or Mr. Gallivan. If there is another candidate in the field, Mr. Fitzgerald undoubtedly has a considerable following in Boston and he has been studying to determine if he can deliver it to Mr. Peters or to any other candidate he might prefer to Mayor Curley. It is said by close political friends of the former Mayor that he has a following he is always sure of when he himself is a candidate but that he cannot deliver the votes favorable to himself to another.

In his Republic, a weekly publication, Mr. Fitzgerald began last Saturday the resumption of his editorials in criticism of Mayor Curley and his political acts and the administration he is giving the city of Boston. It is argued from this that the former Mayor is far from decided about his position in the approaching campaign. With Mr. Fitzgerald a candidate and both he and Congressman Gallivan devoting themselves to campaigning against Mayor Curley, Mr. Peters' candidacy undoubtedly would be most formidable.

STREET WORK TO END DEC. 15

All repair and sewer work on Boston streets must be done by Dec. 15 and no work will be allowed from that time until March 15, Mayor Curley informed representatives of local paving, repairing and street maintenance firms today. The Mayor said that during the specified period the streets in Boston must be passable and no work which would interfere with this program will be authorized.

ASKS PAVING CONTRACTOR TO EXPLAIN LONG DELAYS

Mayor Curley Inquires About Blocks Piled on Washington Street, Also.

Complaints against the condition of downtown streets and the long-continued blockade of half of Dorchester avenue, have compelled Mayor Curley to take cognizance of the situation, and he had Contractor Bernard E. Grant on the carpet to explain the delay.

Contractor Grant said that \$800 was saved by piling up the wood blocks along Washington street sidewalks. Instead of storing them in a city yard, and as for the two or three weeks' delay, he ascribed the blame to the city in failing to put the hydrants and water pipes in order, and to the elevated for slow work on its tracks.

Commissioner of Public Works Edward R. Murphy minimized the complaints, saying that the weather had not been warm enough to cause the creosoted blocks to "bleed," and therefore if women had been pushed up against them their clothing could not have suffered seriously despite allegations to the contrary.

Contractor Grant has had \$350,000 in contracts from the city in the last 12 months, and some of his critics assert he has "bitten off more than he could chew." The mayor has called Mr. Grant's attention more than once to the delays, and to the small number of men at work, and the reply has been that the scarcity of labor was responsible. The contractor declares that after he had imported considerable numbers of laborers from Philadelphia, and elsewhere, they have been led to desert him by high pay from the government at Camp Devens, and at Squantum, at which latter place, it is said, laborers are now getting \$4.12 a day.

Complaints from taxpayers are also coming in because of the poor judgment used in undertaking so great an amount of street repair in the shopping district at a season when the tide of business is running high, right at the threshold of the holiday trade.

Contractor Grant has the job of paving Washington street with wood blocks, creosoted, from Court avenue to Beach street, and Tremont street from Boylston to Common street.

He also has the contract for Beacon street from Tremont to Charles, part of the paving to be granite blocks, where the grade is steep, and the remainder topeka, the second job of that kind in the city; also Park street and Somerset street from Beacon to Ashburton place.

Beacon street has been in a parlous state for so long a time that people having business at the State House have been seriously hampered, and of course the patriotic parades had to do without the usual review by the Governor there.

MAYOR WISHES SOLDIERS BODY SHIPPED HOME

Appeals to Baker in Case of Private Who Died Abroad.

Mayor Curley yesterday sent to Secretary Baker an appeal to have the remains of Charles F. Hammond of 11 Kerwin street, Dorchester, the first Boston soldier with the expeditionary forces in France to die, disinterred and brought home in a casket.

The mayor previously appeal to Adj. Gen. McCain to arrange for bringing the body here and received, through Congressman Olney, the following reply: "In the case of Private Hammond, have conferred with war department and am informed by Adj. Gen. McCain that positively nothing can be done in

regard to bringing the remains home until after the war."

The mayor wishes bodies of Boston boys who die in France brought to America. He suggests that caskets containing their remains be placed in the custody of Ambassador Sharp, who shall arrange to have them brought to London, thence here.

He offered last night to head a subscription fund for the mother of Melvin E. Bradbury of 1 Rochester street, who lost his life when the transport Antilles was sunk by a German submarine.

CURLEY WOULD SEIZE POULTRY

Asks Gov. McCall to Sell Birds In Storage—Would Accept Power to Act.

QUOTES MAHONEY'S REPORT

Health Commissioner Says Pub- lic Storehouses Are Blocked with Food Supplies

Mayor Curley called on Gov. McCall last night to seize and sell the poultry in storage, and further announced that if the Governor will confer the power on him as mayor, he himself will take action at once.

Mayor Curley quotes from a report he has received from Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney of an investigation of the cold storage warehouses, and asserts that the report on poultry, "if checked up as accurate, by the state board of health, would justify seizure, distribution and sale, at a price fixed by you in accordance with chapter 342, of the acts of 1917. In the event of your desiring to delegate this power to me, as mayor of the city I am prepared to act at once."

Privilege Abused.

The mayor also asserts "that the report would indicate that the policy of granting extensions of time in the storage of food has been so abused by the operators of cold storage plants as to justify an executive order revoking such extensions."

Dr. Mahoney reports that "many lots of poultry had been in storage since October and September of 1916, and extensions had been granted by the state board of health, so that this food might remain until Thanksgiving of this year. Many lots had been in cold storage in New York before coming to Boston."

He condemns the policy of granting extensions of time for storage, "inasmuch as these goods are deteriorating all the time, and this loss is made up by the consumer."

He declares that the cold storage warehouses are "filled to capacity, even the corridors and aisles being used. In some of the rooms it was impossible to move one foot from the door,"—this although much had been removed within the last week, repacked, and put back. He adds that there are thousands of tons of meats, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, much in excess of last year, though prices are invariably higher. "There may be an explanation of this," he concludes, "but I am unable to furnish it."

Among the obstacles referred to Dr. Mahoney describes the following: "One large lot of frozen rabbits was discovered and nobody in the plant knew just how long this large consignment had been there. This pile reached the ceiling of the room where it was stored. In several of the rooms broken barrels were observed, and frozen turkeys were strewn about. The temperature of these rooms was two to four degrees below zero. In one room, several hundred boxes containing poultry were frozen en masse, frost covering the outside of the boxes so that the storage marks and numbers were obliterated."

The health commissioner's report does not contain the list of food supplies in private warehouses of wholesale dealers, from which figures are unobtainable, but the list for the public warehouses follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Meats (all kinds)..... | \$2,256,541 lbs |
| Poultry (all kinds)..... | 4,098,753 lbs |
| Butter..... | 266,195 tubs or 13,309,750 lbs |
| Eggs..... | 11,028,810 doz |
| Fish..... | 8,500,000 lbs |

*2,000,000 lbs of this amount belongs to the U. S. government.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Cheese..... | 4,856,895 lbs |
| Pea Beans..... | 180,300 lbs |
| Tea..... | 346,700 lbs |
| Flour..... | 451,681 lbs |
| Salmon (cans)..... | 606 doz |
| Sardines (cans)..... | 315 doz |
| Pears (cans)..... | 4,500 doz |
| Pineapple (cans)..... | 3,000 doz |
| Condensed milk (cans)..... | 600 doz |
| Miscellaneous canned goods..... | 12,500 doz |
| Cocoa beans..... | 800 bu |
| Peanuts..... | 1,040 bu |
| Chocolate..... | 17,500 lbs |
| Wheat food..... | 5,000 lbs |
| Salt..... | 17,500 lbs |
| Cream and milk packages..... | 163 pks |
| Maize Flour..... | 21,500 lbs |

Storage holdings of butter and eggs in Boston, Oct. 26, 1917, with their prices, follow:

| BUTTER. | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1917..... | 248,900 tubs |
| 1916..... | 242,300 tubs |
| EGGS. | |
| 1917..... | 324,900 cases |
| 1916..... | 221,840 cases |

| BUTTER. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Prices | |
| Oct. 26, '16. Oct. 26, '17. | |
| Northern extras..... | .35 .44 |
| Ash..... | .35 .41 |
| Boxes and prints..... | .36 .45 |
| Creamery firsts..... | .34-.34 .42-.43 |
| Creamery seconds..... | .33-.33 .42-.42 |
| Dairy northern..... | .32-.34 .38-.42 |
| Repacked extras..... | .31 .41 |
| Storage extra northern..... | .35 .45 |
| Storage extra ash..... | .35 .43 |
| Storage extra firsts..... | .34-.34 .42-.43 |
| Storage extra seconds..... | .33-.33 .41-.42 |

| EGGS. | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Prices | |
| Oct. 26, '16. Oct. 26, '17. | |
| Fresh gathered plain firsts..... | .37-.38 .43-.44 |
| Fresh gathered firsts..... | .33-.35 .40-.41 |
| Fresh gathered seconds..... | .30-.32 .37-.39 |
| Fresh gathered dirties..... | .24-.27 .30-.31 |
| Refrigerator extras..... | .32 .37 |
| Refrigerator firsts..... | .30-.31 .35-.36 |
| Refrigerator seconds..... | .29-.30 .33-.34 |
| Fancy henery..... | .58 .58 |
| Eastern extras..... | .43-.44 .52-.54 |
| Eastern fair and good..... | .32-.40 .40-.45 |

HE STANDS BY HIS RECORD

James A. Gallivan, candidate for mayor of Boston, makes it clear that he is an American and pro-American candidate and that he will be both throughout his campaign, day and evening, privately and publicly, for publication or otherwise.

That is as it should be. It may be urged that every candidate for mayor will be pro-American, but that is not yet settled. There was a time not long ago when it did not seem quite clear that the mayor himself was willing to accept in its entirety the policy of the government and people of the United States as his policy, and if the Socialist candidate for mayor, James Oneal, adopts the platform of his party candidate for mayor of New York he will favor peace on Prussia's terms and will pledge himself to do what he can to repeal the draft law.

Those who have said that Candidate Gallivan cannot win because he has stood by his party, his President and his country, as a representative in Congress will admit that, having done his duty, he is willing to stake his political future on his fealty to patriotism. He doesn't care to be listed as a Good-Lord, Good-Devil orator and candidate.

THE MAYORALTY TRUCE

Nobody will pay much attention to the municipal election which comes early in December until after the state election is over. It is entirely fitting that this should be so. A month is long enough for threshing out the issues of the campaign. It is notably difficult to get people to concentrate their attention on many issues at one time. Just now we have the war, and the Liberty loan, and the state election. We have no appetite for the mayoralty. But just as soon as two of these engrossing subjects have been disposed of we shall all take hold in dead earnest on the redemption of this city from misrule.

The November election, both here and in New York, will carry many lessons. The Mansfield vote in Boston should show us, if not Democracy's irreducible minimum, at least a low level. New York will show us the strength of copperhead issues. We shall know a little better than today "where we are at," when we see what has happened on Nov. 6.

A. J. PETERS ADDRESSES CLUB IN ROSLINDALE

Former Assistant United States Treasurer Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor of Boston, was the guest of the Andrew J. Peters Club of Roslindale yesterday afternoon, speaking to more than 100 members at Fairview Hall, Roslindale square. David J. Pickett, the president, presided.

Mr. Peters said he was in the contest until the finish, that if elected he would try to serve all the people, and that he would not try to build up a personal political machine. He was also the guest of the Canterbury A. A. and the Mount Hope A. A. in Roslindale.

COMMISSION CONFIRMS DAWSON'S APPOINTMENT

Mayor's Fourth Choice for Purchasing Agent Lands Berth.

The civil service commission yesterday confirmed Mayor Curley's appointment of Thomas H. Dawson of 626 Saratoga street, East Boston, as superintendent of supplies, or purchasing agent, for the city, at a salary of \$3000.

The appointment was made Sept. 4, and the 30 days allowed the commission for consideration expired, but on request of the commission, the appointment was made a second time.

This is the mayor's fourth nomination for the job. The other three appointees were: John B. Martin, election commissioner; Henry H. O'Connor, fire-proofer, and Frank B. Crane, steamfitter. It is nearly a year since D. Frank Doherty resigned as superintendent of supplies, after a tiff with the mayor. Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn has been acting superintendent.

Mr. Dawson has been 13 years in the employ of the Elevated. He entered the department of the purchasing agent as a boy, and now holds the position of assistant.

He was born in Cambridge in 1886, and educated in St. Mary's parochial school, East Boston, and the East Boston high school. At Harvard he took an extension course in business administration. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is president of the East Boston Catholic Club.

40 BOSTON TUBERCULAR CASES SERVING IN ARMY

Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney declares that "some 40 men who had previously been reported to the Boston department as pulmonary tuberculosis cases, and are now in our tuberculosis registry, have gone into the army navy or hospital service of this government or of some foreign power."

He admits that it is probable that these cases have now no open lesions and are practically well, but points out that re-examinations, in cantonments, have resulted in the discovery and discharge of tubercular soldiers.

He urges that the drafting authorities be required to send lists of the drafted to city and town health departments before the men are started for cantonments, so that their names may be sought on the tuberculosis registry.

At the State House it was said that Gov. McCall long ago transmitted to every local draft board the request of the United States surgeon-general that all cases of tuberculosis be reported at once to the state health authorities.

Dr. Mahoney also comments upon the "appalling percentage—25 per cent.—of the men who presented themselves before these boards and were found physically defective." He emphasizes the fact that at the ages between 20 and 30 years men should be at the height of physical perfection.

"The most prevalent defects," he adds, "were defective vision and teeth, underweight, pulmonary and cardiac lesions, and deformities of hand, feet or spine. It is surprising how many people go along for years with markedly defective vision, straining their eyes, only to have their attention called to the condition by indirectly asking a physician for advice for headaches, or when actually forced to go to an oculist."

"Defective teeth, self-evident to the individual, a condition easily corrected, are carelessly allowed to decay until removal and replacement by bridge work or plates is the only alternative, and in many cases the necessity of replacement is only impressed upon the individual when he calls upon his physician for advice for indigestion."

"Pulmonary and cardiac disease, underweights, and other conditions, are many times only revealed to the suffering individual when he presents himself for life or fraternal insurance, or as a candidate for a position where civil service rules demand a physical examination. He may at that time be so far advanced in his physical defect, because of delay, as to be in an incurable condition."

CLEAN OUT THE RESERVE SUPPLIES.

To Editor of Herald and Journal:

I have long been a reader of the Boston Journal for more than 25 years and there has nothing interested me more than Mayor Curley's appeal to Gov. McCall to open up the cold storage warehouses and let the people have the food at decent prices. I am a voter and taxpayer in this commonwealth and also appeal to Caesar to be an authority to overthrow the autocratic money power and be a democracy indeed and not in name only.

If anyone could go among the people as I do and listen to the distress of those with families on this high price epidemic which I believe could be in a great measure remedied, it seems as if anyone, unless they had a heart of stone, would make a move to rectify it.

Let us show authority to the greedy money power that we the common people have rights.

Worcester, Oct. 15, 1917.

HERALD - OCT - 23 - 1917

BOSTON CHEERS ITS OWN SELECTED MEN

Thousands Throng Streets as
301st Regiment Marches
to Aid Loan.

LIBERTY MALL DEDICATED

Former Gov. Walsh and Mayor
Curley Deliver Patriotic
Speeches.

"Boston's Own," the 301st regiment from Camp Devens, under command of Col. Frank Tompkins, had the right of the line yesterday afternoon, preceding the regulars, as it made its "ovation" march from the North station to the Common. And it was an ovation march, for, from the moment the line was formed and had started on its march uptown, it was one continuous round of cheers and hand-clapping as the thousands upon thousands of citizens from every walk in life paid due homage to the boys who shortly may be on the battlefields of France to give their aid and lives, if need be, that democracy may live.

It was one of the biggest crowds that Boston ever has seen that gathered to greet the Camp Devens contingent. Mothers, wives and sweethearts were there to catch a glimpse of their loved ones as they swept proudly by to the martial music of the bands. And it was a soldierly body that they saw. Proud, erect, rugged and healthy-appearing, bronzed by the sun and the outdoor life they have been leading for the past few weeks, alert in action and with the bearing of veterans of the service, they marched with the light, springy step and the rhythmic unison that betokened the excellent drilling they have had. They were a body in which the citizens could take pride, and that they did so was very evident by the warmth of the greeting accorded.

All Roads Lead to the Common.

Boston Common, the end of the march, naturally was the place where the great mass of the crowd had gathered, and there thousands of persons awaited the advent of the companies of draftees. Both sides of Tremont street, from Park street to Boylston street, were also lined many deep by the expectant throng that waited patiently and without the semblance of disorder, while the Common itself, for several hours previous to the arrival of the troops, had the appearance of a country fair, so dense was the crowd that overflowed the Tremont

street side and extended far into the interior of the grounds.

Overhead circled an airplane, a war machine, piloted by Aviator Smith with Newton Marshall as observer and Lt. Cabot as mechanic. They were flying 4600 feet over the Common and at times were concealed by the clouds but they announced the approach of the regiment for which the whole city was waiting.

Brig.-Gen. Johnston Reviews.

A mass of people stood at the head of Winter street, an eager and expectant throng that continually pressed forward to catch the first glimpse of the Boston boys, and as the head of the line swept down Park street and made the turn into Tremont street, a great cheer arose that was virtually continuous until the last of the line had passed.

From that point the line lay along Tremont street to Boylston street and to Park square, where the Common was entered, and the march was taken up along Lafayette Mall to the Liberty Cottage, which was encircled by the troops, who then stood at rest in the shape of a horseshoe, and the exercises of the day were begun.

The complete line of march from the North station was through Canal street, Haymarket square, Union street, Faneuil Hall square, Merchants Row, State street, Broad, Milk and Federal streets, Dewey square, Summer, Hawley, Milk, Washington, School and Beacon streets to the head of Park street, where the line was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston and staff and state and city officials. A guard of honor comprising two battalions of sailors with a naval band and a company of marines with a band from the navy yard, accompanied the Boston regiment throughout the march.

OCT - 27 - 1917

LIBERTY MALL IS DEDICATED

The official program of the dedication of Liberty Mall on Boston Common, began at 1:30 o'clock with a concert by the military and naval bands, after which, at 1:45, Molly, Waddy and Tony, the children's elephants from Franklin Park, took part in the exercises. They occupied places of honor near the speaker's stand.

Mayor Curley called the meeting to order at about 2 o'clock and the first boundary stake was driven home. The assembled throng then sang "The Star Spangled Banner," led by Miss Louise Badaracco.

Then followed addresses by Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Col. R. L. Howz, representing Gen. Johnston, commanding the department of the Northeast, and Capt. A. C. Almy, U. S. A., representing Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the first naval district. The addresses were followed by the singing of "Hail Land of Liberty," led by the composer, Alfred D. Lenghausen.

Representatives of the Liberty loan committee then made appeals for subscriptions to the loan.

OCT - 31 - 1917

CURLEY WANTS STATE GUARD ON THE DOCKS

Unusual Run of Fires on
Waterfront the
Cause.

CALLS CONFERENCE
OF INTERESTED PARTIES

Fifty-four fires, causing the destruction of property valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, have occurred on Boston's waterfront, between Aug. 3 and Oct. 28, and the hiring of large numbers of private watchmen to guard property seems to have had no effect unless, indeed, contrary to what was intended.

Mayor Curley discussed the desirability of calling out the state guard at a conference this afternoon with Chairman Victor A. Heath of the public safety committee, Fire Commissioner John Grady, Superintendent of Police Michael J. Crowley and representatives of Gen. Butler Ames of the state guard. "If the police think they can handle the situation, well and good," said the mayor, "but the absolutely unprecedented number of fires, some of them, at least, of a suspicious nature, warrants drastic measures, especially as the private watchmen do not seem to accomplish anything, at least in the way of prevention."

OCT - 29 - 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Corp. Albert J. Beraud, formerly of Grampian Way, now on furlough from his regiment of the Colonial Moroccans, was invited by the mayor to the luncheon given today at the Parker House to the colored officers resident in Boston. Corp. Beraud wears several medals of honor, one of which was awarded for his capture of a machine gun in action, when two Germans were killed and five surrendered, at Fort Douaumont, a year ago, but he is a modest youth. In his opinion the war will last a year longer. In reply to the question as to why, after the recent splendid victory of the French, they could not keep on, after breaking through the German lines, he explained that artillery decides every battle on the western front, and it is impossible to move forward the heavy guns and sufficient munitions with sufficient speed to make the "push" continuous; and there are not even yet munitions enough and men enough to essay a continuous battle all along the line from the sea to Alsace.

POST - OCT - 23 - 1917

Public Hearing for Women Shoe Polishers



GIRL SHOE SHINERS WHO PROTESTED YESTERDAY TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

The five shine girls of the Bromfield street bootblack establishment protested to the City Council against the Mayor's proposed ordinance barring them from their occupation and the council agreed to a public hearing. Left to right, the girls are: Harriet Duffy, Helen Russell, Evelyn Webb, May Williams and Agnes Brennan.

The pros and cons of shoeshining as a means of livelihood for young women will be aired before the City Council at a public hearing in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 31.

GIRLS WAIT IN VAIN

While fair maidens, clad in the dark pantelettes of their trade, expectantly awaited an opportunity of telling the councillors just what they thought of Mayor Curley's proposed ordinance barring all girls under 21 years from the right to wield the brush, the Council in executive meeting decided the issue was one that could best be ironed out at a public hearing. The "shine-em-up" girls were keenly disappointed at not being heard yesterday, but they left City Hall vowing to be on hand with winning arguments when the hearing is held.

But a staunch defender of the girls expounded his views at the executive session of the council. He is the Rev. Preston Barr, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Wilkinsville. The opportunity of making a statement was extended him, inasmuch as he could not journey to Boston for the hearing next week.

The clergyman explained that by chance he had visited the place where the girls worked, had been given "a first class shine," and found the young women conducted themselves in a most proper manner. He expressed the opinion that the work was no more menial in its

nature than other lines of employment, such as scrubbing floors and tolling in mills.

Work Competently Done

He facetiously remarked that when men members of his congregation "tried to jolly me about having my shoes shined by the young women, I advised them that the work was most competently done and urged 'go and do thou likewise when in need of a polish.'"

Miss Charlotte Smith, in a communication filed with the council, recommended that the age limit for women shiners and also women barbers be raised to 40 years. This would protect the men of Boston from the arts and wiles of younger women, said Miss Smith in her petition.

Prior to appearing at City Hall, Miss Smith spent several hours at the shoe shining establishment where the young women are employed. She remarked at the end of her visit that nothing of an objectionable nature had been noticed by her.

The young women who called at the council chamber in the hope of being heard in protest to the Mayor's proposed ordinance are Misses Harriet Duffy of Lynn, who confesses to 23 years; Helen Russell, 21; Agnes Brennan, 19; Evelyn Webb, 18; and May Williams, 18. Miss Duffy acts as "forewoman" in the shine establishment. "I am not subject to the ordinance, but want to speak in behalf of the girls that may lose their jobs," said Miss Duffy. Several of the girls were accompanied by their mothers. The latter asserted that they, too, wished to say a few words about the Mayor's ordinance.

SAYS COAL MEN HOLD UP SUPPLY

Fuel Committee Told There Is Plenty in Yards

Boston coal dealers were charged at a public hearing in City Hall last night with "holding back on coal orders as they did in 1916." William A. Davidson, who made the allegation, told the Boston fuel committee, before which the hearing was conducted, that retailers were preparing to dole out scanty orders instead of substantial consignments.

"SAME GAME LAST YEAR"

"The retailers worked the same game on the public last year," said Davidson. "The dealers who hoard coal are the meanest kind of traitors, and yet the government does not seem to be doing anything with these men. Any citizen who has followed the coal situation knows that the price of coal is not going to drop. Citizens who need coal must buy at the present prices."

"But if a man goes to the dealer's office and tells him he would like the winter supply put in, the information is forthcoming that the dealer has not got coal, although in his yards are thousands of tons. I believe this talk of a shortage of barges is just a bluff."

The meeting brought out only a slim gathering of citizens. The purpose in calling the meeting was explained by Chairman David A. Ellis as a desire to gain from the public information of the conditions in all parts of the city.

Mr. Ellis stated that the committee was busily engaged in probing into the coal situation and would make a detailed report.

BEGIN PAVING WORK MONDAY

Washington Street to Have New Surface

Announcement was made by Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the public works department last night that the laying of a new wood block paving in Washington street will be commenced Monday. Plans call for the completion of the section between Temple place and Winter street in the shopping district by Tuesday night.

In order to expedite the work in the congested sections, day and night gangs will be employed.

The new paving will be laid in Washington street from Boylston street to State street.

CITY AUTO STATION MEN WANT SHORT DAY

The labor trouble impending in the automobile stations of the city has been halted and will probably be settled amicably, as a result of a conference held at the State House between the men, the Mass. Automobile Dealers' Assn., Executive Manager Endicott of the Public Safety Committee and Mayor Curley.

For two or three weeks past the men have been seeking an eight-hour day, with the same pay that they now get for nine hours.

PAVING BLOCKS ON SIDEWALKS STIR PROTESTS

OCT 25 1917

Commr. Murphy Says City Is Saving \$800 by Ac- tion in Matter

Protests against the storing of creosote wood paving blocks on the edges of the sidewalk on either side of Washington st., between Boylston and Court sts., have been received at City Hall, but Commr. of Public Works Murphy today denied that he has received personally more than two real complaints.

"The city is saving \$800 by having the contractor store these blocks on the sidewalks," said the Commissioner, "because if the contract stipulated that he contractor should haul them to a city yard and then rehaul them in quantities as needed his bid would have been \$800 more."

The Commissioner denied that the public is being greatly inconvenienced, as the blocks are piled high and take very little space, he said, and besides the work of repaving Washington st. began last Sunday night and the work, which will continue day and night, will be completed within 10 days.

Bernard E. Grant, the contractor, who also is repaving Tremont, Beacon, Somerset, Park and other streets in the center of the city, was summoned before Mayor Curley and urged to increase his working forces. He contended, however, that laborers now are receiving \$4 or more a day on Government work and that he is unable to pay more than \$3.50. He advertised for more men, however, and yesterday his forces were materially increased.

U. S. PAYS \$15,000 FOR BREWSTER ISLAND

Mayor Curley yesterday received from the U. S. Treasurer a check for \$15,000 in payment for Greater Brewster Island, which was recently purchased by the Federal Government for military purposes. The island was immediately transferred to the Federal Government.

DEDICATE NEW COMMON MALL ON LIBERTY DAY

By direction of Mayor Curley the Park and Recreation Dept. will dedicate the new mall on Boston Common as "Liberty Mall" on Liberty Day, Oct. 24, so designated by President Wilson. The new mall extends from the Lafayette Mall to the Col. Shaw bas-relief. On that day the Mayor urges all citizens who have not yet contributed to the Liberty Loan to visit the mall, where Liberty Bonds will be sold.

OCT 23 1917

FUND FOR THORNDIKE MEMORIAL PROVIDED

The city treasurer of Boston will soon be presented with \$220,000 by the trustees of the will of the late George L. Thorndike, who was a civil engineer, for the purpose of constructing a building as a memorial to his brother, Dr. William H. Thorndike, one of the most eminent surgeons in Boston, who gave 25 years of free service to the City Hospital. This fact became known yesterday when Judge Crosby of the Supreme Court entered a decree allowing the transfer of the money.

George L. Thorndike provided a fund which, when it reached the sum of \$200,000, should be turned over to the city "to be used for the relief of suffering humanity, to which he sacrificed his life."

The new building is to be at Concord st., near the City Hospital.

In his will, Mr. Thorndike also provided a fund of \$10,000 for the purchase of coal for widows living in East Boston.

WANTS SOLDIERS TO VOTE FOR MAYOR

Gallivan Asks Baker and Daniels To Co-operate

Cong. James A. Gallivan, "as a candidate for Mayor," as he says, has written to Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels asking them to co-operate with Boston's Election Board "in an effort to secure from every away-from-home Boston voter his expression of choice for Mayor of the city he loves—whether the votes be obtained in cantonment, hospital or in the trenches facing the enemies of popular government."

"Let the word go forth on Dec. 18," he writes, "that the voters of Boston at home and 'over there' are selecting their chief executive today" and the moral effect in the enemies' ranks will be of untold value in the battle of democracy."

He adds: "I expect, of course, in face of the great sacrifice demanded by our Government on the part of those called to the colors that any expense involved shall be borne by the War Department."

"Shine?"

All this excitement about the girl bootblacks calls attention to the degree to which shoe-shining "parlors" have seized upon the public mind as necessities. Yet it is not many years ago that they were born, in this country. Until within a very few years there were few of them. Now there are many, and all appear busy. Are there so many more shoes to be shined than there used to be? Do men insist upon their shoes being shinier?

The growth in number of shoe-shine places is in direct ratio to the increase of laziness, and that's about the whole basis of the shoe-shining business. Who now shines his own shoes? We recall the aged story of Lincoln, whom an acquaintance asked, upon making a discovery that disconcerted him, "Why, Mr. Lincoln, do you shine your own shoes?" "Whose," replied Lincoln, "should I shine?"

Few men shine their own shoes—the shine "parlor" or boy in the hotel is more convenient. The money does not count. Many pay out in shines as much as the shoes cost originally. Perhaps another year of war will hit the shoe-shining "parlors."

OCT 23 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Councillor Walter Ballantyne is making a real Liberty Loan drive these days. He started out a few days ago inducing Boston firemen to invest in this form of security, and he met with such success that he was encouraged to continue the good work with the result that he has actually induced 37 members of the Fire Department to buy Liberty bonds.

John L. Sullivan, the former world's champ, dropped into City Hall yesterday just as the five girl shoe shiners appeared in support of their protest against Mayor Curley's proposed ordinance which would throw the female minors out of such work. John gave them the "once over" and quickly left the building.

Mayor Curley had only 15 engagements to keep last evening, according to his engagement book, which means that he would have had the opportunity of delivering 15 stump speeches in his own behalf if an accumulation of official business did not keep him at his office in City Hall so late that he could attend to only three or four of the most important ones.

Congressman Gallivan announces that his campaign will open in South Boston next Saturday with an address on the subject "Why Gallivan Is Going Through." Andrew J. Peters will not be able to start campaigning, however, until he has recovered from slight injuries caused by falling from his horse. Meanwhile Mayor Curley is delivering about a half dozen addresses nightly.

AYER MEN IN BIG MILITARY BALL IN CITY

Greatest in Nation's History

To Be Held Thanksgiving Eve in Mechanics Hall, Boston

By Harvey C. Howard

(Special to Boston Evening Record)

CAMP DEVENS, AYER, Oct. 24.—The greatest military ball in the history of the country will be staged in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Thanksgiving Eve, when Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding the 301st Regiment of Infantry, better known as "Boston's Own," his entire regimental staff, together with some 3600 officers and soldiers, act as hosts to some 5000 "ladies fair," from the Hub.

The committee on arrangements are planning to accommodate approximately 10,000 persons and possibly more. Notable local figures and probably some of national repute will lend color and distinction to the grand military ball, which will, in effect, be a farewell demonstration.

Col. Tompkins has appointed his entire regimental non-commissioned staff as a special committee on arrangements. Regimental Sergt.-Maj. L. A. Ryan, the youngest "non-com" in the army, heads the committee. Others serving with him are: Battalion Sergt.-Maj. "Bill" Flaherty, first battalion; Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Ralph M. Patterson, second battalion; Color Sergt. James H. Connolly, ex-Boston policeman; Francis Oulmet, international golf champion; Supply Sergt. Percy Bennet, a former Boston printer, and Supply Sergts. "Jack" Emery and Joseph Bodfish.

The mammoth military ball will follow the parade, which will be held earlier in the day, and promises to be a huge success.

City Goes Limit

Mayor Curley has advised the committee that the city will "go the limit" to make the military ball a success, and for the first time historic Boston will see a war strength regiment, three times as big as "before-the-war" regiments, all recruited from Boston, brilliantly uniformed and resplendent in beltings and side arms, as hosts to its mothers, sweethearts and wives.

That the military ball may be given a further warlike coloring, it is being planned to arrange a stack of rifles, and possibly artillery of heavier calibre, on a pedestal, surrounded by the regimental colors and standards.

The regimental band, under Band Leader Jesse Illingsworth, will play at one end of the gigantic ball room, and the regiment's specially trained orchestra, under Director Albert Stoessell, former conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, will play at another end.

Invitations will be limited and only a fortunate few who are not related to some officer or soldier will secure the precious bit of engraved card-board.

Select Company

Percy Bennet, regimental supply sergeant, ex-Boston printer, has charge of the program, which will be an artistic souvenir and very elaborate. The great seal of the United States and the regimental colors will be embossed in colors on the cover. Pictures of Col. Tompkins, his staff and all company commanders will appear on the inside pages, together with a short history of the regiment.

The dancing will run far into the night. None but uniformed members of the command will be permitted to attend, and such civilians as the regiment may invite. Officers will appear in full dress regalia, with gold braiding and sabres.

The entire Boston City Council will be invited, and invitations will be extended to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the 76th Division, and his staff.

Invitations will likewise be extended to Gov. McCall and his military staff.

The ball will open with the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by "Hall to the Chief," at which Col. Tompkins, as regimental commander, will lead the grand march. Admission of \$2 will be charged, which will include one couple, checking privileges, and a special luncheon.

Well Advertised

The committee here, aided by Boston volunteers, will placard every business street in Boston with announcements of the grand military ball. The regimental trucks, with flags and banners, will parade up and down Boston's business arteries for days before the ball, advertising it.

Tickets will be placed on sale in all prominent hotels, in all big department stores and will be placed in the hands of various women's auxiliary committees.

And, lest we forget, "Boston's Own" will have its own Jazz Band, which will play its own nonsensical, inconsequential, St. Vitus-like syncopations for the benefit of those who want to fox trot and cavort, while Albert Stoessell and his string orchestra will soothe with dreamy waltzes and intoxicating quadrilles.

The Liberty Loan campaign has topped the million dollar mark, reports to Liberty Loan headquarters at the 151st Infantry Brigade Headquarters up to midnight, Monday, showing subscriptions of \$1,022,600, with 12,338 subscribers.

Today is the big gala day in the cantonment. All drills and other training has been suspended, and the day given over to a great track and field meet. The field exercises began at 9.30 a.m. and continued until noon, a football game in the afternoon furnishing the thrills for the thousands of visitors.

Visitors Taxed

All visitors were taxed 25 cents and all motorists \$1 per vehicle. The money raised by popular subscription

today will be used to swell the total of the Liberty Loan drive here, and the bonds purchased with this extra money will be turned over to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., or some other charitable organization.

All athletic officers in the cantonment held a meeting last night and perfected plans for today's activities.

Col. A. S. Conklin, commanding the 303d Field Artillery, drew up his entire regiment in front of his headquarters last night and delivered a stirring, patriotic address, urging that they get together and boost bond sales.

Plan for the reception of Mayor Curley and the Boston City Council, when they visit "Boston's Own," Friday afternoon, were completed today. Col. Tompkins will have his personal representative meet the party at Ayer Junction and escort them to the regimental streets, where they will be officially welcomed by Col. Tompkins and his staff.

Show Men's Ways

First they will be taken to the regimental trenches and shown what Boston's boys have accomplished in modern trench digging. Later they will be taken through all the company barracks and shown how the men sleep and eat, and what steps have been taken for the mental recreation of the men.

At 4 p.m. the entire regiment will be drawn up and paraded for the benefit of the Mayor and the City Council. The regimental band will play, and for the first time in the brief history of the regiment the colors and standards will be taken out of Col. Tompkins' office and planted in front of headquarters.

Following this, each Councillor will have an opportunity to visit the men from his ward. This visit will be confidential and under no official supervision.

The Mayor and the visiting Councillors will be the guests of the regimental officers for dinner and will then take their departure.

The first sham battle in the newly constructed trenches took place yesterday, and was staged with realistic effect. The men of Co. H, 304th Infantry, commanded by Capt. W. W. Davidson, were the aggressors.

The Co. E boys came storming across the level prairie, while from the trenches the men of Co. H poured a grilling fire. Of course there were no bullets, not even blank cartridges, but the click, click of hundreds of rifles, as bolts were drawn back and chambers opened, had an ominous significance.

The trouble was that some of the attacking force who were supposed to have been killed refused to die.

"You're shot, I killed you!" one of the Company boys indignantly yelled as an E Company invader refused to fall.

"No, you missed me," the invader yelled, and kept right on coming.

But the men of T Company were repulsed, the H Company boys climbing out of their trenches and going "Over the Top" in wonderful fashion, completely routing the "enemy" and then returning to their trenches with wild cheers and Indian yells.

DRUGGISTS TALK BUSINESS

Louis K. Liggett, United Drug President, Gives His Annual Address--He Will Entertain Members at His Home Tonight

Officers and members of the United Drug Company, who are observing their fifteenth birthday anniversary in Boston, continued their sessions today at the Copley-Plaza, and President Liggett gave his annual address. The president, after reviewing the company's progress for the year and during its existence, said that the company's capital is more than \$52,000,000, that it has 8000 members and branches throughout the world and employs 14,000 people.

Mr. Liggett attributed a large part of the company's success to the progressive spirit of the business men of Boston and New England, whose investment in the drug business amounts to at least \$12,000,000. Referring to the time when the company manufactured only a few remedies, he said that today the members manufacture and sell on the coöperative plan practically every item handled by retail druggists, besides such unusual articles as tubes for automobile tires, and household furniture, while the coöperative plan had been applied even to the writing of fire insurance on their own property by the druggist-members.

After luncheon, the delegates will hold a final business session, and tonight they will be guests at a "friendship dinner" at the home of President Liggett in Brookline. The programme for this event has not been made public, but it is said that the war will be featured, the druggists planning to suggest professional schemes for disposing of the enemy.

At the dinner of the druggists at the Hotel Somerset last evening, Governor McCall commended President Liggett as the man who came from the West and developed Eastern and Boston energy into one of the greatest business concerns in the country.

Mayor Curley similarly congratulated the United Drug Company on its rapid and successful growth. There were a number of the original stockholders of the company present, and they all hailed Liggett as the man who had made the organization.

Senator John W. Weeks. After making his address, the senator acted as chairman. He said, in part:

"The question which all our people are considering is an entirely practical one and may be reasoned out with great accuracy. We have a Government established on a basis agreed upon by ourselves. We have elected to conduct that Government those who had the approval of a majority of the voters of the country. In conducting the affairs of Government they may be criticized and are subject to criticism in all things relating to internal matters; but when we reach the water's edge in the conduct of foreign relations, during a period when these relations are in controversy,

we should be as a unit in upholding the Government in whatever it undertakes.

"After a period of great hesitation and restraint, so great that it did not meet the approval of many citizens, the President, following his constitutional powers and privileges, asked Congress to declare war, and Congress, acting under its constitutional prerogatives, made the declaration, carrying out as far as it could be known the wishes of the people of the United States in taking that action. Now, having become engaged in war with a great military Power, it behooves us as a people to do everything in our power to prosecute that war to a successful conclusion. Every other activity or interest interfering with this purpose should be subordinated to it.

"In order to carry out our desires in this matter, it is necessary to provide men and money. The men have been provided through various means--by volunteering, enlisting in the regular establishments, and by the draft, which, by the way, has my entire approval. It is the most democratic and the only fair way to obtain men for military service in time of war. Having obtained the men, it is necessary to provide the means for carrying on hostilities.

"Any considerable additional taxation would have been harmful to the interests which it is necessary to continue at their greatest state of activity, and, therefore, in providing for the various bond issues to secure the amount necessary we are following what, on the whole, is the wisest course from the standpoint of our entire country.

Can Americans Rise?

"It is not, of course, difficult to collect the amount imposed by taxation; but the question now facing us is this: Can we raise the additional amount needed through bond issues? In this matter the people of the United States are for the first time being put to the test of whether they are a selfish mass of individuals, intent on their own gains and interests, and negligent of their duty to their country or whether they can rise to the needs of the hour, throwing aside for the time being every personal interest and working for one and the same great object. We are not a homogeneous people but a conglomerate people made up of those coming here from every country on the face of the earth. It is not an easy matter for such discordant elements to think along the same lines and uphold and promote exactly the same interests; but that is the test to which we are now being put, and it is the first time that this country has had an opportunity to demonstrate that democracy has succeeded in amalgamating various human elements and making of them a consistent and well-ordered nation.

"As a matter of fact, the whole question reduces itself to the individual--to each one of you in this audience. What are you doing to further the interests of your Government in carrying on this war? That is the real test. If you are not of military age, there must be some other activity in which you can be of assistance, and you can at least help furnish money, which is absolutely necessary. If you are not doing some of these things, if you are not per-

forming some such duty, then, in effect, you are lessening the efficiency of your Government by the particular amount which

BOSTON LOW IN TUBERCULOSIS

Only 2136 Cases Reported from Jan. 1 to Date--Health Department Making Survey of the City OCT 25 1917

Tuberculosis survey of the city carried on by the Boston Health Department is showing most gratifying conditions. The reported cases from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 this year number 2392, but excluding the duplicates the actual number is 2136. This is the best showing that the city ever made.

Up to the present the department's inspectors have made 8000 visits to the cases carried on the registry. A large number of visits is yet to be made, but the results will justify the time and expense, the department believes. The survey will disclose the actual number of cases, as well as the conditions in which they are found. By this means the department will be better able to render service. It is believed that present statistical information indicates a larger number of recognized cases than actually exists, because the same case has often been reported at different times from different sources and from different addresses, and not infrequently under different names.

One of the best means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis is that of cleaning and keeping clean the back alleys. The Health Department, under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner Thomas Jordan, has done much work during the summer and fall, even though the number of inspectors was much too small for the purpose. Hundreds of notices were sent to property owners that their alleys were a health menace, and in a majority of cases the work of cleaning was carried out promptly and satisfactorily by either an individual property owner or by numerous owners who joined in the expense.

RAIN UPSETS RALLY PLANS

Meeting Scheduled for the Common Held in Tremont Temple--Senator Weeks, Governor McCall and Mayor Curley Make Pleas for Loan OCT 25 1917

Owing to the rain, the Liberty Loan rally, which was scheduled for the Parkman Bandstand on the Common at 12.30, was transferred to Tremont Temple, where the audience only half-filled the hall. A company of marines in command of Lieutenant Alvin J. Daigle, occupied seats directly in front of the platform, and a marine band, which before the meeting played in the entrance to attract the crowd, was placed in the choir loft. Boy Scouts passed out fliers in the lobby and solicited those attending the rally to buy Liberty Bonds, agents of the Liberty Loan Committee being on hand to take subscriptions.

The speakers included Senator John W. Weeks, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Bishop Lawrence, Brigadier General Johnston of the Department of the Northeast, De Wolf Hopper, Ensign A. A. Gatheman, representing Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, and others.

Although the crowd was smaller than undoubtedly would have been the case, had it been possible to hold the meeting on the Common, there was plenty of enthusiasm, the speakers frequently being interrupted by handclapping.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Curley, who, after a brief address, introduced

FINDS RATES ARE TOO LOW

Frederick M. Ives Declares Edison Co. Loses \$13,479 Annually on Street Lighting Contract

OCT 26 1917

That the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is losing \$13,479 annually on its ten-year contract for lighting the streets of Boston was the claim of Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, who presented the company's side in the arbitration proceedings before the Gas and Electric Light Commission yesterday.

Mr. Ives said that it was not until after the original instrument was signed that the engineers made a computation of the cost of supplying the service. The figures prepared for the City Council, he went on, included only arc lamps, and little time was available for their preparation. They indicated, as do the present figures, said Mr. Ives, that although the prices yield the out-of-pocket expenses, allowance for replacement and something on account of return, so that money is not lost on the business, they do not provide sufficient sums for the entire costs of supplying the service.

"The prices named in the contract," Mr. Ives said, "were not established after a scientific inquiry, but were the result of a trade with Mayor Curley. He asked Mr. Edgar for a contract that would save the city \$100,000 a year. Mr. Edgar did some figuring and this contract is the result."

Mr. Ives then told of the manner in which President Edgar arrived at the figures quoted, finally deciding that he could do the work and effect a saving of \$75,000 a year to the city.

"If we were asked to do the same thing now," Mr. Ives concluded, "he would not do it. It was not until the original document was signed that the company's engineers made a computation of the cost of supplying the service. Then they discovered that the company would pay \$614,510 to supply the city, while the revenue yield would be but \$479,719."

Speaking of the real estate bought by the company on Massachusetts avenue, which Corporation Counsel Sullivan had criticized as having been unnecessary, and twenty-five years in advance of any demand for it, Mr. Ives said that on the other hand the investment was prudent and was evidence of foresight on the part of the Edison management.

He claimed also that the company properly included in its capital account, and was entitled to a return upon it, the investment in the welfare buildings erected on that property. Mr. Sullivan had argued that it was an improper charge against the city.

Mr. Ives also defended the company's allocations in other respects, showing that the company's investment in street lighting amounts to 7½ per cent of its total investment and that that was the factor used in determining the amounts charged against the municipality.

OCT 25 - 1917

ATTACKS WARDWELL'S FEES

Corporation Counsel Sullivan Charges Waste in Legal Disbursements of Edison Co.

OCT 25 1917

In his closing argument before the Gas and Electric Light Commission yesterday, in the case of the city contract for street lighting, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan attacked the Edison Company's legal expenses. He said these charges from 1890 to 1916, inclusive, were \$855,320.73, and that while most of this expenditure was probably warranted, too much of it was paid to J. Otis Wardwell to be disbursed at his discretion.

He declared Wardwell used it "for the maintenance of a secret agent at City Hall and the State House." He pointed out that in 1914, 1915 and 1916 Wardwell used \$50,525 for private disbursement. He

charged that President Edgar and Wardwell were the only persons who knew about the legal expenses, and that there was nothing in the company's returns to show the payments.

Mr. Sullivan objected to the allocations of steam heating items to the city and declared that the company's figures were not borne out by the evidence submitted by its witnesses nor the returns made to the commission. He took up the company's advertising accounts, showing the amounts received by each of the Boston newspapers, pointing out that among the publications favored was The Republic, "a weekly paper with a small circulation, which was owned by the then mayor of Boston."

OCT 26 - 1917

THREE PARADES IN BOSTON TOMORROW

MILITARY TURNOUTS ARE EXPECTED TO BOOM THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBERTY LOAN ON FINAL DAY OF CAMPAIGN

OCT 26 1917

With fair weather, tomorrow will be the real "Liberty Day" so far as activities in Boston go. Three military parades have been planned and they will be followed by meetings and band concerts. A two o'clock Liberty Mall on Boston Common is to be dedicated with fitting exercises, which will take on a decided tinge of campaigning for the bonds. S. F. Perkins, known the country over for his man-carrying kites which are used by the Army and Navy, for certain work, will fly kites with bond banners attached, on the Common from noon until three o'clock.

The first parade will be of 1st Artillerymen from the harbor for two full companies with their band, and will start from Long Wharf at 9.30 o'clock. It will march through Atlantic avenue to the South Station, where a forty-five minute concert will be given at Liberty Cottage, and salesmen will take subscriptions. From the station the parade will proceed through Summer, Winter, Tremont, Boylston streets, Park square, Pleasant street, Tremont, Eliot streets, Park square, Boylston street to the Common.

The second parade will start at ten o'clock from Rowes Wharf and will be made up of two other companies of Coast Artillerymen from other forts and an Army band. It will march through Atlantic avenue to Dewey square, Federal street, Milk, Broad, State and Exchange streets, Dock square, North, Blackstone streets, Haymarket square, Canal and Causeway streets to North Station, where for three-quarters of an hour there will be a concert at the Liberty Cottage. Then the route will be Causeway, Green, Court and Tremont streets to the Common. When the parade arrives there will be a meeting with addresses from the bridge near the Liberty Cottage.

Twenty-five hundred privates and nearly one hundred officers, who volunteered to come and pay their own fares, are due to arrive from Camp Devens at Ayer at 1.15 P. M. and, headed by their own 301st Infantry Band, will parade. It will be a chance for Boston to see "her own" as they look now, after a short time in camp. The route will be as follows: Canal street, Haymarket square, Union street, Faneuil Hall square, Merchants row, State, Broad, Milk, Federal, Summer, Hawley, Milk, Washington, School, Beacon, Park, Tremont, Boylston, to the Common.

MORE TRAFFIC SURF

Bostonians Stumble Over the Blockade Sidewalks

While City Saves \$800 in Paving Storage

City Officials See No Distressing Results

Down-Town Street Work Most Severely Felt

OCT 24 1917

What other large city in the United States would permit for ten days or more the serious blocking of sidewalks in its most congested business section that Boston has experienced?

This question has been asked, perhaps hundreds of times, by merchants and pedestrians as they have suffered the daily inconveniences of the Washington-street paving job. They saw the contractor's men dump the paving blocks, heavily coated with creosote, and pile it on the sidewalks, three and four feet high and occupying at least one-third of the space. Other sidewalks had been similarly treated during street operations, but the majority of persons hardly gave a second's thought to the effect that these piles of paving material would have on the most extensively travelled, the most crowded and the narrowest walks of the entire city.

Days passed and no workmen appeared to indicate that the contractor was about to start work. Men and women using the sidewalks, especially in the noon and evening rush, were crowded against the obstructions or fell over them, perhaps injuring their clothing or suffering bruises. Gradually the blocks overreached their original space and made pedestrianism hazardous at all times. Boys from the tenement-house districts slyly appropriated them for firewood. Merchants complained about the short-sighted policy of barricading their front doors, even temporarily, while experts studied the vital problems of street congestion. Firemen remarked about the possibility of serious delay should fire break out behind the ungainly material. Visitors from other cities, who had read or seen how things are done in Boston, laughed and moved on. In the meantime inspectors of the public works department, closely watching the offensive fortifications, made daily reports that there was no trouble.

OCT 24 1917

Blocks Left as by Contract

The wood blocks were thus deposited strictly in accordance with the contract that Bernard E. Grant secured from the city. Measured in cold cash the city saved just \$800 by permitting the sidewalks to be used for storage, for had Mr. Grant been compelled to cart his material from the railroad cars to the nearest city paving yard on Southampton street, he would have added that figure to his tender for the job. The public works department could have demanded the removal of the material had it realized that it would remain for nearly two weeks a serious inconvenience to travel. But Commissioner Edward F. Murphy has not been convinced that the piles of wood block have been anything as distressing to the public as described. He declares that the storage on the sidewalks is no new thing; that the creosote has not "bled" so that clothing could be injured and that only two emphatic complaints have been received at his office. Had the public protested in volume against the nuisance he would have taken action, he declares, for he has been watching conditions closely.

The contractor, who stored his material on the sidewalks, expected to go about his paving job, between Beach street and Court avenue, in a day or two. The city was not ready for him, he declares. Hydrant and water pipe frames had to be prepared for the new surface and the public service corporations were obliged to make all possible changes or alterations in their conduits that seemed reasonable necessary. A few days ago persons saw the city laborers making huge holes in the street and readjusting the apparatus. That work is not yet completed. Last Sunday morning the contractor went to work, after strong appeals by the mayor to keep at it day and night and thus end the trouble at the earliest possible moment but, according to the contractor's statement, he was not allowed to begin at either end of the route. This meant more trouble, not only for the contractor but for the public. It meant that sections of Washington street, such as the area between West street and Temple place, as was the case yesterday, would be absolutely shut off from traffic, whereas if the contractor had been given the privilege of doing the work as he desired, only one side of the street would have been resurfaced at a time and travel not prevented over the entire route. The contractor put a large force of men at work and won the praise of the city officials by finishing 1800 square yards of the total yardage of 7807 yesterday-afternoon.

Part of Big Paving Job

The Washington-street job is also interesting from another phase. Mr. Grant secured that work in connection with the paving of Beacon, Park, Tremont and Somerset streets, the entire contract being for \$75,007 and requiring the work to be completed in ninety days. Nobody could have selected a group of more extensively travelled streets than this. They are the vital units of Boston's perplexing traffic problem. The slightest disturbance on either Beacon, Tremont, Park or Washington street throws the entire current of travel out of joint. The city officials must have appreciated this point, but under the new style of grouping paving work, in order to secure the greatest possible advantage in competition, the streets were designated and plans formulated to secure the minimum trouble. The closing of Park and lower Beacon streets some time ago was bad enough, but to be enraged in work on the south side of Beacon street and Washington street at the same time is particularly serious; much more serious now than ever before because of the scarcity of labor and delays in receiving material which prevent satisfactory progress.

Beacon street, from Park street to Charles street, is practically closed. This throws a tremendous burden on Tremont and lower Boylston streets. Added to this burden is that of a blocked current on one-way Washington street, which not only diverts traffic into the side streets and disrupts ordinary course of travel, but adds to the troubles of Essex and Chauncy streets and other thoroughfares in that vicinity. All day yesterday the conditions of blocked traffic were most discouraging to business, despite all that the police could do to straighten out the tangles.

Help Deserted Contractor

If the contractor could have secured all the help that he could use from the first the contract would have been carried out with much less confusion, but laborers came to Boston, many from Philadelphia, only to leave in groups when they heard of the big wages being paid at Ayer and Squantum on Government work. City contractors are unable to pay these wages because of the unusual competition in bidding. Despite the many troubles, the Washington street job, barring unforeseen difficulties, will be finished in ten days.

No cars will be run on Washington street, north or south, between 8 A. M. and 12 midnight, during the work of re-

paving between Essex and Summer streets. All Washington and Tremont street cars from southerly points will be run to Essex street only. This plan includes Sundays and holidays, according to the Elevated. There will be no change in the operation of night cars.

Mr. Grant has no other troubles, however. The Dorchester avenue paving work has proceeded so slowly since the award was made on Aug. 23 that citizens of that district have appealed to Mayor Curley for

action. From Savin Hill to Freeport street the work is finished, but from Freeport street to Park street one side is closed to traffic and only half of the other side is open. As this street is extensively used for teaming, and conditions are only fairly satisfactory at their best, the obstruction is most serious. Mayor Curley had Mr. Grant and Commissioner of Public Works Murphy before him today for an explanation. The contractor blamed the Elevated road for not completing its share of the work and declared that he could not proceed until the area between the tracks had been graded and paved. The officials of the Elevated road claim that they have done their work properly. This contract was awarded for \$27,885.

"BOSTON'S OWN" INDEED

Three Parades of Soldiers Draw a Multitude

Great Crowd Grooms Men from Camp Devens

Other Marchers Are from Harbor Forts

Latter Help in the Station Bond Sales

Common Is Final Meeting-Place of Troops

Many in Last "Over the Top" Rush to Buy

Weather Better Than Usual "Boston's Own"

"Boston's own" was a proper term for activities which accompanied the last grand rush of the Liberty Bond sale. "Boston's own" came down from Camp Devens—2500 men and 100 officers strong—and four Coast Artillery companies, in which were a number of "Boston's own" paraded the streets and helped in the Liberty Bond selling at both the South and North stations.

Eventually all the soldiers got to the Common, after marching through many downtown streets, and here again "Boston's own" was represented by thousands of citizens and Boston's own elephants—Tony, Molly and Waddy.

The weather was considerably better than sometimes known as "Boston's own," and all in all it could not have been a better day locally for putting the Liberty Loan "over the top."

Colonel Frank Tompkins of the 301st

commanded the detail from Camp Devens, and the troops after resting at the North station, where the regimental band played near the Liberty Loan Cottage, marched to the Common just before two o'clock and joined the Coast Artillery companies already there. Accompanying them from the station were a battalion of bluejackets with a naval band from Commonwealth Pier and a company of marines with the Marine Band from the Charlestown Navy Yard. The parade of the men from Camp Devens, the so-called "Boston's own," made the third procession through the streets; for the Coast Artillery men, in two parades, marched through the streets this forenoon.

A Multitude on Common

Every one of the parades drew crowds to the sidewalks, to windows, and even to high roofs, and numerous men and boys followed the marchers all the way from the two stations to the Common.

On the Common it would be hard to

stand under command of Major S. F. Nolan swung up Atlantic avenue and halted under the broad portico of the South Station, near the Liberty Loan Cottage. Until that time the parade had been mainly of commuters going and coming, but with the arrival of the soldiers a crowd gathered in the twinkling of an eye, the band struck up and the people began to buy bonds. Ten minutes later two more companies of Coast Artillery men, bound for the North Station, marched through Dewey square, and there were deserters from the South Station crowd, who fell in and followed the second unit to the North Station.

Miss Loring Helps

There were still enough people left at the Liberty Cottage, however, and as a result of the persuasive speaking, bonds went well. Miss Louisa P. Loring of Pride's Crossing, secretary of the Essex County Chapter of the Red Cross, started the first \$5 payment on bonds for the first seven who should take advantage of her offer, and the seven takers were quickly forthcoming. The youngest buyer apparently at the South Station was Ernest Perry of 35 Salem street, Charlestown.

Meantime the two companies of Coast Artillery men from Fort Andrews, commanded by Major Harry A. Skinner, had taken their places near the Liberty Loan cottage in the midway, and bond-buying started there also. The first buyer, after the arrival of the soldiers, was W. H. Goyette, a Boston & Maine locomotive engineer, and the second a Pullman-car porter, John L. Sharp.

Harrigan's Good Story

Corporal John Harrigan of the Twentieth Company, was one of the best speakers. He said tersely:

"Are ou going to stand here like a bunch of dummies? We've got the men and the cook. Who's going to buy us the grub You. Germany takes the money from her people. We ask you to give it. I'll tell you the kind of fighters our boys are. An Irishman 'over there' wanted a pair of shoes, and decided he'd get a pair from a German soldier. He was gone twenty-four hours from his trench, and came back well shod. Somebody asked him how he did it, and he answered, 'Well, I got a good pair after a while, but I had to kill forty-five Germans to find a pair that fitted me.'"

Good Fighter But Bashful

After Corporal Harrigan's story the crowd were stimulated to more bond buying and, while it was not a rush, it was steady. The men there from the Commonwealth Trust Company, under Allen Case, had expected to shut up shop at noon, but

they quickly decided to keep open-perhaps until midnight.
Six French infantrymen, who are on leave and are about to go to their homes at Pierre and Miquelon were at the station, and one of them spoke English, but although he has fought the Germans from the trench, he was too bashful to speak even a word to the peaceful gathering at the station.

OCT-27-1917
PETERS NO "DUMMY"

"I'm in the Fight to the Finish," He Declares

Denounces Stories Started by Enemies

Fitzgerald Still Undecided as to Action

Gallivan Begins His Campaign Tonight
OCT 27 1917

With all the emphasis at his command Andrew J. Peters denounces as laughable falsehoods the stories frequently heard that under certain conditions he will retire from the mayoral fight in favor of another. "No situation that I can foresee would lead me to quit," he says. "I am in this fight to the last ditch, not on account of any political ambition, but in the belief that my action is for the best interests of the city. I know where these stories come from. They are somewhat annoying, but they do not hurt."

It was on the day that Mr. Peters announced his candidacy that certain politicians started to pass the word along that he was nothing but a "dummy"; that he had entered the contest to keep the field clear for a candidate who had well-known ambitions to contest with Mr. Curley. Persons who believed that story certainly never knew Mr. Peters. Had they understood the severe trial that the candidate had undergone in making up his mind to enter the contest, the freedom from trade, dicker or alliance that characterized his action, they would immediately have realized that such reports were but ordinary methods of cheap, irresponsible tricksters in Boston politics.

Peters in Bed One Week

Mr. Peters has not followed up his announcement by a programme of campaign because of the natural tendency to sidetrack municipal campaigns until after the State election, in accordance with the spirit of the law which provides for the taking out of nomination papers on the day following that election. Nothing is to be gained in launching municipal contests so far in advance of the December election, and particularly this year with the war of such engrossing attention. Furthermore, Mr. Peters met with an accident while riding his horse in Dover and was confined to his bed for a week, thus being unable to do the campaign work that he had planned in advance of the real opening of the contest.

The week has passed with no new mayoral announcements. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald remains an uncertain figure. He does not know which way to turn. Old friends are still urging him to enter the fight, and day by day men whom he had no reason to believe were favorable to his candidacy, join the

chorus. Mr. Fitzgerald appreciates the fact, however, that his chances of victory in a three-cornered contest are not favorable. That is why such effort has been made to induce Congressman James A. Gallivan to retire. Mr. Gallivan was first approached in Washington three weeks ago and implored to support Mr. Fitzgerald. At that time the prospects were, according to the politicians, that Mr. Peters would not enter the fight. Mr. Gallivan emphatically resisted such overtures and declared that he was in the fight to the finish.

Since that time, as it is understood, all possible pressure has been brought to bear upon the congressman by Mr. Fitzgerald's friends to abandon his campaign, the idea being to convince Mr. Gallivan that Mr. Fitzgerald is the only candidate who can defeat Mr. Curley. With Mr. Gallivan out of the fight, it has been taken for granted by this class of campaign framers, that the congressman could induce Mr. Peters to retire. No opinion is heard that with the field thus narrowed down any other candidate would feel the mayoral impulse and take out nomination papers, though it is reported that several well-known men have strong aspirations to take part in the contest.

Gallivan Starts Tonight

Congressman Gallivan has been busy since his return from Washington in organizing his campaign. The nucleus of his force will be furnished by his loyal South Boston and Dorchester workers. Tonight he will conduct his first rally in the Municipal Building, Broadway, South Boston. The subject of his address will be "Why Gallivan Is Going Through." This subject will enable the congressman to explain to his followers the reason for his early announcement, the methods employed by Mr. Fitzgerald and his friends to induce him to retire and his grounds for believing that he can defeat Mr. Curley.

Mr. Peters's first move in the campaign will be that of choosing a committee representing all districts of the city and a campaign manager. While the outline of the sort of campaign that he will conduct was foreshadowed by his announcement, no details have been decided. The candidate was impressed by Secretary Baker's remark in a Boston speech of the necessity of fighting for democracy at home as well as abroad. Mr. Peters goes into this contest with exactly the same impelling motive. He outlined it in his announcement, when he said:

"It is not alone on the battlefield that democracy calls to us. It is also in our very midst, it demands our service. If democracy is worth fighting for assuredly it is worth practicing. The coming election puts us to the test."

OCT-27-1917
LIGHT RATE CASE CLOSED

Finding of State Commission on City's Contract Expected in a Few Weeks
OCT 27 1917

Final arguments were made yesterday before the Gas and Electric Light Commission in the arbitration proceedings over the city's ten-year lighting contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which have held the attention of the commission for many months. The investigation was held in accordance with a provision in the contract which gave the city an opportunity to enjoy lower rates if a reduction were warranted. A decision from the commission is expected in a few weeks, though it is understood that the case is one of the most intricate that has ever been considered by the board. Frederick M. Ives closed the case for the company and Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan argued for the city.

Mr. Ives denied Mr. Sullivan's charge that the company had attempted to embarrass the city's case by slipping into the evidence a mass of data relating to cost prices from the company's books at a date in the proceedings too late to permit the city's counsel from making an investigation as thorough as was demanded by the importance of the disclosures.

Mr. Ives said the data were submitted only after Commissioner Morris Schaff had asked for it. "We did all we could

do to prepare the data," he added, "and we put them into the case only when we learned that the city was contesting our claims as to what it would reveal."

Mr. Ives also met the charge that the company let contracts without competitive bidding by contractors, saying that the Edison Corporation always takes advantage of competitive rates when it is possible to do so. "Take the case of the Ley Company—no other contractor can do the work on the scale demanded by the Edison Company," said Mr. Ives.

He then took up items of Mr. Sullivan's argument, including the stockroom charges of \$1 for handling arc lamps and 50 cents for handling incandescent lamps. Mr. Sullivan argued that these charges were altogether too large. Mr. Ives contended that they were just, in that they included not only handling the lamps, but also electrodes and rods for the arcs and pole parts for the incandescents.

"That is an astounding statement," remarked Commissioner Schaff. "I did not think there was anything in this testimony to show that the company particularized to such an extent in connection with those stockroom expenses."

"But General Schaff," Mr. Ives began, whereupon the commissioner cut him short by remarking: "Well, I am satisfied there was no such particularity."

He closed with a discussion of Mr. Sullivan's depreciation theory and claimed that if it were adopted the company could never catch up with its investment in the replacement reserve.

Mr. Sullivan ridiculed in the morning session the idea that the company would lose money on the city lighting contract, as claimed by Mr. Ives. "The present claim of the company," he said, "furnishes further evidence, if any more were needed, that both the investment and operating costs charged in the company's exhibit have been deliberately inflated to enable the company to maintain excessive prices for the lamps in the Boston street lighting service."

DRUG RETAILERS HONOR LIGGETT

Give Friendship Dinner to the
Man Who Organized
United Company.

M'CALL AND CURLEY SPEAK

A commemorative convention of leading druggists of the country opened yesterday in this city in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the incorporation of the United Drug Company. At a friendship dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night the organizer, Louis K. Liggett, was acclaimed by the Governor, the mayor, the corporation's first president and by 200 men of large affairs in every state in the Union.

At a meeting of the directors of the company yesterday policies which will have an important influence upon the drug trade of the whole world were adopted. Today there will be a business meeting of the company to be followed by a friendship dinner at the home of President Liggett tonight.

Company Is Boston-Born.

The anniversary convention was due to be held in Boston because it was in Boston that the United Drug Company was formed 15 years ago, with a small company of men, a limited capital and a small plant in Roxbury. Louis K. Liggett, now one of Boston's biggest men, was then a western drug salesman, who reversed the traditions and decided to come East instead of going West, as all young men were advised. He found ready response to his optimistic prophecy that the East would develop an institution which would become national in reputation within a few years, and the company which was then organized has now become a \$2,500,000 one with 5000 members, in every state in the Union, every province in Canada and half the countries of the world.

The big hall at the Somerset was set effectively for the friendship dinner. Tables were arranged to form a huge horseshow, at the head of which sat President Liggett with Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and officers of the concern. In the centre was a raised dais for an orchestra and artists who rendered an excellent program during the dinner.

McCall Praises Liggett.

President Liggett introduced the Governor as the first speaker of the evening and Gov. McCall paid glowing tribute to the man who came from the West and developed eastern and Boston energy into one of the greatest business concerns in the country, and he declared that when he sought a man of executive ability he turned to President Liggett as the man he needed for the tercentenary committee.

Mayor Curley was given a great reception when he responded to the introduction of the company's first president, E. D. Cahoon of Southold, N. Y., who was presented by President Liggett as toastmaster. The mayor congratulated the visitors, reviewed the history of the company and then delivered an oration that brought the 200 guests to their feet as they cheered him.

He told them America represented everything that was desirable, and even as the nation showed strong character so did an organization such as the United Drug Company which had become a factor in the greatest business in the world.

President Liggett was the principal guest of the evening, after his predecessor, Mr. Cahoon, took over the direction of affairs for the evening, and he was toasted, cheered and applauded. Every speaker made reference to his executive ability, and, though there were 24 of the original 31 stockholders present, everyone hailed Liggett as the man who made the organization.

Big Family Party.

It was a great family party, a get-together meeting of spirit, and Boston was hailed as the greatest city in the country because it was the birthplace of the company.

Tomorrow the convention visitors will go to Mansfield, and then to New York, to inspect other factories and laboratories which have been built since the company started business in a little building on Leon street, Roxbury.

OCT-31-1917 WHY THIS "BULGING"?

It is true that our cold storage warehouses are loaded to capacity with fowl. Why is this? Because the birds have been "eating their heads off" at the present prices of grain, and the farmer, in consequence, has shipped them to the Boston market. Many more are coming than we can eat now, and so the marketmen are filling the warehouses from which we shall draw as the season advances. The meat will come in handy. There will be few fowl then, because grain prices are wiping out the flocks.

Just what would Messrs. Mansfield and Curley do in such a situation as this? Would they forbid resort to the cold-storage process and compel us to eat now, and go without later, all the fowl which economic conditions have thrown on the market? Evidently! They affect to believe they have discovered something frightful in the presence of stored-up food products. They might go out to the Wachusett reservoir and, discovering an excess of water impounded there, get up an agitation over that, particularly as water-rates doubtless bear oppressively in many quarters.

Candidate Mansfield addresses his appeal to a lower order of intelligence than any former aspirant for the Governor's office; and yet some people affect to believe that he "will get away with it," and thereby advertise to the world the speciousness of a plea which suffices to "catch" the Massachusetts electorate. We think otherwise.

Boston's lavish display of service flags has inspired another municipality to do its bit in unfurling them to the breeze. "The Commentator," whose daily column is a feature of a New London paper, recently called the attention of business houses there to the Boston custom—and the results are already apparent.

OCT-28-1917 THE MAYOR'S DENIAL

To the Editor of the Herald:

The Boston Herald and Journal under date of Oct. 18, in the article headed "Curley Assails Y. M. C. A. Policy," is guilty of the commission of a deliberate falsehood. On the contrary, a most deserving compliment was paid the Y. M. C. A. for the exceptional service it is rendering the American soldier and sailor as well as the private citizen in this hour of national strife.

The statement made by me and as verified by a number of persons present on the occasion, including Judge William J. Day, Asst.-Dist. Atty. Daniel J. Gallagher, City Councillor Francis J. W. Ford and others, was in effect as follows:

"The most remarkable transformation ever accomplished in the life of a nation is that which is taking place in our own country. Almost over night, as it were, we have been changed from a peace nation to a war nation. This most radical of departures of necessity rendered it impossible to provide adequately for every exigency consequent to the change. Mistakes, however, have been few and, in due time, will be corrected.

The federal government has provided for the munitioning, housing, feeding and transporting of soldiers and sailors, but has neglected the important essential of providing for the leisure of the men in the service. The important work of maintaining the moral standard of the American boys in the army and navy has been largely undertaken from the beginning of the war by the Y. M. C. A., and they have performed the work in a most commendable manner.

It is important, however, if the faith of the Catholic boys serving in the army and navy is to be retained, that recreational centres conducted under the auspices of the leading Catholic association of America be established. To this important work the Knights of Columbus have dedicated their activities, their energies, and now ask the Catholic element of the population to contribute of their moneys.

American boys serving in the army or navy abroad, many perhaps for the first time sleeping outside of the maternal or paternal roof, in a land with a language that is strange to them, where the customs are different, where the temptations are unusual, need a strengthening hand and a strengthening, intelligent mind to hold them firm in the faith, and I know of no organization better qualified to accomplish this important work than the Knights of Columbus. It is the duty of every Catholic to contribute to this work to the end that every Catholic boy enlisting in the service, through advice, direction and influence, exerted through the Knights of Columbus recreational centres, will return to America from France as strong in body and pure in mind as they were when they entered the service of Uncle Sam.

Boston, Oct. 26. JAMES M. CURLEY.

The Herald prints the mayor's statement because we agreed to set forth his position with the deliberation which he now enjoys. But his saying that we printed a deliberate falsehood is utterly despicable. Our reporter, Mr. Joseph F. Mulligan, not only testifies to the accuracy of his version, but other men present have come forward to corroborate him. We accordingly resent the imputation that the Herald, or anybody connected with it, committed a "deliberate falsehood."—Editor.

OCT 31 1917

Greatest Demonstration of Patriotism in Nation's History Expected to Answer Germany

All Banks to Remain Open Until 9 P. M. to Take Subscriptions for the Loan

FEATURES OF LIBERTY DAY PROGRAMME

- 8:00 a. m.—4:00 p. m.—Boston Common, Mollie, Waddy and Tony, Zoo elephants, will hold Liberty Loan reception and help sell bonds.
- Noon—Liberty Day demonstration on Boston Common. Singing of patriotic songs by chorus of public school children. Speaking by Governor McCall, Senator Weeks, Mayor Curley and others. "Bombing" of Common by Godfrey L. Cabot, aviator, with "Liberty Bombs." Liberty kite flying by S. F. Perkins. Sale of bonds at Liberty Cottage. Departments of federal government close for day. Employees will help sell bonds.
- 4:00 p. m.—Suffolk county court house Liberty Loan rally by lawyers of Greater Boston. Speakers—Henry F. Hurlburt, Brigadier-General Johnston, Senator Weeks, United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton.
- 4:30-6:00 p. m.—Jordan Marsh Co., Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey will sell Liberty Bonds.
- 7:00 p. m.—Tremont Temple, Liberty Loan rally under auspices of Jewish communal committee of Boston. Speakers include Secretary of War Baker, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Henry Morgenthau of New York, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, E. A. Filene and others.
- 7:30 p. m.—Boston Common, patriotic rally by park shows committee, with Liberty Loan pictures and singing.
- All day and until 9:00 p. m.—Boston banks open for sale of United States Liberty Bonds.
- 3:00 p. m.—Dante Hall, 141 Richmond street, meeting for Italians of Greater Boston.
- 8:00 p. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul, meeting at which Bishop Lawrence will preside and Admiral Knight of the Philadelphia navy yard, Colonel Stover of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry and Bishop Perry of the War Commission will speak. The subject: "The Church and Her Fighting Sons."

Today is Liberty Day throughout the nation.

From coast to coast, the people of this great republic, in answer to the call of President Wilson, will unite in one of the greatest demonstrations of all history—to make the great Second Liberty Loan campaign for \$5,000,000,000 an epoch-making success.

Eight million people of New England, who have their special task to perform, like the people of other sections of the country, will observe the day in every city, town, village and hamlet, with patriotic parades, meetings, festivals and street celebrations, in a tremendous, united effort to turn a menacing national situation into a glorious and triumphant victory.

It is a day of patriotic national effort, and a day when New England

will either show herself to be the same faithful leader of all time, or—a slacker group of States!

Simply let it be said that this is Liberty Day—that should be enough for loyal old New England.

The New England Liberty Loan Committee was disappointed and disturbed last night when it found that approximately only \$19,000,000 had been subscribed during the day, but it pins every faith in this day of days for the people of New England to show their mettle.

NEW ENGLAND'S TASK

New England, here is the task the United States government expects you to perform:

To date you have raised approximately \$206,000,000.

The government has asked that you raise \$500,000,000.

That means, if you are going to shoulder your share of the country's burden, you must subscribe to approximately

\$295,000,000 worth of bonds during the next four days.

Today New England will be turned into a cauldron of patriotism. The message of national duty will be brought home to every man and woman, no matter where they may live. Town halls will ring with the message. Tens of thousands of especially appointed officials will visit the very doors of the homes to give each man and woman an opportunity that it is his or her duty to accept. During the day countless parades will thrill the citizens of city and town, and tonight, in different parts of this section, long lines of human-borne torches will light the sky to proclaim that the fight is still on.

City Will Be "Bombed"

The biggest demonstration will occur in Greater Boston. Hundreds of meetings are scheduled in hundreds of halls.

In Boston proper, the events are numerous to record. The centre of it all will be staged on Boston Common, at the noon hour, when scores of speakers will strive to awaken the people to the duty that is theirs. Governor McCall will be one of the speakers. So will Mayor Curley.

While the speaking is going on myriad other activities will be in progress. High over the heads of the people Godfrey L. Cabot, the aviator, will drop red, white and blue Liberty bombs onto the Common and along Tremont street. Huge Liberty bond streamers will be unfurled high in the air from kites manipulated by S. F. Perkins, the kite expert. At the Liberty Cottage and booths situated along the Tremont street and Park street malls scores of Civil war veterans, Boy Scouts and society women will sell Liberty bonds. The school children of Boston, forming a mighty chorus, will stir the patriotic blood as they sing the patriotic songs of long ago and now.

Elephants to Help

And speaking of children—a wonderful special attraction has been arranged for them. From 8 o'clock this morning until late this afternoon, the famous children's elephants, Mollie, Waddy and that little rascal, Tony, will hold a reception on the Common and do their share in selling bonds. Tony promised late last night, just before he went to bed, that he wouldn't eat a single bond, and likewise he announced that he and Mollie and Waddy had got some new tricks to do and everything was going to be great.

Four o'clock will see an unusual demonstration in the great corridor of the Suffolk County Courthouse, when the lawyers of Greater Boston will meet for a rally under the auspices of the lawyers' preparedness committee.

At 7 o'clock, while meetings are humming all about to the south, east, north and west of Boston, a tremendous demonstration will be in progress at Tremont Temple, when Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, the Governor, the Mayor, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and other prominent speakers, will make addresses. This big meeting is under the auspices of the Jewish communal committee of Boston.

Every meeting will have its appeal and every meeting will have its Liberty bond sales. Millions of dollars will pour into the Federal Reserve Bank as a result. It should be, without question, the greatest day of financial response not only in New England's history, but in the history of the nation.

Go to Some Meeting

People of New England, go to some meeting!

Talk Liberty bond some part of the day, whether you own one or not. If you do not own one, go to your bank and get one without delay.

Owing to the nature of the day all the banks of New England will be open until 9 o'clock tonight in order that

Continued on page

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people who cannot buy during the daytime can have the opportunity after labor is done. The banks will likewise be open evenings for the rest of the week.

From a federal standpoint this afternoon will be a half holiday. Mail carriers will deliver no mail after 11 o'clock this morning. The employees at the navy yard will be given the afternoon off while federal courts and other federal machinery will close down.

Don't Fail the Nation

Remember, New England, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, in his appeal to the nation last night to "Come through," said:

"THE FAILURE OF ONE LIBERTY LOAN WOULD DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT. . . . IMPERIL PROSPERITY."

What are you going to do in this time of national crisis, New England? You have always come through in the past.

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER ON THIS DAY—LIBERTY LOAN DAY?

Every citizen of city and town in New England should look up the allotment for their city or town this morning. See how far from your maximum you are thus far, and, if from nothing more than local pride, let alone duty to your country, boom, boom, boom the loan and whoop your figure up!

Federal Employees to Help

Federal employees, under the leadership of Collector of the Port Edmund Billings, will do their part in today's great drive. As a result of the proclamation of the President, the employees will quit work at noon. Practically every member of the force has volunteered to give the rest of the day to selling the bonds. After the closing hour a big meeting will be held in the collector's office where the group will be addressed by Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the committee which has been organized to canvass the foreign element of Boston.

The men will be divided up into teams and, aided by representatives of the various nationalities, will go out and make a personal canvass in the stores, homes, clubs and wherever men and women are gathered.

In a statement issued last night, Mr. Billings gave great credit to the customs employees for their tireless work in behalf of the loan. He told an interesting incident of the scrub women who work cleaning the floors of the Custom House at night.

Scrub Women Buy

Feeling that the pay of these women was so small that they could ill afford to purchase bonds, the collector neglected to send them a letter. When these women learned that they had been left out they went to the collector and volunteered to do their share. Nearly all purchased a bond on their meagre wages.

The campaign for the second loan has been conducted with even more vigor and enthusiasm than the first. Chief Appraiser Joseph T. Lyons and his forces, combined with the surveyor, have got out among the importers and secured thousands of dollars from various sources on the water front, which would undoubtedly have been overlooked by the general committee. Under the direction of Collector Billings the campaign has been pushed night and day. The result of the first campaign which was conducted by a committee consisting of the collector, Surveyor Maynard and Deputy Collectors Frye and Darling showed subscriptions totalling over \$106,000. Much larger results are expected on the second campaign.

Lawyers to Rally

At the Liberty Loan meeting under the auspices of the Lawyers' Prepared-

ness Committee, to be held in the Court House at 4 o'clock today, the speakers will be Henry F. Hurlburt, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, United States Senator John W. Weeks and United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton.

Musicians from the local union have volunteered their services for a concert and will accompany Miss Louise Badaracco, soloist, who will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

It is also hoped that Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," will be able to greet the audience briefly before his engagement at the Jordan Marsh Company at 4:30 o'clock p. m.

State Guard Now \$977,250

Total sales of the Second Liberty Loan bonds of \$977,250 had been reported at the headquarters of the Massachusetts State Guard at the time the office closed last night—practically a million dollars for the first two days of the State Guard drive. One subscription of \$500,000, from Crocker & Burbank Company of Fitchburg, was reported through Company B of that city.

This subscription gave the leadership in the drive for the day to the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Clark, commanding, with the Fifth Brigade, under Brigadier-General John J. Sullivan, a close second. Reports from the Fourth Brigade, under Brigadier-General Samuel D. Parker, were incomplete, but word has been received that it is going to be heard from before the drive is over.

Brigade Totals

The brigade reports up to 5 o'clock last night follow:

Third Brigade:
13th Regiment 18,500
18th Regiment 2,550
10th Regiment 500,350
20th Regiment 1,000
Fourth Brigade:
12th Regiment 15,200
Reports from 11th, 15th and 16th regiments missing.
Fifth Brigade:
Motor Corps 13,450
10th Regiment 9,550
17th Regiment 40,000
Reports from staff, cavalry troop and 14th Regiment missing.

Total.....\$977,250

The standing of the various New England States in the campaign, as given out at the Boston Federal Reserve Bank last night, is as follows:

| | Oct. 23. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Maine | \$1,330,000 | \$9,438,000 |
| New Hampshire | 552,000 | 5,018,000 |
| Vermont | 274,000 | 3,904,000 |
| Rhode Island | 1,931,000 | 21,546,000 |
| Connecticut | 2,754,000 | 27,230,000 |
| Massachusetts | 13,185,000 | 137,817,000 |
| New England | \$19,996,000 | \$205,743,000 |

Boy Scouts on Job

People in every quarter can vouch that the Boy Scouts of New England are on the job. For the last two days these youngsters, like a swarm of busy bees, have been making house-to-house canvasses and doing a rushing business. Figures given out at Scout headquarters last night show that in Greater Boston alone the boys have sold Liberty bonds amounting to \$36,000. For New England, outside of Boston, \$368,550 in sales is reported.

The life insurance campaign has 2000 hustlers at work, and each man has an order book of 12 applications. A number of the men have filled three books already. The committee is confident that 20,000 applications will be taken by the life insurance men alone.

Perhaps the heaviest single subscriber in the fishing industry is Captain Leavitt Hines of the fishing schooner Hazel R. Hines. Announcement was made from headquarters yesterday that he had taken \$10,000 worth of bonds.

Arsenal Employees Buy

The Grain Board of the Chamber of Commerce announced last night that

the campaign being carried on in the grain and flour trade has resulted in the fine total of \$443,000 at last tabulation.

The Exchange Trust Company reports subscriptions of \$13,500 from two of the Signal motor trucks which drove about the city in connection with the auto dealers' campaign.

From Springfield comes the information that more than \$100,000 has been subscribed to date by the 3500 employees of the United States arsenal at that place. Ninety-four per cent of the employees of the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee Falls have subscribed \$315,400 to date.

Yesterday morning a house to house canvass was started in the town of Lexington under the direction of James Woodbury Smith. Lexington is behind and in a big rally wants to raise at least its minimum allotment of \$563,000. Two hundred thousand has been raised to date.

The town of Arlington with \$1,000,000 to go has just passed the \$300,000 mark. However, the committee expect big things today.

Appeals to Savings Banks

The New England committee sent out the following to the savings banks yesterday:

"This committee feels from reports which are reaching it that the fear that withdrawals of deposits would be very heavy, is fortunately not being realized. Heretofore we have refrained from urging the savings banks in New England to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, but we now feel that the help of these savings banks is essential to the success of the campaign in this district. We therefore urge you to assist by making a large subscription which, in their opinion, and judging from those already received, can safely be, and should be, at least two per cent of your deposits. The country needs your help and your immediate consideration of this suggestion is asked."

The following is the report from various cities and towns whose total stands \$10,000 or over.

Oct 24-1917

WANT BOSTON MADE WAR BASE

Will Ask That Army Depot Be Built Here

A conference on the question of establishing a war base at Boston will be held by Mayor Curley and a committee of prominent Boston men with Secretary of War Baker at Washington, Saturday morning.

The Mayor and the committee will seek to obtain a reopening of the question of the establishment of an army depot in Boston. It is understood that the War Department has abandoned plans drawn some time ago for the building of warehouses and docks on the South Boston flats.

Mayor Curley left Boston for Washington last night. The committee that will attend the conference consists of Charles F. Weed, former president of the Chamber of Commerce; George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Henry I. Harriman, and Mark Temple Dowling.

POST-OFFICE-25-1917

JEWS BUY \$800,000 IN BONDS

Secy. Baker Speaks at Big Tremont Temple Rally

The Jews of Boston, in an outburst of patriotism last night, subscribed more than \$800,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds at a meeting held under the auspices of the Jewish Communal Committee of Boston at Tremont Temple.

Secretary of War Baker, Mayor Curley, Max Mitchell, Rabbi Harry Levi, Dr. M. M. Eichler, State Treasurer Charles M. Burrill and Dr. A. H. Fromenson appealed for prompt and generous investments in the Liberty Loan to the enthusiastic audience which filled the hall.

THREE FOR \$100,000

After the appeal was made for the purchase of bonds by Max Mitchell, hundreds in the audience arose and announced their subscriptions, which ranged from \$10 to \$100,000. Three \$100,000 subscriptions were announced amidst cheers. Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, A. C. Ratschky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities, and Adolph Leve each subscribed \$100,000 to the purchase of Liberty bonds.

Some of the individual contributions were: William Rawitser, \$25,000; Ferdinand Straus, \$25,000; Louis Straus, \$25,000; Morse Brothers & Erlich, \$25,000; and Nathan Sallinger, \$15,000.

The principal speaker of the evening, Secretary of War Baker, was escorted to the platform by E. A. Filene. He said every bond that is subscribed is equivalent to protection for a friend. "Every dollar that you may put into this will help to save some one for whom you care," he declared.

"In this great enterprise we are all Americans," he continued. "When it is over we will have a Liberty bond button as a badge that we have participated in this great struggle." He announced that he had received two telegrams while at the dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza.

What Army Is Doing

The first one stated that the United States army has subscribed \$61,455,450 to the Liberty bonds. The subscriptions, he said, came from overseas forces, from France, the Philippines, Alaska and China. General Pershing cabled, he said, that even the French women and children of France are subscribing for the bonds. The second telegram

announced that 80 per cent of the enlisted personnel of one regiment in Camp Grant has subscribed and that 200 colored members of Company K, 901st stevedore regiment, have subscribed over \$35,000.

"What does this show?" he asked. "It shows a thing that I have been learning more from day to day. We are going to be a more united people than we ever were before." In conclusion he said "Governments are made to serve man. We must look forward to peace, that there shall be established on earth a real recognition of the dignity of rights of man."

A Call for Duty

Mr. Mitchell who presided said: "This meeting is a call for service, for duty, for sacrifice, which should be cheerfully rendered by everyone of us out of love and gratitude for our beloved country. Citizens, you are the component parts of the country; every man and woman is a link in the chain which constitutes the glory and strength of the nation. The chain is not stronger than its weakest link. Anyone who refuses to do his share, thereby weakens the whole chain, and undermines the whole structure."

"Admiral Nelson said, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' We may say that America knows every man will do his duty. We cannot imagine that there is a person here, who having enjoyed the blessings of freedom and the manifold opportunities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in this land should, at this supreme crisis, fail to do his share for the preservation of the republic. For let us not deceive ourselves, this is a life and death struggle between liberty and despotism; to be or not to be, that is the question. Shall this republic live, or shall military despotism rule the world and eventually engulf this fair land? It is for you to answer."

Rabbi Harry Levi said:

"The man who having money to invest, given the opportunity of converting it into gift edge 4 per cent government bonds, bonds guaranteed by the strongest and most reliable country in the world, knowing that his country in its trials has the right to conscript his wealth is still given the chance of placing it where it will all come back to him, and of receiving a large interest on it while it is so placed, and of being comparatively immune to every form of taxation in the interim, the man who under these circumstances needs a well. I am not here as a financial authority, not even as a spiritual authority. I wish I were. But at least I have the vision to see that the appeal being made tonight has the finest kind of spiritual warrant to support it."

ATTACKS THE EDISON CO.

Sullivan Says It Plans to Overcharge City

Statements to the effect that the Edison Company seeks greatly to overcharge the city in connection with its street electric lighting contract, were made by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston before the Gas and Electric Light Commission yesterday.

Mr. Sullivan's argument, which was continued from Monday, occupied the entire day and will be continued today. This argument is being presented in connection with the case in which the commission is asked to fix the price at which the city will get its street electric lighting.

OFFICE-28-1917

WAREHOUSE INQUIRY IS DEMANDED

Mayor Wants Facts on Food Hoarding Charges

Charges that the cold storage warehouses of Boston are jammed with foodstuffs, kept there by the "interests" so that inflated prices will be maintained, are to be fully investigated by Mayor Curley.

A corps of inspectors of the Boston health department was yesterday detailed by Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, to make a thorough inspection of the great warehouses and report in detail the amounts of food now being held from the market.

"STOREHOUSES FILLED"

"I am satisfied that the cold storage houses are filled almost to the point of overflowing with all kinds of meats, great quantities of poultry, and with butter, cheese and eggs," said Dr. Mahoney.

"I intend to ascertain just what the conditions are and report to the Mayor without delay," Dr. C. H. Muldowney, deputy health commissioner, is directing the investigation in conjunction with Dr. Mahoney.

Commissioner Mahoney, in commenting on the permission given by Helman C. Lithgow, in charge of the food and drugs department of the State department of health, for dealers to keep products in cold storage for more than a year, said:

"It is my belief that all cold storage plants should be emptied of food at least once a year, unless food conditions in a community warrant extreme conditions today exist in this city."

The action of Mayor Curley in calling for a report on the cold storage plants followed the receipt of a letter from Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, who asked that the foodstuffs now hoarded in the cold storage plants be placed on sale for the benefit of the public. Mansfield quoted the statute which empowers the Governor to call upon the Mayor to take such action.

RECORD - OCT-25-1917

EDISON CO.'S LEGAL EXPENSES ATTACKED

"Secret Agents" at City Hall, State House, Paid by Wardwell, Sullivan Charges

PAYMENTS NOT SHOWN IN COMPANY'S RETURNS

OCT 25 1917
Declares City Could Run Own Light Plant Cheaper But For Lack of Law

The Edison Co.'s legal expenses were stamped as wastage by Corp. Counsel John A. Sullivan during his closing remarks before the Gas and Electric Light Commission yesterday afternoon in the contract arbitration proceedings between the city and the corporation.

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the charges for legal expenses from 1890 to 1916, inclusive, were \$855,320.73, and said that while most of the expenditure was undoubtedly warranted, too large a proportion was paid to J. Otis Wardwell to be disbursed at the latter's discretion.

"He used," Mr. Sullivan said, "for the maintenance of secret agents at City Hall and the State House," and then he proceeded to analyze some of the accounts. Mr. Wardwell, he said, in 1914, 1915 and 1916 used \$50,525 for private disbursements, "and how much was used for similar purposes in preceding years is a matter of conjecture."

The allusion to the legal expenses, which in the record covered a period of several days' hearings, came near the close of his remarks, when he finished his presentation of the city's case. He criticized the company's entire attitude in the matter of legal expenses, and later objected strenuously to company's contention that a charge of 6 p.c. should be allowed as the Edison's return upon that part of its investment devoted to street lighting in Boston.

Speaking of the legal expenses, he said that there was nothing in the company's returns to show the payments. Pres. Edgar and Mr. Wardwell, he asserted, were the only persons who knew of them, the directors and the stockholders both being ignorant that their money was being used in that manner.

He quoted Pres. Edgar as saying during the hearings that the expenditures had been made previous to the consolidation of the Edison and the Boston Electric Light Co., from which he argued that they had been going on since 1892.

"That such practices are contrary to public policy," Mr. Sullivan concluded, "is shown in the impressive language of the commission respecting the promotion of corporate interests through secret influences by unacknowledged agents."

Passing from the legal expense account, Mr. Sullivan objected to the allegations of steam heating items in the city, declaring that the company's figures were not borne out by the evidence submitted by its witnesses nor by the returns made to the commission. He claimed that the business was carried on at a loss of more than the company admitted, the latter supplying figures which showed that it dropped \$10,125.29 in 1914 at two stores, whereas, he contended, there should be added to that sum \$27,600, chargeable as rental to electric substations at the same stores.

Mr. Sullivan analyzed the advertising accounts of the company, giving the amounts received by each of the Boston newspapers, but pointing out that among the publications favored was The Republic, "a weekly paper with a small circulation, which was owned by the then Mayor of Boston."

"Just why was this sum—\$6259.50—paid?" he asked. And then he added that "it is difficult to understand."

The advertising list for the period between June 30, 1905, and Nov. 25, 1907, Mr. Sullivan said, amounted to \$52,998.50.

He then declared that the company had purchased the plants of competing electrical companies at prices beyond the value of the plants and gave a list of four which it had scrapped, saying that the difference between the cost and the book value of the property remaining after portions had been scrapped amounted to \$1,251,000.

Mr. Sullivan claimed that the city should be asked to pay upon only about 1 p.c. of the expenses termed general, saying that the commercial business of the company consumed the remainder of the expenses. He then passed to the company's claim that it should be entitled to 6 p.c. return upon that portion of the plant charged off to the city's lighting, declaring that at most 5 p.c. should be allowed.

"The city, were it not estopped by the Legislature from entering the lighting business, could borrow at 3 p.c. all the money it might need to establish an electric lighting plant of its own," he said. "It seems to me grossly unfair that, after the law has given any company a monopoly of the lighting business, there should be a hard and fast rule of a commission that the city should pay 6 p.c. upon an investment in the monopoly—when it could borrow the money for the same purpose at 3 p.c."

Mr. Sullivan and members of the commission locked horns on that proposition, which caused the corporation counsel to assert that he felt so strongly on the subject that he would favor a law prohibiting a State commission from setting down any given sum as a necessary return to a monopolistic corporation for public service.

The session ended at 4.30 o'clock, at which time Mr. Sullivan completed his argument. The proceedings will be resumed at 10 o'clock today, when Frederick E. Ives, for the Edison Co., will begin his argument. His brief contains approximately 130,000 words, and, with the interpellations, may reach 200,000 words, which is about the length of Mr. Sullivan's argument.

OCT-25-1917

FOOD CROWDS BOSTON COLD STOREHOUSES

OCT 25 1917
Big Increase in Poultry and Egg Shipments Responsible

Not only are Boston cold storage warehouses crowded with food, but in some storehouses the aisles are filled with boxes and cases of perishable foodstuffs, according to Deputy Commr. of Health P. H. Mullowney, in charge of the division of food inspection in Boston.

Dr. Mullowney stated today that his inspectors made a tour of the cold storage houses in Boston yesterday and found practically all of them filled to overflowing with all sorts of food. Part of the overcrowding is due to the big increase in poultry and egg shipments that have been pouring into Boston during the last few months, he said, although there appears to be a sufficiency of all sorts of cold storage food.

Who the owners of this food are, or in what storehouses it was found, Dr. Mullowney refused to state, but he added that there is a more or less general overcrowding, and as far as he could see there is absolutely no reason for reports of great scarcity in perishable foodstuffs or bloated prices.

Dr. Mullowney stated that in his opinion, there is no question out that food is being hoarded in great quantities in the neighborhood of Boston, to be dribbled out in small quantities at big prices to the public later on.

The condition is as bad if not worse than last year when a determined campaign on the part of the newspapers and other public officials against buying turkey and other poultry at 35 cents a pound resulted in large supplies being diverted from this city to New York and other large cities. Dr. Mullowney stated that when the campaign resulted in materially affecting the sale of poultry, one big wholesaler, who had four carloads of turkeys on the tracks at the B. & M. Depot, immediately shipped them to Philadelphia, for disposal.

UP \$800,000 IN BONDS AT RALLY

Sec. Baker Cheered in Tremont

Temple as He Arraigns

Kaiserism

"CONTEST BETWEEN TWO
IDEALS," HE DECLARES

2000 Attend Meeting Held
Under Auspices of Jewish
Committee

"We are in a great war for the vindication of the principles of freedom—in a war to re-establish equality of opportunity throughout the earth, and I pray to God that after it is over, the United States will have had as great a contribution toward the victory as any nation on the face of the earth." This statement, made by Secretary of War Baker at the Liberty Loan rally in Tremont Temple last night brought deafening cheers. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the presiding officer, Max Mitchell, was able to restore order.

The rally, which was under the auspices of the Jewish Communal Committee of Greater Boston, was attended by about 2000 persons. It was announced at the beginning of the meeting that Sec. Baker would arrive at 10.30 from the City-Plaza, and when he finally appeared on the platform at 11.10, he was greeted with such enthusiasm that he found it impossible to be heard above the cheers and hand-clappings for nearly 10 minutes.

"This war is a contest between two ideals," he said. "Germany, the Kaiser and his family and the whole Teutonic military system believe that the people are made to serve the Government—that all the people can do is to add to the grandeur of the House of Hohenzollern."

"We believe that the Government is made to serve its people. We are sending our sons against the German big guns to wipe forever from the civilized nations of the world the ancient and detestable superstition that high princes, fat kings and foolish potentates were created for the sole purpose of absorbing the wealth of the people into their swollen dignities."

He said that those who find they are too old to join our troops when they "go over the top" can be there by representation, and that they can be admitted into the partnership of America's greatest enterprise by purchasing a Liberty Bond.

Max Mitchell contributed \$100,000 from the Cosmopolitan Trust Co.; A. C. Ratschesky, \$100,000; Adolph Leve, \$100,000; William Rawlitzer, \$25,000; Ferdinand Strauss, \$25,000; J. Kallman & Co., \$25,000; Morse Bros. & Erlich, \$25,000; Nathan Sallanger, \$15,000.

Other speakers besides Sec. Baker were Mayor Curley, Rabbi Harry Levi, A. H. Fromenson of New York, State Treas. Burrill and Dr. M. M. Eichler, all of whom emphasized the necessity and advantages of buying at least one of the second issue of U. S. Liberty Bonds.

SELF HELP BEST

OCT 22 1917

Secretary Baker's selection of Boston as one of the war ports may mean much or little and it is probably as much up to the people of Boston as to him to determine which.

Boston, of course, is already one of the world's great gateways. As was pointed out in the memorandum of the Waterways Commission, the business done through the port of Boston was exceeded, prior to the abnormal conditions created by the war, by that in only two other ports of the Western Hemisphere—New York and Buenos Aires—and by but 11 other ports in all the world. In imports second to New York among American cities, Boston, even during the war period, has kept a high rank in exports—sixth in 1915, ninth in 1916 and seventh this year.

With its 141 miles of protected waterfront only an hour from the open sea, including 40 miles of possible berthfront, and located almost a day nearer the principal European and South American ports than New York or Newport News, Boston possesses decided advantages as a military depot and point of embarkation. It is nearer than New York to the center of the textile industry and equally as near to the supply centers of small arms and ordnance. The shoe and leather industry is at its door and so far as inland transport is concerned the items with respect to which it is at a disadvantage are chiefly those of food and fuel. New York enjoys a slight advantage in the rail haul on grains, flours and anthracite coal.

There is along our waterfront dockage space enough to permit the reception of about 50 ocean-going vessels at one time, large and small, but it cannot be contended that the facilities are well-arranged. The opposite, in fact, is true with but few exceptions. We have, in Commonwealth Pier, a modern convenience; and in the new dry dock, when completed, we shall have another. Apart from these, our harbor arrangements are on the familiar American order of hit or miss, unrelated and uneconomic. Boston can never become a truly great and flourishing port with an increasing bid for the world's tonnage until it better links its railroads with its docks, provides the modern methods of trans-shipment and brings its industries into a closer setting.

These facts may the more freely be admitted inasmuch as they are well known at Washington and in rival ports. They explain why it is not primarily going to be the Secretary of War who is to be the savior of the port of Boston but the spirit of Boston itself. It seems clear to us that it would be to the advantage of the Nation to make such use of the port facilities of Boston right now as will best accord with its military plans, and possibly to plan an expenditure of money on a considerable scale to develop those facilities for the war's future. It certainly is appropriate to bring to the attention of the Federal authorities the rounded detail of Boston's advantages—a work now, we believe, well and happily accomplished, thanks especially to the Chamber of Commerce. It is customary and not unlawful to look to Washington as a dispenser of favors from a kind of pork barrel and to proportion our clamor to our appetite.

But primarily Boston must be self-reliant. It must put more of its own energy behind its dreams of maritime growth. It must attain its "place in the sun" not by political favor but by the irresistible power of its own initiative.

Uncle Sam may decide to make this a chief war port or not. While hoping for the best we shall not be surprised if the first dividends upon the War Secretary's latest rather reluctantly granted promise prove disappointing. Pressure from Boston upon Washington, entirely legitimate pressure, chiefly in the form of a campaign of education, may broaden the scope of the earlier plans. That's will, of course, be continued.

Yet the main hope lies not in Washington but right here. The war is teaching Boston as never before how important its seafront is. It is not enough for Boston merely to learn this lesson. It must act upon the knowledge. The best help of all is self help.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley's campaign headquarters in the Scollay Building is a busy place these days, and at least one change has been caused in the Mayor's official office by the opening of the headquarters. Former Rep. Dan Casey, who was recently appointed a clerk in the Mayor's office, is now devoting most of his time to the Mayor's headquarters. Rep. John Mahoney of Charlestown is filling up the gap by acting as clerk in the Mayor's office.

The continuous downpour of rain yesterday reduced the number of callers at City Hall and incidentally permitted some of the departments to catch up in their work, among which was City Collector Curley's office which has been pushed to the limit the last few days by throngs of taxpayers.

Miss Celina O'Brien of the Mayor's office, who tripped on a rope on Washington st. early last week and was severely shaken up, is still confined to her bed in her home on Julian st., Roxbury. Latest reports indicate that she will not be able to return to work for several weeks.

Members of the City Council are seriously considering the propriety of permitting Boston's girl shiners to appear before them and are expecting a large audience in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall next Wednesday evening for their hearing. A rapid canvass of the members indicates that the majority of them favor the girls appearing in their working garb which consists of black pantellets gathered at the ankle a la Turkish.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

"Congressman Pete Teague will be the only candidate who will oppose Mayor Curley in the Mayorality contest this year." That is the latest rumor from the dope factory in City Hall. Nobody knows who started the rumor, but some of our best informed pals said yesterday that that will be a fact, as Gallivan and Peters will pull out and there will be no demand finally for Fitzgerald.

City Collector Curley is busy every evening now collecting cold cash, not for his brother's campaign, but for the city's strong box. Accompanied by a strong guard, Collector Curley visits all tax paying stations in an auto every evening, and judging by the pile he brings in every night, the idea is meeting with the approval of the tax payers.

Custodian Dan Sheehan of City Hall has thrown up his job, but only for a week or two, as he surrendered himself to the City Hospital surgeons yesterday for treatment to his left leg, which has been bothering him for many months. Billy Curley Dunn has been delegated temporary custodian.

It is almost time for the Fin. Com. to make its report on its probe into the bonding of city employees and contractors doing business with the city, if the report is to have the effect desired by the Commission, as time is fleeting.

Mayor Curley, the City Council and the City Hall scribes have been invited by the camp officials to spend Friday afternoon at Camp Devens and witness "Boston's Own" drill. The invitation has been accepted, and the party will leave City Hall at 1 p.m. Friday. There will be no stops on the way.

SULLIVAN ATTACKS EDISON CO. METHODS

Charged by Corporation Counsel With Trying to Hide True Facts

DECLARES UNIT COSTS INFLATED

Goes Into Specific Instances in Argument for City At Hearing

Twice during the opening arguments in the Edison contract arbitration proceedings before the Gas Commission yesterday afternoon John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, accused the Edison Co. of using valuations designed to cheat the city.

Mr. Sullivan also accused the company of extravagance in the manner in which it had purchased new properties to extend its consolidation and complained that the discounts received from the General Electric Co. were concealed in its annual reports in such a manner as to deceive the commissioners. In regard to the latter proceeding Mr. Sullivan read two letters received by the Board from officials of the company, one of them dated in 1903 and the other in 1905, to show that the practice with regard to those discounts covered a long period.

"It was intended to conceal the fact," Mr. Sullivan said, "that in addition to such discounts for prompt payment, there was a secret or confidential discount of 5 p.c. on purchases from the General Electric Co."

Mr. Sullivan's argument dealt almost entirely with facts as they appear in the records of the public hearings, which began in April, 1916, and ended in June last. The sessions covered 123 days and resulted in a record of 3949 pages, in addition to hundreds of pages of new exhibits.

The corporation counsel declared in opening that all through the hearings the company gave "frequent evidence of its desire to avoid a full statement of the truth." There were many occasions, he charged, when "it resulted to evasions and subterfuges, to the concealment of distortion of material evidence and to the absolute misrepresentation of facts."

Conspicuous among these evasions and concealments, he said, was the company's attitude with regard to substantial portions of its reserve funds and to all of its confidential ac-

counts. Other instances he cited were "erroneous statements regarding the emergency connection between the New York Edison company and the Interborough Rapid Transit company; its misrepresentation of the facts concerning the way in which the charges were made up from the workmen's time slips, the wilful inflation of the account for the incandescent lamp fixtures and the account for the maintenance of conduit at L st. and Congress st. bridges; the nearly successful attempt to impose a double charge upon the city, one in the investment account and one in the operating account for the replacement of lamp-posts and tops, and the misrepresentation as the number and type of lamps in the Charlestown service."

Mr. Sullivan then accused the company of making it hard for the city to obtain the services of competent experts for the hearings. Every man of that description, he said, who was qualified to testify on such subjects is in the employ of the company or hopes to be "or hope to or have business relations with electric light companies."

He then said that, despite this discouraging fact, it had in the end been possible for the city to secure the services of Prof. H. P. Clifford of Harvard University and the Institute of Technology. Mr. Sullivan, from that point, passed to the company's exhibit, saying that while the total investment of the corporation for poles, lamp posts, wire, cables, conduits and manholes is \$2,328,834, the city is charged with \$1,825,496 of the amount. This is a preposterous percentage, he went on, and then charged the company with confusing its property accounts in such way that the city and the board had extreme difficulty in determining just what the situation was.

"The company added to this confusion during the progress of the hearings," he continued, "by making repeated changes in the amounts of the several accounts charged, a number of them having been stated three times in three different ways, and some of them five times in five different ways."

The unit costs, Mr. Sullivan said, had been inflated in the company's exhibit, and then he went on to say that in almost all instances where the unit prices paid to contractors in 1914 were higher than the prices paid in preceding years during which most of the property was installed, the company selected the higher as the basis of determining unit costs.

"It appeared," he continued, "that the field sheets were not made in the field, but in the offices of the company."

Mr. Sullivan then scored the practice of figuring in a certain percentage for engineering charges and contingencies on unit costs, and quoted Prof. Clifford as saying that was a "most convenient filler in rate cases."

He pointed out that a double engineering charge had been imposed upon the city for manholes and said that the company could produce no books or accounts showing the exact amount paid for engineering and contingencies on such important items as manholes, lamp posts, lamps, poles, wire, cable and conduits.

He then charged the company with favoritism in the award of contracts and instanced the case of one concern, as shown by the evidence, where one of the construction officials of the Edison Company was a director in a concern which secures a great deal

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of work from the lighting company. There was practically no competition, Mr. Sullivan said, in the award of contracts by the Edison Co., he showing that the General Electric Co. had received millions of dollars from the local concern without entering into a price contest with other concerns; that the Electric Storage Battery Co. secured its business without competitive bidding, that manhole castings and fibre duct were bought direct from favored concerns by the Edison.

He then passed to the matter of secret rebate, it being then what he charged the company with hiding the 5 p.c. rebate from the General Electric in the annual reports to the Commission in such way that it gave rise to the suspicion of an intention to deceive the board members. The effect of this practice, he said, would be to compel the city to pay in the future, "as it has in the past," on capital which has never gone into the plant. "That the company itself believed this practice of charging the public more than it had actually expended for the property would not stand the light of investigation," he said, "is practically admitted by its conduct in concealing for a long period of years, both from the Commission and from the public, the fact that it had received these confidential discounts."

Mr. Sullivan then went into specific instances of handling specific accounts, as shown by the records, and in conclusion charged the company with being wasteful in the matter of making contracts, purchasing competing companies only to dismantle the plant, and in undertaking expenses it had no right to expect the public to stand.

That the Edison Co. falsified its returns of legislative expenses by including in "legal expenses" large sums of money paid to lobbyists who performed no legal services was the statement of Corporation Counsel Sullivan.

Sullivan said that the company had maintained an expensive lobby at the State House and City Hall.

"It has paid large sums for advertising," he continued, "and has assumed deficits incurred by electrical expositions. It has paid for competing plants sums largely in excess of the actual values, and in most cases the purchase was quickly followed by a scrapping of parts, and in some cases of large portions of such plants. For the purpose of securing freedom from competition, it has leased one parcel of property as an electrical substation which it has never used, and on which it is committed to pay \$1,100,000 of rentals.

"It has deliberately incurred losses in the sale of steam heat to department stores in order to prevent the owners of such stores from competing with the company by the installation of plants or the utilization of existing plants for the production of electricity."

OCT-23-1917 FEW ATTEND COAL COST CONFERENCE

Committee Gives Retail Dealers Blanks to Fill Out, Stating Profits

Judging from the small number of citizens who attended the coal conference called by the investigating committee in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall last night, public interest in the fuel situation has taken a decided slump.

The committee of four, composed of Chairman David A. Ellis, J. Frank O'Hare, Geoffrey B. Lehy and Sec. Charles J. McGilvray, which has been appointed by State Fuel Administrator Storow to find, if possible, a reason for the exorbitant price of coal, announced that two-thirds of the principal retail dealers have been interviewed and presented with blanks to fill out, in which they are to state what coal is costing them, what are their present profits and other data which will tend to throw some light on the sudden ascension of coal to the almost prohibitive price of \$9.50 a ton.

Chairman Ellis said that nearly all the large retail dealers in Boston will be heard from in about two days and that the committee will make a report on its findings and recommend a fixed price for all retail coal to Administrator Storow by the end of this week.

Delays in transportation and the great expense in all branches of handling because of the scarcity of labor are some of the causes for high prices in coal presented by Mr. Ellis.

OCT-20-1917 GALLIVAN'S FIRST RALLY SATURDAY

Congressman Gallivan has engaged the Municipal Building on Broadway, South Boston, for the opening rally of his campaign for Mayor, and will speak there next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

He will take as his subject, "Why Gallivan is Going Through," and he promises one of the most sensational speeches ever made in a municipal campaign in America.

OCT-1917 "BOSTON'S OWN" GETS FURLOUGH FOR BIG DRILL

Sec. of War Baker has approved the idea of the 301st Regiment, "Boston's Own," being granted furlough on Saturday, Nov. 24, for the purpose of drilling at the Harvard Stadium, according to an announcement by the Mayor yesterday.

The drilling of the Boston boys will be one of the features of the field day, the proceeds of which will be used to purchase athletic apparatus for the entertainment of the men at Camp Devens and other camps and forts in New England.

Not only did Sec. Baker approve the idea, but he also announced that the Federal Government will pay the railroad fares in each direction between Boston and Ayer.

OCT-20-1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley's campaign headquarters will be located in the Scollay Building, Court st. Arrangements for renting a suite of offices in the building for the next couple of months have been completed, and the offices are being fitted up as rapidly as possible; all of which indicates that the Mayor means to conduct a real campaign this fall, despite the intentions of his friends that he can win the race in a walk.

A close friend of the administration, and one who is supposed to know the "insides," contended yesterday in City Hall that Andrew J. Peters and Congressman James A. Gallivan will drop out of the race to permit former Mayor Fitzgerald to oppose Jim Curley single-handed, and furthermore, that Fitz has been assured by all good Republicans that there will not be a Republican on the ballot.

OCT-20-1917 PUBLIC MEETING ON COAL PRICES FOR BOSTONIANS

A public meeting, at which persons who have suggestions to offer in reference to the retail prices of coal in this city will have a chance to give their views, will be held in the old Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall on next Monday evening.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Fuel Committee of Boston, will preside.

A statement from Washington contained several changes which have been made by the Government to relieve coal shortages. All coal carrying steamers requisitioned by the Government will continue in their present service. Prices were also fixed for the transportation of coal to New England ports from the mines.

The presidents of three railroads have been called to a conference at Washington next Tuesday, at which time the matter of docking and pier facilities will be taken up.

OCT-23-1917 Needed: A Broader Gauge

From the Lowell Courier-Citizen
Andrew J. Peters should prove a formidable and upon the whole acceptable candidate against Mayor Curley of Boston. His strength is not confined to the Democratic party, because he went to the Legislature and later to Congress from districts that might more easily have elected a Republican. For the good of Boston, there ought to be a change this year. Whatever Mr. Curley's intentions may have been when he took the office, he has not risen to the dignity of his position, nor understood the larger Boston that he had an opportunity to serve. He is unhappily of the old school of politics, quick to seek small political advantages, and therefore able to command partisan loyalty, but not aware of that larger service, for which Mayor Mitchel of New York has stood.

POST - OCT - 25 - 1917

Outdoor Rallies Called Off by Rain, but Crowds Throng Halls

Every Indication Points to a Whirlwind Finish by New England People

New England, from every indication, passed her minimum allotment of \$300,000,000 yesterday!

Seething with patriotic fire from one end to the other, this little group of States, not satisfied with performing the least of their duty to the United States government, is now determined to raise its maximum quota of \$500,000,000, and as a result new history is in the making during the remaining three days of the campaign.

Yesterday was Liberty Loan Day, and on that day the people of every city, village and town awoke, as they always awake at critical periods, with the result that the minimum quota is probably behind them, while the mighty maximum looms nearer than ever before.

NOT STOPPED BY STORM

The terrific northeast storm that swept every State did not quench for a single moment the New England conflagration of enthusiasm and as the result of countless meetings millions poured into the Federal Reserve Bank treasury last night.

While, of course, owing to the fact that yesterday's millions have not yet been officially compiled, it is not positive that the minimum of \$300,000,000 has been reached. From the reports that are coming in hourly, everything points in this direction.

The central committee was elated yesterday when the Federal Reserve Bank reported that Tuesday's business was the biggest of the campaign thus far. On that day \$23,128,000 was subscribed, and coming on the eve of Liberty Loan Day, the day set aside especially by the President of the United States, it is generally felt that such an outpouring of money means that when Liberty Loan Day business is tabulated the business of Tuesday will be more than doubled.

Doubt New England?

Some folks said that New England would not even raise its minimum quota in this second great campaign. New England had apparently done this.

Other folks have said that while in all probability New England would raise her minimum she would fall far short of her maximum.

Those predicting Bettys have got another think coming. New England doesn't fall short. She never has done it in her history when

the test came.

It is admitted that \$200,000,000 more to raise in three short days is a colossal task.

However, this is New England. Don't forget that.

The rally of the last week is unprecedented. It is at the crest of its patriotic power and sweeping on and on and on. Liberty bonds are being talked in every household. The man at the bench in the factory who has already bought a bond is asking the man that works beside him to do the same. Men and women are talking it in the store, office and street. The street cars are ringing with it; so are the railroad trains. The news has spread out along the rural free delivery routes and duty as never before is knocking relentlessly at the public conscience.

Three Days Are Left

The banks everywhere are open nights to receive your first instalment payment. The slogan of "Every Family Should Own a Bond" is striking home and striking hard.

The rain yesterday, to be sure, wrecked outdoor demonstrations. However, the nation had called, and the people, not to be daunted, held their meetings indoors. In some places several meetings were held in the same halls.

The feeling that but three days were left seemed to take possession of everyone. They poured to the banks. All the banks in Boston and elsewhere report their largest business day yesterday. Realizing that the people of New England are out to get that \$500,000,000 maximum the bankers predict the greatest business in their history today, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Man, have you done your bit? Mr. Man have you bought a bond?

Everybody is doing it—buy it today without fail.

Make days of regret next week impossible.

Be able to say next Sunday when the drive is over, "I have shouldered my part. I am a real citizen of the United States."

Outdoor Programme Off

Leadens skies and a cold drizzle gave the Central Liberty Loan committee shivers yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. At noon the storm had increased in violence and it was quickly seen that the elaborate programme, with its aeroplane flights, its galaxy of speakers, its famous Mollie, Waddy and Tony stunts scheduled for Boston Common at noon would have to be called off.

However, the storm couldn't drive away about 1500 people who turned out at Tremont Temple to hear the speakers who had been scheduled to speak at the Common meeting. Boy scouts, busy little chaps, and alert bond salesmen were on hand in force and as a

result of the speaking thousands of dollars' worth of bonds were sold.

Mayor Curley opened the meeting with a line of distinguished men flanking him on the platform—Governor McCall, Senator Weeks, Bishop Lawrence, Brigadier-General Johnston, Major-General S. S. Sumner, Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser, Colonel Samuel Reber of the Signal Corps, Ensign Adolph Gatherman of the navy, DeWolf Hopper, the comedian, and others.

The navy band, led by Sergeant William E. Paine, was stationed in the platform gallery and kept the audience keyed up with patriotic airs.

Elephants Had to Stay Home

Sixty marines in their rain-soaked coats under Lieutenant Alvin J. Daigler occupied the first five rows of seats on the floor. The rain, of course, cancelled the singing of the school children, while Mollie, Waddy and that little rascal, Tony, who wanted to come "awful bad," just couldn't because they might have gone and caught cold. Enthusiasm prevailed from the beginning to the close.

Similar scenes were enacted at Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, at 3 o'clock when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in one of his old-time speeches stirred the people to action.

About this time up at the Suffolk courthouse the lawyers of Greater Boston were making the great stone corridors ring with cheers as speakers told them just why they should buy bonds. The climax of the day came in the evening when Secretary of War Baker addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza and half a dozen other speakers of national prominence addressed 3000 Jewish people at Tremont Temple.

Thousands of Meetings

While, of course, the largest meeting of the day occurred in Boston, similar meetings, thousands of them, were going on in every part of New England. Never before has New England seen such a concerted effort on the part of its people, and the impetus it gave to the campaign argues well for the final goal of \$500,000,000.

MAKE IT NEW ENGLAND—DON'T ADMIT THAT THERE IS A WORD CALLED FAILURE.

REMEMBER ABOVE ALL THINGS THAT THIS IS NEW ENGLAND! BUY THAT BOND—GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO BUY A BOND—DO SOMETHING.

Reports of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in the town of Belmont received from Chairman J. R. Benton last night, covering 31 districts, indicate that \$300,000 has been subscribed and that the minimum allotment of \$400,000 will be easily reached.

Liberty Day was celebrated in Belmont by an automobile parade arranged for by Chief Marshal C. S. Henshaw, in which over 50 cars participated, notwithstanding a driving rain. It was headed by the Waltham Watch Factory Band in a motor truck. There were buglers, transparencies, torches, a profusion of flags and megaphone shouters. A committee of four women, headed by Mrs. James MacKenzie, had distributed several hundred sticks of red fire to residents along the line of march the day previous.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston delivered an enthusiastic Liberty bond speech to the participants from the grounds of the Payson Park Church previous to the start, which brought in several new subscriptions of a substantial amount, after which he left on a midnight trip to the Ayer cantonment.

State Guard Work Grows

The Massachusetts State Guard's 10,000 volunteer Liberty bond salesmen yesterday pushed the total of their sales up to \$1,731,750, at the close of the third day of their State-wide drive.

The Fifth Brigade, under Brigadier

Continued next page

General John J. Sullivan, again jumped into the leading place, with its total announced as \$948,000 to date, though the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Embury P. Clark commanding, was a good second with \$692,300, while the Fourth Brigade, under Brigadier-General Samuel D. Parker, made its initial report with \$91,450.

One of the best records yet made in the drive, for individual work, was reported yesterday by the captain of the East Hampton company. His figures showed that William F. Coyle of that company has sold a total of \$125,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

The brigade totals to date, as tabulated at the office of the State Guard up to 5 o'clock last night, show:

Push Boston Subscriptions

In Boston, the canvass of the wholesale shoe trade has thus far resulted in subscriptions of \$160,000, and the committee in charge of the shoe fencers reports subscriptions running in excess of those for the first Liberty Loan from this branch of the trade. The local cut-sole manufacturers had a special meeting yesterday to speed up their canvass. Other branches of the trade here, including shoe and leather machinery, are being covered.

Additional subscriptions from the shoe and leather industries reported yesterday include: Winslow Bros. & Smith Company, \$250,000; Hunt-Rankin Leather Company, \$120,000; Elisha W. Cobb, \$40,000; Beggs & Cobb Tanning Company, Winchester (including employees), \$27,900; Dean, Chase & Co., \$25,000; L. B. Evans Sons Company, \$27,800; Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co., \$25,000; Parker, Holmes & Co., \$50,000, and Al. A. Rosenbush & Co., \$25,000.

The Boston Italian Liberty Loan committee, of which Representative Vincent Brogna is chairman and ex-Representative Alfred Santuososo is secretary, reported subscriptions last night amounting to \$21,650. Meetings were held every day by the various societies, all of which, almost without exception, are voting to invest their surplus funds in Liberty bonds.

How close the scouts are following the trail to get signatures to applications for Liberty bonds is illustrated in the experience of one of the most active speakers and campaigners. At the meeting in the Walker building, when the medals for the first campaign were awarded, he announced that the first scout to get to him when the scout campaign was under way should have his own subscription for a bond.

Sunday at 9:30 a. m. the bond salesman was called by telephone and asked by one of the Boy Scouts if he realized that the canvassing began one 12:01 o'clock of Sunday. Mr. Reid said he did and was thoughtful enough on retiring that night to notify the operator at the central telephone station in his town that if a Boy Scout called up very early in the morning to notify him that the application was his.

This Scout Winner

The scout put in his call at 12:01 a. m. on Monday. Since then he has secured eight other applications, so that he is practically sure of the service bar, which is awarded for 10 subscriptions or more in this canvass.

The Union Institution for Savings has subscribed for \$200,000 of Liberty Loan.

Armour & Co.'s Boston office have taken \$25,000.

Beginning at noon yesterday 140 members of the Custom House force took their share in the Liberty Loan drive, giving their services in selling the bonds for the rest of the day. The men were divided into teams and aided by representatives of different nationalities chosen from and by the committee on citizens of foreign birth, went out to canvass the homes, clubs, stores and gatherings of all kinds.

Despite the bad weather, the can-

vassers went on with enthusiastic efforts. The group that visited the North End, where they had the assistance of representatives of Banca Stabile & Co., were particularly successful. They carried with them posters in the Italian language just as the committees working among citizens speaking other languages took appeals printed in their particular tongue.

Gives More Than John D.

A woman has given more to the Liberty Loan than Rockefeller, Ford or the most generous of the nation's wealthiest investors. Her name is Fanny Goodwin. Oh, no; Wall street doesn't know Fanny Goodwin, nor did the government ever hear of her until money was needed to keep the Hohenzollerns from Kaiserling up American liberty. Nor was it millions that she gave, for after this humble servant in Columbia, S. C., had cared for her aged father until his death, and then afforded him decent burial, \$200 was all that was left of her hard earnings of 13 years. Cheerfully she turned it all over to the government.

But Fanny Goodwin gave more than her all. An inspiring example she afforded without knowing it, for you who are reading this in Massachusetts, in California, in Florida and Alaska, and in all the un-Belgiumized homes between, yet enjoying American freedom, you are asking yourself this question:

The War Department yesterday telegraphed orders to all branches of the army instructing them to exert their influence, not only in promoting the sale of the Second Liberty Loan Bonds among its own personnel, but also very actively to assist all local Liberty Loan committees or Federal Reserve banks, and to increase in any possible way the bond sales to civilians. Every branch of the service is to detail officers and enlisted men in any practicable way to co-operate. This army action is in direct response to the appeal made by President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of War Baker, that every facility be utilized to its fullest extent during these last few days of the Liberty Loan campaign, so as to create as large a demand as possible for the Second Liberty Loan Bond.

New England's active committee immediately got into communication with the cantonment at Camp Devens and with the Northeastern Department and instant action was secured. The Northeastern Department have assigned eight speakers from the ranks, all non-commissioned officers. They will give their entire time for the remainder of the campaign telling the people at various meetings not what they should do, or what the soldiers are going to do, but what the soldiers themselves actually have done in really buying Liberty Bonds. They have complete facts and figures showing actual sales to every company, and these figures, together with other facts, will be plainly presented by the soldiers to arouse, if possible, in the people a more earnest spirit of co-operation in buying Liberty Bonds.

In addition to the speaking squad, two military parades and three band concerts have already been planned.

The first parade, headed by a United States army band, will leave Long wharf at 9:30 Saturday morning, march to the Liberty Cottage at the South station, where for an hour a patriotic band concert will be given. The parade will then move through the wholesale leather and dry goods section to the big retail section, over a route to be designated later, and will assemble at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common.

The second parade will leave Rowes wharf at 10 o'clock Saturday morning headed by a United States army band, and followed by two companies of United States soldiers, carrying full equipment. They will parade through the banking, insurance and market sections to the Liberty Cottage at the North station, where a one-hour patriotic band concert will be given. Then they will move through the West End section, down Tremont street to the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common, where both bands and paraders will be combined for a big concert and drill.

These parading soldiers will carry the Liberty bond enthusiasm all over Old Boston, and it is certain to result in a patriotic parade of subscribers to the various Liberty Cottages.

Big Stores Come Through

The employees of the Boston Post business office started a little campaign of their own yesterday, and when a final accounting was taken it was found that \$4050 worth of bonds had been taken. The transaction was made through the Federal Trust Company.

The big stores of Boston, which always toe the scratch in urgent cases, once again showed their fine public spirit yesterday when Liberty bonds were boomed and sold. Booths were established in all the big stores, and speakers of national fame told the shoppers just what the bond stood for and why every family should own one. The aggregate sales taken at the stores during the day will total into the millions—a big boost for the loan and another fine example of how big Boston stores come through.

A little girl by the name of Vivian Barry, who lives at 1 Oxford terrace, Back Bay, came into the Post yesterday afternoon looking like a little lady of the sea. She was garbed in a big rubber coat and wore a real honest-to-goodness seafarer's hat.

Proudly Shows Bond Receipt

She wanted to say that she had just bought a \$50 bond up on the Common, and she proudly displayed her first receipt of \$5. She is 13 years old.

Late yesterday afternoon the Liberty Loan committee announced the following late day subscriptions:

Edward C. Fogg, manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, \$25,000.

Arnold Print Works, for themselves, \$100,000; New England Cotton Yarn Company, \$750,000; I. H. Stearns Company, \$250,000; M. Steiner Company, \$50,000; A. Shuman & Co., \$30,000; Julius Eisemann, \$50,000; Eisemann Brothers, \$50,000; United Fruit Company, \$1,000,000; Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., \$250,000; Wellington, Sears & Co., \$250,000; Rueter & Co., \$80,000; the partners of Kistler, Lesh & Co., \$79,999.

Each evening up to 10 o'clock the War Information Bureau, B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston street, will be open and ready to take subscriptions for Liberty bonds. The arrangement is made for the convenience of men and women who may not be able to make their subscriptions during the day time.

Big South Boston Rally

Under the auspices of the Women's Liberty Loan committee of Boston proper, the biggest rally in the Peninsular district this season will be held in the Municipal building on East Broadway, South Boston, this evening. Mrs. E. Tucker Burr is at the head of the committee and the women of the district have lent every aid in perfecting preparations.

While President Joseph A. Maynard of the South Boston Trust Company will probably preside, the principal address will be delivered by former Governor Walsh and Miss Mary Desmond will render several vocal selections. The musical portion of the programme will also include numbers by an orchestra from the Naval Reserve Band at Commonwealth pier.

HERALD - OCT-26-1917.

WILL DEDICATE LIBERTY MALL

Mayor Curley to Drive First
Stake Tomorrow—Elaborate
Program Follows.

SINGING BY 1000 CHILDREN

"Liberty Mall," leading from the Shaw monument across the Common to the new site of the Brewer fountain, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, will be dedicated in honor of the Boston soldiers and sailors enlisted in the war at 2 P. M. tomorrow.

THE Postponement because of the inclement weather yesterday permits of a new feature in the program—singing of patriotic songs by a chorus of 1000 school children, under the leadership of James A. O'Shea, supervisor of music in the public schools.

Mayor Curley will drive the first boundary stake, and among others invited to take part are Gov. McCall, Maj.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department of the northeast; Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and various state and city officials.

Elephants To Assist

The elephants, Mollie, Waddy and Tony, from the Franklin Park Zoo, will also assist in making the occasion notable, and are expected to help sell Liberty bonds.

Four companies of the state guard and details of sailors and marines and a band will furnish military escort.

Miss Louise Badaracco and Alfred Denghausen will sing, the latter his patriotic song, "Hail, Land of Liberty."

"Liberty Mall" will be the third mall on the Common to receive a designation, the other two being "Oliver Wendell Holmes Walk," leading from Joy street to Park square, and the other "Lafayette Mall," which parallels Tremont street.

The purpose of the new mall is to open up a vista of the State House, across the Common, and the plans, drawn by Arthur Shurtleff, have been approved by the art commission, the city planning board, and a number of architects.

Named by Mayor.

"Liberty Mall" constitutes an innovation in that it is a twin walk, each way for pedestrians being 20 feet in width, with turf in the centre.

English elms border each of the outer fringes of the mall. A realignment of the already existing trees was necessary, and a number of additional trees have been planted.

The Brewer fountain was long regarded as in a poor location, off near the Park street side of the Common, and it has now been moved and relocated near Tremont street, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, and the new mall encircles it as a terminus.

At the upper end of the mall the Shaw monument steps have been widened, a section of the iron fence removed and changes made in the grading. The name "Liberty Mall" was chosen by Mayor Curley and Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation board as a fitting title at this time.

OCT-30-1917.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JAMES A. GALLIVAN appears to have opened his campaign for the mayoralty under favorable auguries, if a packed hall and generous applause constitute the elements. Lieutenants of Martin Lomasney were noted among the audience, silent and non-committal, evidently present to make observations and report to the Mahatma, who at such a time wants the best of evidence as to the strength of any movement, for he prefers always to be on the winning side. The congressman's explanation of why the universal military service law was necessary appeared to be followed with especial attention, likewise his hot shots at James M. Curley for "playing both ends and the middle" on the question. Those quotations from Mayor Curley's speeches portraying him as "Mr. Facing-both-ways" are likely to become a feature of the campaign.

The mayor has been in the lime-light on every possible occasion recently, as a promoter of the Liberty loan, and throwing flowers to the soldiers in the frequent parades, and he is now a patriot of patriots, but some of his speeches of earlier months, when he was coddling the "Sons of Irish Freedom," and assailing Britain, brought him dangerously near the Mayor Thompson-Senator La Follette class. In the opinion of the congressman, and he is provided with a sheaf of quotations from the mayor's sayings which sound very damaging in these days when the pro-Germans are exceedingly unpopular, and the Sinn Fein less in evidence in free use of municipal buildings.

Despite all the mayor has done for the Socialists, even after their meeting on the Common was broken up, they are proceeding with their assertions that they intend to run James O'Neal, their grand head centre, for mayor, and Mayor Curley's lieutenants, who simply winked, at first, at the O'Neal announcement, are beginning to show a little

worrinment, and talk about "base ingratitude." O'Neal continues to insist that his candidacy is genuine—but those 3000 signatures will come hard.

"Who is Lucius S. Hicks, and how does he happen to preside?" was the question overheard, at the head table, in the crystal parlor of the Parker House on the occasion of the mayor's dinner to 15 colored lieutenants of the new army, some 50 other citizens of color. President Edward J. McLaughlin of the Democratic city committee, Councilman James A. Watson and a few others.

The reply came—"Lucius S. Hicks is the mayor's sole colored appointee. He was the mayor's choice to represent the race as deputy election commissioner." Mr. Hicks likened Mr. Curley to John A. Andrew, but it was observed that William Munroe Trotter, one of the big heroes of "The Birth of a Nation" riots, although invited, did not appear.

Police Commissioner O'Meara has had his request approved that the jobs of the 22 policemen who have gone to war may be filled by permanent appointments; and yet the 22, on their return from the war (they are now on leave from the police department) may return to the department, the solution being found in permitting an excess of 22 members temporarily, this maximum gradually reduced by filling no subsequent vacancies caused by death or retirement until the maximum be once more reduced by 22.

The mayor has been obliged to capitulate, as was generally predicted, on the water meter question, and approve contracts for the purchase of \$8450 worth, but that sum goes only a little more than half as far as it would have last year, when the price for five-eighths inch was \$5.55 and \$11.10 for inch. The Union Water Meter Company gets the contract this year at \$9.40, instead of the Hersey Company, whose bid now is \$9.50. The Union also gets the inch meters at \$15.75, against the Hersey bid of \$18.

OCT-25-1917.

HOW THE CITY DOES THINGS

The city "saves \$800" by having wooden paving blocks stored on the narrow sidewalks of Washington street, where their creosoted surfaces do damage every hour in the day to the clothing of men and women and interfere with the daily business of almost every store.

That, of course, is a big saving, from the standpoint of the contractor who is charged with the duty of repaving that section and who has furnished the figures. It is not a saving from the standpoint of municipal service and official appreciation of the fact that the public's rights are of far more importance than the convenience of a contractor.

Washington street is not wide enough by half in the shopping district for those who desire to use it in the busy part of the day. Street cars have been eliminated, and other vehicles are permitted thereon only when going from south to north, and yet thousands of paving blocks have been calmly piled on narrow sidewalks, where they are a constant nuisance and discomfort.

Some day at City Hall a reign of municipal efficiency will be substituted for one of reverberating eloquence. But it requires optimism to say so.

MONITOR - OCT 26 - 1917

CHELSEA STREET WORK IS PLANNED

Continuation of Widening of Thoroughfare Connecting Bos- ton With Chelsea and North- ern Points to Be Taken Up

OCT 26 1917
For the continuation of the widening of Chelsea Street, Charlestown, from Foss Street as far as Prospect Street, the commissioners of the street laying-out department are preparing to advertise for the necessary taking of land and also to ask Mayor Curley to approve the loan order of \$100,000 required for the improvement.

About one year ago, Mayor Curley signed the order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the widening of this street as the first step toward an adequate radial highway between Boston, Chelsea and other northerly localities.

Early in 1916 the Board of Street Commissioners recommended to Mayor Curley that Chelsea Street be widened and repaved from City Square to Bunker Hill Street. The estimated cost of the undertaking, which the pressure of constantly increasing traffic to the Mystic steamship docks and to Chelsea and other localities has been demanding, was given by the street board as \$450,000.

Mayor Curley saw the advantages of the improvement and gave his approval. The City Council, however, demurred at the expenditure of almost half a million of dollars for one street at one time and only appropriated \$100,000.

With this initial appropriation, the council indicating that it would vote others as necessary, the street commissioners began preparations for widening the street between City Square and Foss Street. The land condemnation and taking is a slow legal process and it was not until early last spring that everything was ready for the commissioners to go into the street and begin moving back some houses and cutting off the fronts of others.

Of the \$100,000 made available by vote of City Council and approval of the Mayor about \$79,000 was awarded for land and building damages in the section widened. It is estimated that it will cost the city \$16,000 to repave with grouted granite block set on concrete base the section widened. The work is practically completed so far as setting back and remodeling of buildings is concerned.

The undertaking is in such shape now that the street board can go before the City Council with the approval of the Mayor and ask for an appropriation of another \$100,000 with which to continue the work as far as Prospect Street next spring.

The widening of Chelsea Street has been a subject of consideration and discussion in Boston for a great many years. It has been urged repeatedly before the City Council and has also been considered on several occasions by the Legislature. Eight or nine years ago the Legislature passed an

act providing for the widening of the street, but the act included a provision that it would not become operative until such time as the street railway companies operating in that thoroughfare would agree to the payment of a part of the cost of the improvement.

This provision of the act at that time appeared to be a wise part of the measure. The improvement would undoubtedly be a distinct advantage, it was pointed out, to the Bay State Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, both of which were using the street.

OCT 26 - 1917 EDISON CHARGES CALLED TOO LIGHT

Counsel for Company in Argument on Boston Contract Says More Should Be Paid

OCT 26 1917
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company is not being paid all that it is entitled to for the service it supplies the city, according to Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, replying to the argument of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, in the arbitration proceedings before the Gas and Electric Light Commission, that it had inflated its charges. The case has to do with the fairness of the 10-year contract between the city and the company. Mr. Ives concluded the main portion of his argument late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sullivan was given two hours this morning for rebuttal, and Mr. Ives two hours this afternoon.

Mr. Ives presented a statement to show that for each of the 10 years of the contract the company is entitled to \$13,479.10 more than it will get under the agreement. The company's total price, he said, was \$134,791 too low. He added that the price was not established after a scientific inquiry, but was the result of a trade with Mayor Curley, who asked President Edgar of the company for a contract that would save the city \$100,000 a year. Mr. Edgar did some figuring, and the contract was the result, the president believing he could do the work and save the city \$75,000 a year.

"If he were asked to do the same thing now," Mr. Ives said, "he would not do it. It was not until the original document was signed that the company's engineers made a computation of the cost of supplying the service and discovered that the company would pay \$614,510 to supply the city, while the revenue yield would be but \$479,719."

The criticism which Mr. Sullivan had directed against the purchase of the Massachusetts Avenue property of the company, declaring it to be unnecessary and 25 years ahead of a demand for it, was answered by Mr. Ives with the statement that it was a prudent investment and evidence of the foresight of the company's management. If it had put off the purchase, the cost would have been much higher. "The company, by buying now," he

said, "has made provision against the future, which the future will be. He said also that the company properly included in its capital account the investment in the well-known buildings it had erected on the property. Mr. Sullivan has said this was an improper charge against the city."

OCT 27 - 1917 STORAGE HOUSE INVENTORY STARTS

Boston Commission of Health to Determine Just How Much Food There Is Located in the City at Present Time

OCT 27 1917
Under instruction from Mayor Curley, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, commissioner of the Department of Public Health of Boston, is today making an investigation of every food and provision storage warehouse in the city of Boston to determine just how much food there really is in this city, the classes of foods held in storage, the quantity by class and the condition of the stored foods. The commissioner believes that he will be able to determine pretty closely the amount of foodstuffs held in storage in this city. He has seven or eight inspectors at work today and they were to keep at their task until it is completed. Mayor Curley has said that as soon as he learns the condition of the food storage warehouses he will report the facts to Governor McCall.

"I believe the storage warehouses are jammed with foodstuffs," said Commissioner Mahoney today. "That is my belief. I have not the actual knowledge that this state of affairs exists but I will find out in a day or so and what I find out the public will learn."

"I am investigating conditions, to find how much foodstuff there is in this city. If the storage concerns help us, the task will be simplified."

"From what I have known before I feel very certain that the storage plants are well supplied with meats of most kinds, butter, eggs, cheese and poultry. Mr. Lithgow, the state chemist, found that the warehouses were filled with foods. He has granted extensions in several instances for foods kept in storage for one year."

"I don't think there's any scarcity in food supplies for Boston if the warehouses could be made to discharge their contents. The original intent of the storage law is being lost sight of and made to act to adverse effect on the people. The storage houses were made and legalized to enable dealers to carry over surplus stores from season to season. The storage plants were to conserve foods from time to time, when the supply exceeded the demand. They were intended to produce average market conditions rather than any opportunity of producing artificial scarcities."

"I know of one big egg dealer in Boston who buys eggs in May, June and ships them to his storage plants in Vermont. The surplus is

market is thus swept close and no abundance of eggs appear. Then when the egg yield falls off these storage eggs are shipped back from Vermont and sold here at high rates. In this way the egg dealers keep the supply of eggs short in the city and town markets by buying the stock as fast as it appears when it is coming in abundantly and then letting it out at famine prices when the yield falls off.

"The Boston meat supply is never very large as the packers have a practice of holding back their shipments and not keeping much more than a full week's supply of many kinds of meats on hand here. That's the way I understand it.

"I am going to have a show down. If it's possible for me to get the facts through my men they are going to be made public."

Dr. Mahoney said that so far as he is concerned he would be very slow except in cases of extreme urgency to grant extensions for holding goods in storage over one year. He said that it is a good thing for Boston dealers that they don't have to apply to him for such permission, that he would not grant it unless the demand was shown to be necessary.

The commissioner said that he had heard that there is a large stock of fish being held back in storage the same way. He said that he thought that few products should be kept in storage more than three or four months and not over six months at the outside unless most extraordinary conditions prevailed.

Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, wrote Mayor Curley the other day asking him to take up the matter of the food supplies being held back from the open market in the storage houses in Boston. The Mayor has complied and last night he wrote to Commissioner Mahoney asking him to make a complete investigation.

SECRETARY BAKER ENDS BOSTON VISIT

War Member of President Wilson's Cabinet Praises State Pier, but Has No Plans for Taking It Over at Present

After inspecting Commonwealth Pier at South Boston and declaring it a splendid example of dock building and a monument to the enterprise of the Commonwealth, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker returned to Washington on Thursday night, ending his two-day visit to Massachusetts. The Secretary stated that the Government had no immediate plans for taking over the pier for war purposes and that its usefulness to the Government depends on the demands for the future.

The Secretary, who inspected Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., during his visit, was asked if the War Department contemplated abandoning the national army cantonment during the winter

months, and stated it was the purpose to give the camp a tryout before determining that question.

At the Boston City Club Thursday afternoon Secretary Baker was tendered a luncheon and addressed some 500 members and guests of the club, urging that there be no Liberty Loan "slackers" in Boston. Before the luncheon he addressed a group of citizens at the club in the interest of the war camp recreation fund. In the forenoon he inspected the Harvard reserve officers training corps and witnessed an exhibition of trench maneuvers by the regiment on its training ground at Fresh Pond, expressing himself as highly pleased with the character of the work the Harvard unit is doing.

Accompanied by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, Edward A. Filene and a military aide, the secretary motored to Commonwealth Pier in the afternoon where the 1000 or more men quartered on the "receiving ship" were drawn up to welcome the party. He made a detailed inspection of the pier, being shown its features by Lieutenant Commander McSheehy, while Mr. Filene pointed out the advantages of the port facilities for the work of the war.

The Secretary received an enthusiastic welcome at the Boston City Club luncheon, over which Mr. Storrow, president of the club, presided. Among those at the head table were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commandant at Camp Devens; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the northeast; Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, Brig.-Gen. Evans, Brig.-Gen. Sweetser, Lieutenant-Commander A. L. Key, Judge Charles A. De Courcy, Collector Edmund Billings and A. Shuman.

Mr. Storrow declared all true United States citizens are backing President Wilson, regardless of party affiliations, and Secretary Baker emphasized that the nation is in the world war to win. He said Napoleon's invasion was mimic warfare, compared with the gigantic struggle being waged in Europe today. Worse than the sinking of the Lusitania, he declared, was the approval of that act by the imperial German Government, and he said the people of the United States did not find it hard to choose between democracy and autocracy.

WIDER WASHINGTON STREET WALK URGED

Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin Would Confine Vehicular Traffic to Practically Space Occupied by the Car Tracks

Further restriction of vehicular traffic in Washington Street, Boston, between Essex Street and Franklin, is favored by Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners. Commissioner Goodwin would extend the sidewalks of Wash-

ington Street throughout the section indicated to a line not far from the tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. He would confine vehicular traffic entirely by this means to the tracks of the street cars. He would continue as a fixed regulation the exclusion of the trolley cars from Washington Street between Beach Street and Franklin between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. and the one-way, east-bound, regulation for all traffic in the restricted portion of the street from 10 a. m. until 6:30 p. m. indefinitely.

Acting Chairman Goodwin, following the vote of the Boston City Council on Sept. 10 last, whereby the restriction of street car traffic in Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets was continued until next Jan. 15, 1918, conferred with the Commissioner Stephen O'Mara of the Department of Police in regard to police enforcement of the street car regulations and the one-way traffic rule adopted by the Street Commission.

Since that time Mr. Goodwin has been making a constant study of traffic conditions in Washington Street with a view to their being made still better for pedestrians and retail merchants, this being Boston's greatest retail shopping section. Mr. Goodwin has noticed that the police find it difficult to enforce the two-minute halt of automobiles at the curb along the restricted section of Washington Street, and he believes that traffic would move more freely and pedestrians have greater use of the street if vehicles were not permitted any stopping time at the curb whatever.

Acting Chairman Goodwin would extend the sidewalks to within 18 inches of the outer rails of the two street car tracks in the street, have all the vehicles move eastwardly through the street in the hours for one-way traffic, the slower moving vehicles taking the right-hand track and the faster moving taking the left-hand. Automobiles could halt merely to unload passengers and then continue eastwardly. Pedestrians would thus have the free use of all of the street with the exception of the two street-car track zones.

At present while pedestrians use much of the street outside of the car tracks, the police are not able to confine the vehicles entirely to these rails, and the automobiles halting at the curb either drive the people back upon the sidewalks or out between the rails where they impede vehicles and congest traffic.

The two-track, east-bound only, wider-sidewalk plan, Acting Chairman Goodwin believes to be the best solution of the Washington Street shopping district traffic problem hit upon yet. When the question comes before the Boston City Council and the Street Commissioners early next year for consideration once more, it is believed that the preponderance of public sentiment will undoubtedly favor indefinite continuance of the present regulations. Street Commissioner Goodwin may propose his sidewalk extension proposition for the councilmen and the people to consider.

It is known that many of the councilmen favor taking the street cars off Washington Street during the daylight business hours entirely. Some of them

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 would even go as far as to favor removal of the rails, thereby taking the cars, trolley wires and poles out of the street for all time. Opposition to this by some of the councilmen and the Boston Elevated, as well, will probably prevent such radical measures being taken, but the councilmen in favor of such changes in traffic treatment have their arguments to advance. Mr. Goodwin of the street board is emphatic in his statement that he believes the present regulations, or regulations even more radical, will in the end be adopted for Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin, with the full approval of the great majority of the people.

NEW ENGLAND ON LAST GREAT DRIVE

With \$162,931,000 Needed to
Gain the Maximum Goal of
\$500,000,000 Leaders Plan
Events for the Final Day

New England must raise \$162,931,000 worth of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan today and tomorrow to reach its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000. Today the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported that subscriptions up to the close of business yesterday amounted to \$46,378,000, bringing the grand total for New England up to \$337,065,000, with reports from 17 of the 1073 banks missing. The report is as follows:

| | Oct. 25 | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Maine | \$2,181,000 | \$16,447,000 |
| New Hampshire | 1,836,000 | 10,773,000 |
| Vermont | 1,300,000 | 6,983,000 |
| Rhode Island | 4,698,000 | 31,887,000 |
| Connecticut | 7,490,000 | 45,041,000 |
| Massachusetts | 28,873,000 | 225,938,000 |

New England.....\$46,378,000 \$337,065,000

Massachusetts, on the basis of this tabulation, has subscribed 70 per cent of its maximum, Connecticut 72, Rhode Island 67, Vermont 43, New Hampshire 40 and Maine 54 per cent.

The total subscription of the city of Boston for the banking day of Oct. 25 was \$15,122,500, carrying Boston at the beginning of today's drive nearly \$5,000,000 beyond the maximum assignment.

This means that only an avalanche of war dollars in the remaining days of the campaign will put New England "over the top." The Liberty Loan committee of New England is confident that New Englanders will respond to the call of their Government in a way today and tomorrow that will prove that this district intends to stand by its traditions. With a multitude of events arranged for today and tomorrow, the final days of the drive, funds should pour into the banks and bond houses as never before. Indeed, this is what will have to be done if New England is going to "come across."

However, there is no reason why New England should not raise its maximum assignment. With the three chief obstacles to success—pro-Ger-

manism, overconfidence and apathy—well routed, the northeastern district may easily raise its portion. As speakers have pointed out time and again, it is a question of giving or lending to the Government. The war program calls for the expenditure of many billions of dollars in the next few months, and if the people will not lend their money to the Government at a high rate of interest, the Government will have to obtain it through taxation.

The necessity of making the second Liberty Loan of 1917 a huge success will be brought home to Bostonians tomorrow, when the three hundred and first regiment of infantry (Boston zone), 2500 strong, will march through the chief streets of the city, ending at the Common, where numerous events have been arranged for the afternoon.

Two members of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England went out to Camp Devens, Ayer, where the men are stationed, yesterday, and made arrangements with Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command of Camp Devens, and Col. Frank Tompkins, in command of the regiment, for their parade in Boston. The men will arrive by special train at the North Station at 1:30 and begin their march through the city an hour later.

Besides the parade of men from Camp Devens, there will be two military parades in the forenoon. Two companies of fully equipped regulars from the coast defenses will leave Long Wharf at 9:30, headed by an army band, for Dewey Square, where a 45-minute rally will be held at the Liberty Cottage there. The men will then march through the business district to Boston Common, where they will gather about the Liberty Cottage for a celebration.

At 10:30 two more companies of regulars from the harbor fortifications will leave Rowes Wharf for a parade through the business district to the North Station, where another 45-minute rally will be held, the band playing between each address. The parade will then proceed to Boston Common and join the other regulars in a huge rally at the cottage.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot is expected to fly over the Common in his hydroplane, dropping "bombs" of Liberty Loan literature, and S. F. Perkins, the kite expert, will probably be on hand to fly some of his kites with huge Liberty Loan circulars attached.

Erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Boston now serving the United States, the new Liberty Mall on Boston Common will be formally dedicated by state and city officials on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. The program of the occasion was completed and made public yesterday by Mayor Curley.

The Mayor is to drive the first stake for the grading of the mall, and among other officials to be present are Governor McCall, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the department of the northeast, and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard. One thousand school children will comprise a chorus which will sing patriotic songs. John A. O'Shea, supervisor of music in the public schools, will direct the children. Miss Louise Badaracco and

Alfred Denghausen will sing. There will be three elephants at Franklin park and to take part in the exercises, and companies of the Massachusetts State

GALLIVAN CAMPAIGN FOR MAYOR TO OPEN

James A. Gallivan, member of the United States House of Representatives from the twelfth Massachusetts district, is to open his campaign for Mayor of Boston tonight in the municipal building, Broadway, South Boston, at 8 o'clock. His topic is "Why Gallivan Is Going Through."

Last night Congressman Gallivan said, in speaking about his campaign plans: "I intend to put Boston on record on this war. I have had my vote on war and on the draft army assailed. I intend to force this issue to the front and let the world know whether America is to be kept safe for democracy at home as we intend to make the world safe for democracy abroad."

EARLY COMPLETION OF PAVING ORDERED

Mayor and Commissioner of
Public Works Demand That
Work on Important Thorough-
fares Be Finished

Speedy completion of the repaving of important thoroughfares in Boston, which are now practically closed to traffic, is demanded of the contractors having the enterprises in hand by Mayor Curley and Commissioner Murphy of the Department of Public Works. At least one of the contractors who has street paving contracts, some of which are far from being completed, was summoned to the Mayor's office yesterday and told plainly what is to be expected of him.

The Mayor demands that all street work must be rushed to completion. With so many of the "downtown" streets in Boston partially closed to traffic congestion has resulted and at least two Washington Street business houses have asked that the paving before their doors be finished forthwith.

Washington Street will be completely repaved with wood block from Beach Street to Court Avenue by Saturday, Nov. 3, according to Bernard E. Grant, the contractor having the work in charge.

When Commissioner Murphy was interrogated as to why the contractor had been allowed to pile the new wood block on the sidewalks in Washington Street so far in advance of the paving, he said it was to facilitate operations. Otherwise a double handling of the block would have been necessary.

CURLEY DEFIES FIN. COM. ORDER

Declares He Will Not Obey Summons to Appear at Today's Hearing on Bonding.

TELLS CONSTABLE TO "GET"

Chairman Murphy Favors Asking Courts to Compel the Mayor's Attendance.

Mayor Curley yesterday openly defied the finance commission, refusing to attend today's hearing, and opening the door of his office at City Hall to hasten the exit of Constable Robert Reid with the peremptory exclamation: "Now you can get out!"

Chairman John R. Murphy of the commission said last night: "The finance commission will convene at 10 A. M. in the school committee chamber. If Mayor Curley is not on hand, the commission will take appropriate action. Speaking as only one member, I should say that that would be an appeal to the courts for an order to compel his attendance."

Willcox Summoned Again.

Standish Willcox, the mayor's social secretary, who refused at the Tuesday hearing to answer "incriminating questions" from Atty. Hurlburt without the protection of the mayor's counsel. Daniel H. Coakley, has been summoned anew, and there may be other witnesses.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan is not expected back from New York before Sunday, it was said at his house.

One summons for the attendance of Mayor Curley at the reopening of the city's bonding investigation, Tuesday, was served by Constable Robert Reid at the mayor's office on Secretary Slattery Tuesday noon. On that day, in the presence of the City Hall reporters, the mayor, at 12:30 o'clock, after having been informed of the issuance of the summons, called for Secretary Slattery, and, on being informed that he had gone out, turned to the reporters with a smile, remarking that he had no information as to any summons.

The second summons for the attendance of Mayor Curley today was delivered to Constable Reid yesterday with instructions to make personal service, if possible.

Puts Summons in Mayor's Hands.

He succeeded in gaining entrance to the outer office, guarded by Secretary Slattery, but was informed that the mayor had gone to luncheon, but Constable Reid knew better, and so declared.

Mr. Slattery went inside the mayor's sanctum then, and after a moment Secretary Power appeared and admitted the constable, who placed the summons in the mayor's hands. The latter read it, and, turning upon the constable, exclaimed:

"You can tell the finance commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment to take dinner in New York tonight with the consul-general of Japan, and I will not accept this summons. Now you can get out!"

And with that the mayor himself opened the door for the constable's exit.

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL IN AYER

Add Their Praises to Those of Col. Tompkins. Who Compliments 'Boston's Own.'

By J. V. KEATING.

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Oct. 26—

"Boston's Own," 2600 strong, received two stirring messages today; one from their commander, Col. Frank L. Tompkins, an affirmation of confidence; the other from Mayor Curley, an expression of the city's pride.

Marching as they will march tomorrow for the whole city to see them, they passed in review before their colonel, the mayor, members of the Boston city council, other city officials and many prominent citizens. As they swung past, four abreast, there were many exclamations of amazement at the soldierly bearing of the men who were civilians only a few weeks ago. "They's wonderful," said Mayor Curley to Councilman John J. Attridge.

City Flag Presented.

A silk standard, bearing the seal of the city on a blue field, was presented to the regiment on behalf of the citizens of Boston.

"This flag will serve as an inspiration to you from the city where liberty had its birth," the mayor said. "I have an abiding trust that you men will uphold the highest and proudest traditions of the city from which you came and the nation which you are serving. We of your city are proud of you. And the words of praise which have just now come from your colonel and the splendid demonstration of manhood which I have just seen makes me more proud of you than I can express."

Immediately after the review the men gathered in a little amphitheatre formed by the barracks and the trees and heard addresses by Col. Tompkins, the mayor and others. It was the first time the colonel had addressed the whole regiment.

"I want you men to know that I consider you have delivered the goods," he said. "This is the first opportunity I have had of telling you as a whole that this regiment has made a deep impression upon my mind. I have been surprised and delighted by what you have done to help the Liberty loan, for instance."

"And that's the way you have done everything. Now it is arranged that you shall march in Boston tomorrow afternoon in the hope that the few lightweights who have not subscribed will be inspired by the sight."

"I have watched you day by day," he said, "and I have marvelled at the rapidity with which you have climbed the military ladder. I am fully assured that when the command, 'Over the top!' is given, you will imprint your mark deep on the breast of the Hun."

"I have been more than gratified at your interest, your earnestness and your keen desire to learn. But most of all, I have been impressed with your cheerfulness. I never yet have heard a growl or a complaint from you."

Councilmen Address Men.

Col. Tompkins later, at the request of Mayor Curley, told his men of the \$350,000 fund which the city has raised to provide for the dependents of the city's soldiers.

Councilman Attridge, speaking in behalf of the council, expressed the pride he and his colleagues felt at the review. "The mayor and the city council," he said, "stand ready, as the representatives of the city, to do all in our power to help you and those you left behind. We will not forget you."

Councilman James A. Watson said: "No one appreciates more than I do what you men are going to do for me and for mine—things that I am prevented by my age from doing myself."

Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, urged the men to go through their service with keen regard for what is morally right.

Maj. A. M. Pardee, division inspector, who had been instructor at Plattsburg to most of the officers of the regiment, said: "I'm glad to say that these officers have delivered the goods."

At the conclusion of the speaking soldiers cheered for their colonel, the mayor, the city council and their officers. Mayor Curley led cheers for their home city and for the nation.

Before they dispersed the men sang several of the war songs of their regiment. The singing was led by Capt. Vernon Stiles.

Officers Pass in Review.

At the conclusion of the meeting the officers of the regiment passed a receiving line composed of Mayor Curley and the other city officials and shook hands with them.

Mayor Curley inspected the barracks of companies G and F, making short addresses at both places. In company G are the men from the mayor's old ward, 17, now ward 12.

The city councilmen in the party, besides those who spoke, were Henry E. Hagan, Walter P. Collins, Daniel J. McDonald, Alfred E. Wellington and Francis J. W. Ford.

The Liberty Loan total at midnight, with two days to go, was \$1,713,850. The 301st artillery wrested the camp leadership from the 304th infantry. Its total is \$184,350, on increase of \$199,100. One of the draft men bought \$75,000 worth of the bonds yesterday, the record subscription for the camp. It is not unlikely that the close of the drive at midnight tomorrow will see the \$2,000,000 mark passed.

One of the three 65-foot poles for the camp wireless station with which the men of the 301st signal battalion hope to intercept messages from Berlin was set up today. The men went into the Pepperell woods to cut it.

An experimental wireless station which is proving very practical has been set up by the headquarters company of the 303d, heavy artillery. The outfit was brought to camp by Lt. Joseph F. Sullivan of Providence, who was a telegraph operator.

HERALD - OCT-27-1917

City to Hold Liberty Day Events on Common—To Dedicate Mall

OCT 27

NATION'S TOTAL NOW ABOUT \$4,000,000,000

District Contributes Practically \$400,000,000—Banks Stay Open Until Midnight

Three military parades will arouse Bostonians today to the fact that it is the last day of the second Liberty loan campaign. As 2500 men of "Boston's Own," the 301st regiment, from Camp Devens, will constitute most of the third parade, and as the soldiers will march through the business district in the early afternoon, when the streets will be crowded, it is expected that the martial spectacle will attract a huge throng to Boston Common, where national, state, city and military officials will be assembled for the Liberty Day program, postponed from Wednesday.

Await Tabulations for Yesterday

Additional interest will result from seeing how close to \$400,000,000 yesterday's additions carry the Liberty loan in New England. To the total of \$337,069,000 for the district, announced early yesterday, was added more than \$15,000,000 in large corporation, bank and individual takings, so that more than \$350,000,000 is assured before the tabulation of yesterday's returns is even started. Before these tabulations are announced, many millions will have been added, and it is probable that \$400,000,000 will be in sight before the soldiers set foot on Boston Common.

To take advantage of eleventh hour enthusiasm, the Boston banks remain open, if necessary, as late as midnight, to receive subscriptions.

Soldiers to Wear Buttons.

Although the men of "Boston's Own" will march without arms, almost every man will march behind a Liberty button. Of 2900 men of the 301st, 2100 had purchased bonds up to Thursday night. In the entire Ayer cantonment more than 15,000 men have subscribed \$1,406,066, and of this sum \$1,293,100 will be by monthly payments.

Furthermore, the 2600 men and 75 officers from Ayer are coming here as volunteers, and at their own expense, including the cost of the special train, and that the expedition should not deprive them of their week-end liberty, they will be dismissed after the exercises on the Common. As many of them will spend Sunday at their homes, they will parade without arms.

The first parade this morning will comprise two companies of coast artill-

lerymen, with a regular army band. These troops will leave Long Wharf at 9:30 A. M. and will march through Atlantic avenue to the South station, where, at the Liberty cottage, the band will give a 45-minute patriotic concert. From Dewey square the line of march will be up Summer street, through South, Essex, Chauncy, Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets, Park square, Pleasant, Tremont and Elliot streets and Park square and Boylston street to the Common. In readiness for the exercises at the Liberty cottage there.

At 10 A. M. the second parade, also comprising two companies of coast artillerymen and an army band, will leave Rowe's wharf, marching through Atlantic avenue to Dewey square, thence by way of Federal, Milk, Broad, State and Exchange streets, Dock square, North and Blackstone streets, Haymarket square, Canal and Causeway streets to the North station, where a 45-minute band concert will be given at the Liberty cottage. After this concert these troops will march by way of Causeway, Green, Court and Tremont streets to the Common, where the two bands will unite in another 45-minute concert at the Liberty cottage.

The Camp Devens contingent, commanded by Col. Frank Tompkins of the 301st, and accompanied by the regimental band under Sergt. Jesse Hingsworth, is due at the North station at 1 P. M. At 1:45 these troops, together with two battalions of sailors with a naval band from Commonwealth Pier, and a company of marines with a band from the navy yard, will parade

through Canal street, Haymarket square, Union street, Faneuil Hall square (north side), Merchants Row, State, Broad, Milk and Federal streets, Dewey square, Summer, Hawley, Milk, Washington, School and Beacon streets, to the head of Park street, where the column will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston and staff, and state, city and federal officials. Later the column will pass down Park street, through Tremont and Boylston streets and enter the Common at Charles street and proceed to the Liberty Cottage.

The troops will be drawn up in an alignment nearly encircling the Liberty cottage and bridge. From the bridge Mayor Curley will introduce former Gov. Walsh, who will preside at the exercises.

During the interim between the arrival of the coast artillerymen and the coming of the Boston troops, the former will proceed to the Shaw-bas-relief and take part in the exercises of dedicating the Liberty mall.

Capt. Rush of the navy yard and Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens of Massachusetts, State Treasurer Burrill and members of the Governor's council, will attend the review. Gov. McCall and Lt.-Gov. Coolidge have been invited, but the former is absent from the city. Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey made a telling appeal for the loan from the Liberty bridge yesterday afternoon, after which he took subscriptions, holding up the Lusitania life-preserver, on exhibition on the Common. It is estimated that \$10,000 worth were sold at the cottage as a result of his talk, and about 3.30 o'clock the day's total for the cottage was \$20,500.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald also gave a ringing address.

Boston Exceeds Maximum.

The Lusitania life-preserver has been taken to theatres, hotels, police stations, public squares and other places, where it has proved a highly effective appeal.

Boston has gone above its maximum of \$112,000,000 and it is believed that today will prove the biggest day yet in the records of the second Liberty loan. New England subscriptions are believed to have advanced rapidly yesterday towards the \$500,000,000 goal.

The tabulated figures given out yesterday show Thursday's subscriptions to have totalled \$46,378,000, making the total to the end of that day \$337,069,000.

The banner subscription received yesterday was one of \$5,000,000 for the American Woolen Company, placed by its president, William M. Wood.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford swelled its own and that city's totals by \$1,000,000, which it underwrote in behalf of the 82 Connecticut industries whose employees have taken advantage of the Aetna's partial plan. This company had already subscribed for \$3,000,000.

The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank also took another \$500,000 of the bonds, making its total \$1,500,000, which equals 2 per cent. of its deposits, the record for savings banks in New England.

Other large subscriptions reported to the committee yesterday, and which, with but possibly a few exceptions, are in addition to the official total of \$337,069,000 given out yesterday, include the following: Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Boston, for its own account, \$1,000,000; Brown Brothers & Co., Boston office, for their own account, \$1,000,000; Hornblower & Weeks, additional, \$1,000,000 (making their subscription \$4,000,000 in all); Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company, \$1,500,000; American Hardware Company, New Britain, Ct., \$600,000; Arlington Mills, \$500,000; F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston office, for themselves and customers, \$500,000 (making, \$4,000,000 in all); Pepperell Mills, Biddeford, Me., \$400,000 (making \$700,000 in all); Lane, Pratt & Clark, New Britain, \$400,000 (making \$1,000,000 in all);

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(making \$250,000 in all); American Glue Company, additional \$100,000 (making \$400,000 in all); Dartmouth Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, \$100,000 additional; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company employees, \$75,000; Farmington (Ct.) Savings Bank, \$50,000; Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, \$24,850; Syrian-American Club, \$18,500; A. E. Dorr & Co., Inc., Boston, \$15,000; Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, additional \$12,700, (making \$146,600 in all).

In many towns without banking facilities it is impossible to obtain accurate data as to the progress of the campaign. Practically all of these towns, however, have local committees which are getting excellent results.

The Advertising Men's committee, of which John K. Allen is chairman, reports 173 subscriptions amounting to \$522,650.

The Women's Liberty loan committee of the town of Wellesley has raised more than the \$20,000 it set out to obtain among the students and faculty at Wellesley College, the total yesterday reaching \$25,300. This sum is exclusive of the subscription made by the treasurer of the college for the college.

The Order of Scottish Clans yesterday placed another order for \$10,000 worth of bonds with the Old Colony Trust Company, bringing its total to \$40,000.

A large number of individual committee reports yesterday to the New England Shoe and Leather Association brought the amount actually reported up to the close of business to \$10,000,000.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, in the campaign conducted by its grain board, had obtained the total yesterday of \$1,576,100, although the allied grain traders had set \$1,000,000 as their goal.

New England manufacturers of confectionery have invested liberally in the new Liberty loan. Among the large purchasers of bonds are the New England Confectionery Company, \$100,000; William Schrafft Sons, \$100,000, and the Walter M. Lowney Company, \$100,000.

On the U. S. S. Charleston, 655 men out of 700 have become bond-owners.

The Massachusetts state guard last night reported a total of \$2,932,850. The 5th brigade is still in the lead, with \$1,322,900.

At a special meeting of the directors of the St. Alphonsus Association yesterday it was voted to invest all money in the life membership fund for Liberty bonds, which, with the individual subscriptions of members, makes the investment represented a most generous one.

The 140 employees of the Boston Custom House, who have been canvassing among the citizens of foreign birth and descent for three days, have obtained subscriptions amounting to \$20,050.

NOV-2-1917

COLD STORAGE AGAIN

Will Candidate Mansfield let us know whether our trouble lies in having too much food on hand for the winter, or too little, in view of the threatened interruption of freight facilities? If we only knew what he objected to, we might try to correct it.

By the way Curley and Mansfield seek to manipulate the cold storage issue for political advantage one would infer that this device was something peculiarly damaging to the public. Wonder if these leaders really think the people would be better off without this wonderful discovery for keeping food fresh?

Read a good letter on the subject in our mail-bag in the next column.

NOV-1-1917

CURLEY TO GO ON GRILL TOMORROW

Coakley, Acting for the Mayor, Makes Promise to Finance Commission.

NOV 1 1917

BOARD TO CARRY FIGHT TO COURT IF NECESSARY

Mayor Curley did not appear before the finance commission today to submit to a further grilling as to the source of the funds with which he built his much discussed house of the shamrock shutters. Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, quietly, but very much in earnest, thereupon announced that he proposed to go before the supreme court to have the mayor adjudged in contempt, and obtain an order for his appearance.

At this juncture, the mayor's personal counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, stated that the mayor was perfectly willing to be on hand tomorrow at 9:30 A. M., and that he had been obliged to go to New York last night to attend a dinner to the Japanese consul.

"The commission be damned, has been the mayor's attitude," declared Atty. Hurlburt.

Mr. Coakley objected. Mr. Hurlburt replied that the mayor's conduct on the stand at a previous time, which he styled "insulting," and Mr. Coakley replied that the mayor had not been harsh until insulted by Mr. Hurlburt. The controversy was quite spirited.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan had been expected to appear. A letter, however, from Acting Corporation Counsel George A. Flynn was read, stating that Mr. Sullivan was taking his first vacation in four years, that he had notified the finance commission that he planned to take a vacation, and that no summons had been served on him.

Mr. Hurlburt, after reading the letter, declared that it appeared that Mr. Sullivan was vacationing in New York, and that if the commission wished he would go as its counsel to New York and get Mr. Sullivan's deposition.

One summons for the attendance of Mayor Curley at the reopening of the city's bonding investigation, Tuesday, was served by Constable Robert Reid at the mayor's office on Secretary Slattery Tuesday noon. On that day, in the presence of the City Hall reporters, the mayor, at 12:30 o'clock, after having been informed of the issuance of the summons, called for Secretary Slattery, and, on being informed that he had gone out, turned to the reporters with a smile, remarking that he had no information as to any summons.

The second summons for the attendance of Mayor Curley today was delivered to Constable Reid yesterday with instructions to make personal service, if possible.

He succeeded in gaining entrance to the outer office, guarded by Secretary

Slattery, but was informed that the mayor had gone to luncheon, but Constable Reid knew better, and so declared.

Mr. Slattery went inside the mayor's sanctum then, and after a moment Secretary Power appeared and admitted the constable, who placed the summons in the mayor's hands. The latter read it, and, turning upon the constable, exclaimed:

"You can tell the finance commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment to take dinner in New York tonight with the consul-general of Japan, and I will not accept this summons. Now you can get out!"

And with that the mayor himself opened the door for the constable's exit.

NOV-3-1917

FITZ MOVES RISING VOTE OF THANKS TO CURLEY
Says He Merely Performed Civic Duty at Meeting of Ward 21 War Service Association.

John F. Fitzgerald added zest to the coming mayoralty campaign when, at a meeting of the Ward 21 War Service Association, last night he offered a motion for a rising vote of thanks to Mayor Curley, after the latter had addressed the association and had contributed \$25 to its fund. The action of former Mayor Fitzgerald amazed many of those present.

When asked about the significance of his action last night and its probable effect on the campaign, Mr. Fitzgerald said, "When I was mayor of Boston it was customary for me to receive a vote of thanks from those present at meetings I addressed in different parts of Boston. My action last night has no special political significance. As a representative citizen of ward 21, I felt it was my place to suggest a vote of thanks to the mayor of Boston for honoring the association with his presence and also for his contribution of \$25. I have always believed that the position of mayor should be honored by our citizens, and I, being present at the meeting which was held in the ward in which I reside, simply arose to the occasion. I do not allow my personal feelings to interfere with what I consider my civic duties."

The association voted to hold an all-day meeting every Tuesday in the library building at Codman square, for the purpose of knitting sweaters, helmets and stockings for boys in the service.

More than 1000 tickets were distributed for a concert which will be given in Dorchester High School Hall next Saturday evening.

NOV-5-1917

BIG GOD-SPEED TO POLES LEAVING FOR WAR FRONT

The Polish Citizens' League, at a meeting in Paine Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon, bade farewell and God-speed to 36 Polish recruits who leave today for Montreal, where they are to join a Polish regiment. The regiment is made up entirely of Polish residents in this country who are being trained for service at the front by French and Polish officers.

Dr. Bogush Wiazco, president of the league, presided. The speakers included members of the league and Mayor Curley. Each of the recruits received a comfort kit before leaving the hall.

PARADE BY 'BOSTON'S OWN'

OCT 27 1917

Washington, Oct. 27.—Treasury Department officials announced this afternoon that the indications were that subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan would pass the \$5,000,000,000 goal by a good margin. The Treasury Department received reports from all over the country showing tremendous last-minute enthusiasm over the loan and unprecedented subscriptions in the East and Middle West.

Boston hurled itself headlong into the final nation-wide charge for the Liberty Loan today, with a parade through the city streets of the 301st Regiment, "Boston's Own," as the great bond-boosting feature.

Thousands lined the city streets along the parade route, prepared to give "Boston's Own" a warm welcome.

The Liberty Loan drive swept across the country on this, the final day of the campaign, with an increasing stride that gave promise of a "Garrison finish."

OVER FOUR BILLION MARK.

A noon dispatch from Washington gave official announcement that the loan had passed the \$4,000,000,000 mark.

Unofficially that quota was reached with yesterday's totals, but the Treasury, taking nothing for granted, did not officially say "four billions," until regional bank reports confirmed it.

The official Treasury statement added:

"On the last day it now seems not only possible, but entirely probable, that an additional billion will be subscribed and the five billion mark—the highest total hoped for—will be easily attained."

OVER NEW ENGLAND MINIMUM.

The New England allotment is one-tenth of the whole, or \$500,000,000 maximum and \$300,000,000 minimum.

New Englanders are away past the minimum. Total subscriptions for this district, as given out officially today, amounted to \$386,347,000.

That was at the close of business yesterday. It represented an increase of \$49,270,000 for yesterday, with 102 banks, out of a total of 1,073 in New England, still to be heard from.

The street parade of "Boston's Own" today was arranged by the 301st to help finance the very war it

is going to fight. The regiment comes down from Camp Devens at Ayer for this splendid object.

It comes to Boston, this gallant unit of the new National Army, to help the home folks do their full share toward sending Boston and New England "over the top" in this, the final day, of the loan campaign.

These men of the 301st Regiment, 2,500 strong, are those who left civilian life and home blessings for the army camp and eventually for the trenches of France.

EACH HAS BOUGHT A BOND.

These men, every one in the regiment, have bought Liberty Bonds. They are subscribing to the Liberty Loan as well as offering their bodies and their lives to their country.

They come back home to parade in the final rally for the loan, and they are even paying their own expenses, special train and all.

"Boston's Own" does not ask its home folks to do the fighting, but merely to furnish the money, the "sinews of war." In its street parade today it mutely emphasizes the stirring appeal of Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Northeast, who said at the Liberty Day meeting arranged by the Boston AMERICAN in Tremont Temple:

"For God's sake give us the wherewithal to meet the German on his own grounds."

UP TO CIVILIANS.

The parade also puts the money proposition square up to civilians on the line stated by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, when he said at that same Liberty Day meeting:

"Unless we are sports enough to give our boys everything they need to put them in the best sort of fighting trim, then we deserve to be beaten because we have no, the first elements of decent sportsmanship."

With such an inspiring spectacle at hand Boston was prepared today to be up front in the nation-wide rally to take up the second Liberty Loan of \$5,000,000,000 maximum.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

The parade of "Boston's Own," scheduled to start at 1:45 from the North Station, takes the following route:

Canal street, Haymarket square, Union street, Faneuil Hall square, Merchants row, State, Broad, Milk, Federal streets, Dewey square, Summer, Hawley, Milk, Washington, School, Beacon, Park, Tremont, Boylston streets, entering the Common from Charles street, where they proceed to the Liberty Loan Cottage.

Two battalions of sailors from the Commonwealth Pier Receiving Ship march with the soldiers. Music furnished by the regimental band and bands from the Pier and the Navy Yard feature the parade.

In addition to the soldiers and sailors, one company of marines from the Navy Yard helps to swell the number of men in line.

The parade stops at the State House to be reviewed by city and State officials.

TWO EARLIER PARADES.

There were two preliminary parades before "Boston's Own" arrived.

Under the command of Major F. F. Nolan and Adjutant W. L. Smith, two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Standish, with the First Massachusetts Band, left Rowe's Wharf shortly before 10 o'clock and paraded to Dewey Square.

On their arrival in Dewey square the detachment stacked arms and the band gave a forty-five-minute concert in front of the Liberty Loan Cottage at the entrance to the South Station.

During an intermission Sergeant James McFarland of the 30th Company, former pupil at the English High School, addressed the crowd, saying:

"Ninety per cent. of the men at the harbor forts have bought Liberty Bonds. It is up to you people to back us up. We are going overseas to give our lives. Provide us with rifles and ammunition. Some day, when the war is over, you have got to show either a uniform or a Liberty Bond. And some day, if the Germans do land in Boston, will they ask you to loan them \$50? No—they will take your \$50 and then put you out to work in the fields."

Speeches were also made by Walter Ellis of the Thirty-second Company and Reginald Poland of the Twenty-ninth Company.

AT NORTH STATION.

The second preliminary parade was meanwhile underway. Forming at Rowe's Wharf, two companies from Fort Andrews, under the command of Major Harry A. Skinner and Adjutant W. J. Gilbert, marched to Dewey square and along Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Exchange, Blackstone and Canal streets to the North Station, where the men stacked arms. The band gave a short concert. The companies were in command of Captains Vaughn and Robinson, the latter addressing the crowd in a plea to buy Liberty Bonds.

The arrival of six French soldiers, under the command of Sergeant Cambra, on their way to Newfoundland from the fields of France, where they have been fighting for three years, furnished an added attraction for the large crowd assembled at the station. Sergeant Cambra volunteered to speak on Boston Common in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

Later in the day both of the early parade contingents took part in exercises at the Common.

The Coast Artillery Corps companies arrived at noon at the Common, where they drew up in front of Liberty Cottage to await the arrival of the Ayer contingent, two hours later.

The speakers from the Liberty Bridge were Lewis R. Schworm, machinist's mate, U. S. N., who has achieved noteworthy results in the loan campaign; Fred B. Walker of the American Ambulance Corps, Registrar of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald, D. J. Gallagher and William Chamberlain.

POST - OCT - 27 - 1917

"Boston's Own" From Ayer to Parade Today to Put Final Punch in Loan Drive

Two Other Parades to Mark Day Which Will Be Memorable in City History

THE LIBERTY LOAN SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND

New England's maximum allotment is \$500,000,000. New England had raised, up to close of business Thursday, \$337,069,000.

The receipts of yesterday plus the subscriptions taken in on this last day must total at least \$162,931,000, if New England is to reach its maximum allotment.

Indications late last night were that the total of yesterday was in the vicinity of \$60,000,000.

This means that New England must raise approximately \$100,000,000 today, the last day of the great loan drive.

New England today—the last day of the second Liberty Loan campaign—faces the mightiest task in all its history.

Between 9 o'clock this morning and midnight tonight this oldest corner of the United States must raise \$100,000,000, if it is to fulfill the nation's hopes in this great loan drive.

New England's total as listed last night at the Boston Federal Reserve Bank was \$337,069,000—37,069,000 over the \$300,000,000 minimum quota asked of this district by the United States government.

The United States urged, however, that New England aim for a maximum quota of \$500,000,000. Allowing for yesterday's bond sales, which are unofficially estimated at approximately \$60,000,000, the task of today, if the \$500,000,000 is to be realized, is to raise \$100,000,000 between 9 o'clock this morning and midnight tonight—more than \$6,666,666 an hour!

The chance of winning the greatest victory in all her history is the kind of a chance red-blooded New England likes.

A MEMORABLE DAY

It is a fighting chance and traditions of the past show that whenever old New England was confronted with even a fighting chance it always came through.

THIS IS THE GREATEST FIGHTING CHANCE NEW ENGLAND EVER HAD. WHAT IS THE ANSWER GOING TO BE, NEW ENGLAND?

No man, or woman, after it all is over, can say that he or she had no opportunity to subscribe to the Liberty Loan. At 6 o'clock tonight you people who "meant to" and haven't, don't be alarmed because you think the banks have closed. They will be open. Throughout all of New England tonight the banks will remain open until the midnight hour.

For the first time in history the Boston financial centre will be going full blast up to midnight tonight. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO LEADS HIS PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST THE MIGHTIEST FOE OF THE UNITED STATES IN ALL HER HISTORY, HOPES THAT EVERY NEW ENGLAND MAN AND WOMAN WILL DO THEIR DUTY TODAY.

It will be a memorable day in every quarter—one even the smallest backwoods towns of New England will never forget.

Boston will see the wildest day of demonstration, for no less than three martial parades will march the city's streets, one at 9 a. m., one at 10 a. m., and the third at 1:45 p. m.—all joining on Boston Common in a huge patriotic bond-selling celebration.

"Boston's Own" to March

The afternoon parade will see "Boston's Own," the 301st Regiment, 2000 strong, from Camp Devens, tramping through their home streets. The rookies of yesterday will come back to Boston full-fledged American soldiers to join in the final Liberty Loan punch.

None of those khaki men will carry a gun, but each drab breast, just beneath the left shoulder, will bear a Liberty Loan button, and rightfully, because every one of those 2000 Camp Devens men in the parade today has bought a Liberty bond. They will typify in its truest sense the men behind the buttons.

The thousands of people who gather along the line of march to greet "the

boys" should let this "man-behind-the-button" thought strike home to them. Let them remember, as the lines pass, that these very boys in Camp Devens have already subscribed to \$1,466,000 worth of bonds, and that over \$1,000,000 of their future pay is pledged to the government.

So when you cheer and applaud, not only cheer and applaud the boys who have offered their lives for their country, but for the wonderful Liberty bond stunt they have done.

THEN YOU WHO HAVEN'T BOUGHT A BOND YET, BEAT IT FOR THE NEAREST BANK, IN THE NAME OF COMMON DECENCY, AND BUY A BOND.

Another thing, the men of the 301st are going to pay their own expenses to Boston tomorrow.

Regiment Arrives at 1:45

They will arrive at the North station at 1:45 p. m. The route of march includes Canal street to Haymarket square, Union street to Faneuil Hall (north side), Merchants row to State street, to Broad street, to Milk street, to Federal street, to Dewey square, to Summer street, to Hawley street, to Milk street, to Washington street, to Park School street, to Beacon street, to Park street, to Tremont street, to Boylston street, entering the Common at Charles street and proceeding to the Liberty Cottage for the exercises. This parade will be augmented by two battalions of sailors from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship and a company of marines from the navy yard.

The First Parade

The first parade of the day starts at 9:30 o'clock from Long wharf when two companies of Coast Artillery, headed by a United States army band, will march along Atlantic avenue to the South station where, in Dewey square, a 45-minute band concert will be given. Once more this first parade will start, going via Summer street, to South street, to Essex street, to Chauncy street, to Summer street, to Winter street, to Tremont street, to Boylston street, to Park square, to Pleasant street, to Tremont street, to Eliot street, to Park square, to Boylston street, to the Common.

One half-hour after this parade starts two more companies of Coast Artillery, headed by a United States band, will leave Rowe's wharf. This parade will proceed down Atlantic avenue to the South station, through Federal street, to Milk street, to Broad street, to State street, to Exchange street, to Dock square, to North street, to Blackstone street, to Haymarket square, to Canal street, to Causeway street. At the Liberty Cottage in the North station a 45-minute band concert will be given. Parade No. 2, resumed, will march by Causeway street, to Leverett street, to

Green street, to Court street, to Tremont street, to the Common, where it will join the first parade. The two bands will give a band concert and await the arrival of the Camp Devens parade with "Boston's Own."

Great Rally on Common

When the big show is on in full swing on the Common this afternoon the place will be packed with humanity as it probably has never been packed before in its history.

"BUY A BOND" WILL BE THE SLOGAN EVERYWHERE.

Mayor Curley will introduce former Governor David I. Walsh as chairman of the day and from then on oratory will fly as Governor McCall, Commander Rush of the Boston navy yard, Brigadier-General Johnston, U. S. A., of the Department of the Northeast, and others will speak.

One thousand Boston school children will sing patriotic airs and, if you please, the children's elephants, Mollie,

Continued next page

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Waddy and that little rascal Tony, will sell bonds galore. Tony is going to stand on his ear, too. It's a new trick and Tony last night said he was going to "knock 'em dead with it."

While all this is going on an aviator will fly high overhead, dropping Liberty Loan literature, while Sam Perkins, the kite man, will show how to make a Liberty bond billboard of the sky.

REMEMBER, FOLKS, THE BANKS ARE OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT.

BUY THAT BOND AND BRING TO NEW ENGLAND THE GREATEST OF ALL VICTORY - A VICTORY WON THROUGH A FIGHTING CHANCE!

NEW ENGLAND'S TOTAL MUST JUMP \$100,000,000 TODAY. IT'S UP TO YOU ALL.

Boston Way Over Maximum

The city of Boston went over its maximum quota of \$112,000,000 on the second Liberty Loan in the figures officially tabulated up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning and before night the subscriptions unofficially reported as made by banks, corporations and individuals had added \$15,000,000 as a reasonable estimate of the day's subscriptions.

The New England district subscriptions undoubtedly advanced toward the maximum at a proportionate rate through yesterday. The banks will remain open until midnight tonight to receive subscriptions. These will not reach the Federal Reserve Bank before Monday at the earliest, and judging from all indications the final reports will be in such numbers that the final total for the whole campaign may not be tabulated and published before Wednesday or Thursday.

Will Probably "Go Over"

The end of the campaign sees New England progressing so strongly toward the \$500,000,000 goal that the effort of today should carry it across. The following large subscriptions were reported to the committee from various sources yesterday, but a majority of them undoubtedly do not figure in the \$337,000,000 total for the district:

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| American Woolen Co., | \$5,000,000 |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, | \$500,000, making a total of |
| Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Boston, for its own account | 1,000,000 |
| Brown Bros. & Co., Boston office, for their own account | 1,000,000 |
| F. S. Moseley & Co., \$500,000, making a total of | 4,000,000 |
| American Hide & Leather (Boston office) | 300,000 |
| American Glue Co., \$100,000, making a total of | 400,000 |
| Hornblower & Weeks, \$1,000,000, making a total of | 4,000,000 |
| Noyes-Bulck Co. | 300,000 |
| National Life Insurance Co., through Montpelier, \$100,000, making a total of | 400,000 |
| The Pepperell Mills of Biddeford, Me., to which \$400,000 was added Thursday, making a total of | 750,000 |
| Christian Science Church, Boston | 150,000 |
| Arlington Mills | 500,000 |
| American Hardware Co., New Britain, Conn. | 600,000 |
| Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn. | 500,000 |
| Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn. | 300,000 |
| Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. | 300,000 |
| International Trust, Boston | 200,000 |
| The Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., Boston | 125,000 |
| Boston Insurance Co., additional | 100,000 |
| Old Colony Ins. Co. | 100,000 |
| Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S. S. Co., through New England | 1,500,000 |
| John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., employees | 75,000 |

Swift & Co. report these subscriptions from some of their customers: In the Springfield Provision Company, Springfield, Mass., with over 400 employees, everyone purchased a bond.

Sperry & Barnes, New Haven, with over 400 employees, everyone purchased a bond.

White, Pevey & Dexter Company, Worcester, with between 300 and 400 employees, 95 per cent bought bonds.

The North Packing & Provision Company of Boston, with about 1200 em-

ployees, over 90 per cent bought bonds. John P. Squire & Co., with over 1500 employees, over 95 per cent bought bonds.

The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody, with over 3000 employees, 85 per cent have bought bonds. The Syrian-American Club, \$18,500.

Fine Record for Weston

D. T. Timayenis, the Greek consul, reported that the Greek Church in Boston had subscribed to \$400,000.

The town of Weston, with a population of 2300, had up to noon yesterday 441 subscribers to the bonds, or over one out of every four inhabitants. The town had oversubscribed its maximum quota, \$580,000, over 32 per cent, with a total of \$760,000.

In many towns which are without banking facilities it is impossible to obtain accurate data as to the progress of the Liberty Loan campaign. Practically all of these towns, however, have local committees, which are getting excellent results. In Braintree, for example, more than 60 solicitors have been at work during the past two weeks. They have gathered in subscriptions amounting to more than \$225,000, and the amount will be substantially increased before the end of the campaign. Most of the subscriptions are for small amounts of \$50 and \$100, and the \$225,000 does not take into account many subscriptions filed by Boston business men with Boston bankers. Much credit is due to the volunteer solicitors and to Frederick C. Folsom and Arthur Haynes, who as chairman and treasurer of the committee have had the work in charge.

In the factory of Draper Brothers at Canton the firm offered to present to each employee who had paid \$1 a week for 25 weeks, on the new 4 per cent bonds, a \$50 bond. This offer was accepted by every employee.

The Federal Reserve Bank is making great headway in the delivery of the Liberty Loan bonds. It is a tremendous task to handle the millions of different pieces represented in the two issues to which subscriptions have been made. But the employees of the Federal Bank by working night and day have gone a long way on the task.

Supplying New Bonds

Today the bank has supplied the banks and trust companies calling for the new 4 per cent bonds with everything for which they have asked, except in the matter of the \$50 bond. The physical task of preparing those is so great that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington has not been able to furnish the supply adequate for the whole country. Each district is short on delivery.

At the close of business Oct. 24, or 48 hours ago, there had been delivered in 19 working days, which the Federal Reserve Bank organization had employed in this effort, \$71,812,000 of the 3-1-2 per cent bonds. This was represented by 276,795 different bonds. Of the 4s, \$11,378,450, or 76,272 different bonds, had been delivered. A very large proportion of the 4s were in small pieces—\$50 and \$100 bonds. If the bureau had distributed the same number of \$1000 bonds, the total amount of deliveries the first time would have been over \$260,000,000.

SHINE GIRLS GET AFTER THE MAYOR

Send Letter Protest- ing Attitude To- ward Them

Boston's now famous quintet of feminine bootblacks last night addressed the following answer to Mayor Curley's statement to the press, that their work is degrading and unfit for womanhood. The letter follows:

HAVE GOOD JOBS

The letter to the Mayor follows:

"We have read your comment in regard to giving us a hearing.

"You say: 'I cannot imagine any occupation more humiliating to women than the cleaning of shoes of men. The man who would allow a woman to shine his shoes is, in my opinion, utterly unworthy of being called a man.'

"Whether the occupation is debasing or degrading is a matter of concept. The mind that can think shining shoes is debasing and degrading and at the same time consider the occupation of charwomen in City Hall at low, barely-existence wages one of worth and preference, is a peculiar one.

"Shining shoes in a well-ventilated room, under sanitary conditions for compensating living wages, with the customers invariably gentlemen and considerate, is better employment than sweat-shop work at \$5 a week or factory toil at \$7 or \$8, or other employments where the environment is really and not fictitiously fraught with moral dangers.

"Our work is healthful. It is clean. It is conducted in public view. Its patrons are men of the middle working class, who earn good wages and are self-respecting. They can be trusted to treat the female shoeshiner with courtesy and respect fully as much as the floor walker of whom we have heard so much in such matters, or the factory foreman.

"The average citizen is our customer and the average citizen is one of character. The Mayor of Boston should not condemn the average citizen who patronizes our shoe-shining parlors as being 'utterly unworthy of being called a man.'

"He is as much to be trusted as a customer who approaches a pretty girl in a department store or elsewhere.

"Why does not Mayor Curley weep for the Boston girls whose lives are being worn out in the sweat shops of the city?

"The occupation of shoe-shining by women is better in its general nature than many that our so-called 'good men' provide for women. We are not being exploited as is the poor factory girl and many others.

"Cleaning is a woman's natural vocation. Cleaning house, clothes, dishes and why not shoes? Does the fact that they are on a man's foot compose the difference? Why should it? Why assume the man to be of immoral mind and purposes? It is unfair and untrue. The men we work for and our patrons are considerate of us and are gentlemen."

RECORD OCT-26-1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Messenger Leary, disgusted by the numerous complaints pouring into his office against the deplorable condition of flags flying from public masts, has ordered 25 new ones to replace the old ones, most of which are torn to shreds. The new flags will be placed in position the latter part of next week.

OCT 26-1917
Nurses of the Boston Board of Health, who are to give their 1917 "hop" in South Boston Friday, Nov. 23, are meeting with poor luck in the sale of tickets so far as payroll patriots are concerned, very few of whom have "loosened" for this worthy cause.

Again the "dope" on the Mayoralty contest has changed and now it is strongly rumored that former Mayor Fitzgerald will gladly oppose Mayor Curley if everybody else will pull out and stay out of the fight; and also provided that the Goo Goos coax him and back him in the contest. Fitz still declines to say a word, as he is apparently awaiting the call of the "peepul."

J. M. Leonard, who won the Democratic nomination for the House in Wards 22 and 23, is one of the few nominees who are forcing the issue of whether or not Boston boys will be permitted to cast ballots in their respective home precincts election day. He has called on both Mayor Curley and Gov. McCall for support, and although his name has not been mentioned in connection with this idea, he is one of the few who has gone as far as Camp Devens to see Gen.

OCT-30-1917
THOMAS H. DAWSON
PURCHASING AGENT
OCT 30 1917

Civil Service Board Finally Approves Mayor Curley's Appointee

After considering his appointment for nearly two months, the Civil Service Commission yesterday approved Thomas H. Dawson, who was named the city's purchasing agent by Mayor Curley Sept. 4. When the 30 days expired on Oct. 4, the commission asked the Mayor to again send his name back to the commission for further consideration as to his qualifications, with the result that the commission finally approved the Mayor's selection.

The action of the commission yesterday ends the difficulty Mayor Curley has encountered during the last eight or 10 months in trying to fill this important office with a man of his own choosing to succeed D. Frank Doherty, who resigned under pressure last Fall after a squabble with the Mayor.

Since that time the Mayor has sent to the Civil Service Commission a half dozen names, but none of them was approved. Dawson is 31 years old and for the last 13 years he has been associated with the purchasing department of the Boston "L." He lives at 626 Saratoga st., East Boston. He is a prominent Democrat.

JAMES ONEAL TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Trade Unionists Will Back Him in Co-operation With The Socialists

James Oneal, Socialist, will be put forth as candidate for Mayor by a group of trade unionists who believe that the astonishingly successful Hillquit campaign can be repeated in this city. A Trade Union campaign committee has been organized at a meeting held at 724 Washington st., to co-operate with Campaign Manager Joseph Bearak of the Socialist organization.

The largest organizations represented were the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Ladies' Garment Workers claim 3000 members in this city and the Amalgamated Garment Workers 4200. There were delegates from the Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers and from Local 56 of the organization, while the Amalgamated delegates included those from the Joint Board and from Locals 1, 149, 173 and 241. The other unions represented were the Millinery Workers Local 43, Bottle Washers and Sorters' Union, the Hardwood Finishers and the Bakers' Local 45.

It was decided to open two campaign headquarters, one at 142 Tremont st. and the other at 1 Causeway st., West End; that the business agents of the various unions should take up signatures to the nomination papers of Candidate Oneal and that a campaign fund of \$2000 should be at once raised. Samuel Zorn was elected chairman, Max Hamlin secretary, and Hyman Hurwitz, treasurer of the committee.

PRESTON ST. TO OCT 3 BE MADE WIDER

At the request of the Federal government, represented by Charles H. Ely of Washington, Mayor Curley yesterday ordered Street Commissioners to widen Preston st., between Mill and Freeport sts., and South st., between Freeport st. and the approach to the proposed \$200,000 bridge across the mouth of the Neponset river being constructed by the government.

These two streets now are 40 feet.

BUMPER POTATO CROP RAISED ON LONG ISLAND

Mayor Curley announced last night that the American Agricultural Chemical Co. says the crop of potatoes raised on Long Island last summer was the largest crop in New England to the space allotted. The Mayor says that out of an area of 43,380 feet, nearly one acre, on the island, 25,940 pounds, or 449 bushels of potatoes were produced, which, he says, is a bumper crop for this part of the country.

CURLEY DIFFERS WITH ENDICOTT

Wants Cold Storage Food Taken Out—Would Be Folly, Says the Other

ISSUE IS PASSED ALONG BY McCALL OCT 31-1917

Mayor Curley and Food Administrator Endicott do not agree on the matter of disposing of the large amount of food in cold storage in this city.

Mayor Curley believes it should be seized and thrown into the public market.

Food Administrator Endicott said yesterday that to take such action would be folly, and that it would all be gone in a week.

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Mr. Endicott said:—

"If the food in cold storage was seized and thrown into the public market it would all be gone in a week. It's a mighty good thing to have a large supply of food saved up. Massachusetts is dependent on the South and West for its food, and necessarily has to keep distribution at an even level when transportation stops the importation temporarily.

"Much of the food now in cold storage is destined for the Allies."

When the Mayor was asked what he had to say regarding Gov. McCall's public reply to the request Monday evening in Tremont Temple, in which the Governor declared that storage warehouses now should be filled to their utmost capacity, and that food products should not be sold as suggested, the Mayor said that he has no quarrel with Gov. McCall or Food Administrator Endicott, and that he would await further developments before taking any action.

Meanwhile Health Commr. Mahoney, through his inspectors, is keeping a close watch on all public storage warehouses, with a view to learn whether or not any food is being moved, repacked and returned for longer period of storage.

Post-Office - 26 - 1917

ENGINEER REGIMENT ON REVIEW

Gov. Beeckman Pleas-
ed—Mayor Reviews
301st Today

BY HERBERT L. BALDWIN

CAMP DEVENS, Oct. 25.—Marching ranks of olive drab, men of his State who a month ago straggled past him in citizens' clothes, brought exclamations of wonder from Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island this afternoon as they maneuvered with machine-like precision.

The Governor came here for a farewell review of Rhode Island's men before he sails for Europe soon.

A MESSAGE TO FRANCE

"A wonderful message for me to take to France; a message of what America can do in a month," said the Governor, as he stood with Colonel F. A. Pope, while the 301st Engineers Regiment, every man in uniform and overcoat, marched past to the blaring strains of the full band of "Boston's own" 301st Infantry Regiment, loaned for the review.

"It doesn't seem possible that these men, with their erect carriage and their clock-like movements, are the same that straggled past me and the citizens of Providence on Sept. 12," was the comment of the man who is to go to "In-conditions at the front, with the authority of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. "I am happily pleased, and I can safely carry to Europe, to our own and the other boys in the trenches, the message, our national army will soon be ready to do its share."

First Formal Review

The review for the Governor was the first formal affair of its kind staged by any part of New England's national army since their training has been advanced. And it was a revelation of what an American can do in a month. It amazed even the regular army men who had accompanied the Governor here. "Wonderful," was their comment. "It proves that the selective army is going to be a wonderful fighting machine in a time that will be a shorter training period than has ever whipped an American army into shape."

With the Governor came Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cannon, Major M. H. Merchant and Captain Father James J. O'Reilly from Fort Wetheron, R. I., and Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Callan of the engineers reserve.

The regiment was paraded past in battalion formation, showing the dignitaries a virtual field of brown uniforms, then marched past in companies and then in files of two that the reviewing party might personally and closely scrutinize each man. After the review the Governor climbed down into the trenches, stooped as he inspected the dugouts on the skirmish field and then

was taken on a tour of the entire cantonment.

Gov. Keyes a Visitor

Another New England Governor came to the camp today, but neither of the chief executives found Major-General Hodges in his headquarters, the general being held up by a mishap to his automobile on the road from Boston. Governor Keyes of New Hampshire, with Adjutant-General C. W. Howard, Major E. W. Leach of the New Hampshire State Guard, and Major G. W. Morrill, United States disbursing officer for the Granite State, came into the cantonment unannounced, just before dusk.

Governor Keyes was en route to Washington to attend a conference of Governors. He visited the men of his State in the 303d Field Artillery Regiment and then was whisked away to the train.

Review for Mayor Today

Tomorrow Massachusetts men are to undergo a formal review when Mayor Curley and the Boston Council are to visit the camp and inspect the men of Colonel Frank Tompkins' 301st infantry and the others in the party are due for a meal of army grub immediately after the review, which will be held in the regimental streets with a natural hillock for a reviewing stand.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts men who make up the three artillery regiments were excited today when it was announced that next week the long-awaited examinations for non-commissioned officers' berths are to take place. Not only the men who have attended the non-commissioned officers' school, but every man who has given promise in his progressive training will be given a chance to score of berths to be filled.

Rhode Island men of the regiment that was reviewed this afternoon were boasting tonight of the first piece of construction work, a bridge constructed over the Nashua River, that has been completed by national army men. The roadway on it, was completed in 18 actual working hours, with the only materials furnished them being axes, saws, hammers and nails. The men cut the timber for the bridge, drove all the piles by hand and it now connects the cantonment with the drill field and ride range.

Men of Captain Frank L. Hiller's headquarters troop had much fun this afternoon spoofing a squad of their troop who were detailed to waltz with each other all the afternoon. Major-General Hodges and the divisional staff and dance which 30 Watertown, Brookline and Back Bay young women gave waltzing order was the result of the necessity of having a floor to dance on.

Waltz for Two Hours

Candles were cut up and strewed over the mess hall boards. Then Captain Hiller picked a score of men, picked another to operate the playerpiano and gave the command "waltz." The men danced for about two hours and then the floor was in fine condition, their heavy boots grinding the wax into the flooring until it was glass smooth.

Young women came under the wing of Mrs. O. L. Huntington and Mrs. A. W. Harrington of Watertown, with several matrons. Corporal Everett Clark of the 202nd infantry, a former member of the Copley quartet, also assisted in the musical as did Miss Elizabeth Stanley, of repute and was given a fine round of applause.

Rumors were rife about the cantonment today that the final 15 per cent of the draft call is to be delayed for weeks, perhaps months. Tonight Major J. M. Wainwright said that any such

statements were not authorized by him and that the draft was expected any day after Oct. 29. No word has come from Washington as to just when they will arrive.

The men of B Battery of the 301st Field Artillery Regiment under the direction of Lieutenant T. A. Jenckes of Providence and E. J. Condon of Salem are planning to put into operation a miniature cabaret as a feature of their regimental exchange. The band will play there two days each week and tables will be distributed about the room. A miniature kitchen is being installed, and hot food, little dainties and soft drinks will be served to men and any visitors that may be present at the impromptu "pop concerts."

Liberty Mall Dedication

It was announced yesterday that the dedication of Liberty Mall on the Common, which was scheduled for Liberty Day and postponed on account of the storm, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. One thousand Boston school children will sing patriotic songs and Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and State and city officials will be present.

The dedication will take the form of a final great Liberty Loan demonstration and the children's elephants, Mollie, Waddy, and that little rascal Tony, who couldn't come out in the rain last Wednesday, will be on hand to sell bonds, you bet.

Subscriptions to Liberty bonds amounting to \$17,050 is announced by the B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston street, as a result of the campaign in progress there for the past week, which will end Saturday. A lively competition is under way among the members of four of the daily gymnasium classes. A shield will be awarded the winning class. The record now stands: 3:30 p. m. class, \$2100; 5:15 p. m. class, \$1800; 6:30 p. m. class, \$1000; and Wrestling Club, \$600. The public War Information Bureau at the Union main office is opening up to 10 o'clock.

Edward J. Rowe of the Boston High School of Commerce spoke before the class in salesmanship last night at the B. Y. M. C. Union, on "The Sale in part, Mr. Rowe said:

"The Liberty bond appeals to the saving and the investment of the people and the bettering of world conditions. It is an appeal to self-interest. When we realize that our buying bonds helps to keep German submarines out of Boston harbor we are willing to buy."

Thirty-two thousands dollars' worth of Liberty Loan bonds have been subscribed for by the members of the crew of the U. S. S. Charleston. Every man on furlough, with the exception of those on bond. The thermometer at the yard yesterday registered 135,000. It is expected that \$200,000 will be raised before the closing time on Saturday.

The Liberty Loan campaign, being conducted by the Chamber of Commerce, which embraces the hay, grain, flour and feed trades of New England, reached a total of \$1,124,450 yesterday. This is in excess of the \$1,000,000 mark set by the committee. Nearly \$500,000 more is expected before subscriptions close tomorrow.

Lieutenant Ernest H. Godding, attached to the Fifth Regiment, now encamped at Framingham, last evening reported that 301 Liberty Loan bonds have been sold to the 302 officers and men of the regiment. A total of \$17,000 has been subscribed.

POST-1007-27-1917

GALLIVAN TO OPEN CAMPAIGN OCT 26 1917 Will Speak in South Boston Tonight

Congressman James A. Gallivan will formally open his mayoralty campaign at a personally conducted rally to be held in the Municipal building, Broadway, South Boston, tonight.

The subject of his address will be, "Why Gallivan is Going Through."
"I intend to put Boston on record on this war," he stated yesterday. "I have had my vote on war and on the drift army assailed. I intend to force this issue to the front and let the world know whether America is to be kept safe for democracy at home as we intend to make the world safe for democracy abroad."

OCT 26-1917

CORP. BERAUD VISITS MAYOR OCT 26 1917 Twice Decorated by France for Bravery

Corporal Albert J. Beraud, the former Roxbury young man, who, as a member of the Morocco Colonial Infantry, was twice decorated by the French government for bravery on the battlefield, paid a brief visit to Mayor Curley yesterday.

The Mayor was deeply interested in Corporal Beraud's description of the battle of Verdun and the capture of Fort Douaumont.

Corporal Beraud captured a machine gun while it was in action and, after killing two of the German gun crew, made five others prisoner.

In complimenting Beraud for his bravery, the Mayor remarked: "The early training you got in the shadow of the Tammany Club certainly helped some when the battle test came."

Corporal Beraud will leave Boston today for Hoboken, N. J., where his parents are now residing, having moved to that city from Roxbury. In a few weeks he will be back in the trenches.

On his visit to City Hall, Corporal Beraud was accompanied by his cousins, Louis J., Paul and Charles M. Muckensturm, well known restaurant men of Boston.

OCT 1-1917

SERVICE FLAG FOR CITY WILL HAVE 322 STARS

As a tribute to the 322 municipal employees who have answered the call to the colors, Mayor Curley will unfurl a service flag at City Hall Nov. 2. The Mayor will make a brief address and there will be general singing of patriotic airs.

OCT 26-1917

DEDICATE NEW MALL SATURDAY

Colored Officers to Participate in Ceremony

OCT 26 1917
The newly commissioned colored officers selected by the federal government from Boston will take a prominent part in the dedication on Saturday of the Liberty mall on Boston Common.

The new officers will be the guests of Mayor Curley at a luncheon at the Parker House at noon. At the conclusion of the luncheon they will be escorted to the Colonel Shaw monument, where they will participate in the dedicatory exercises.

IN SOLDIERS' HONOR

Addresses will be made by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, and Commandant Rush of the Charlestown navy yard.

The Liberty Mall extends from the Shaw monument, opposite the State House, to the Lafayette Mall at Tremont street.

"It is appropriate in connection with the dedication that recognition be accorded the newly commissioned colored officers," said Mayor Curley last night. "In response to the call of our country these men are going forth to perform the same patriotic service as did their sires under the leadership of Colonel Shaw from 1861 to 1865."

The exercises will include singing of patriotic airs by a chorus of 1000 school children.

Mollie, Waddy and Tony, the children's elephants will perform clever stunts as their contribution to the programme. Miss Louise Badaracco will render vocal solos.

OCT 26-1917

Mayor and Judge Dowd to Speak in Brighton

A large patriotic rally will be held in Brighton, at the Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren streets, this evening at 8 o'clock, George E. Brock presiding. Mayor Curley and Judge Thomas H. Dowd are to speak. Mrs. Laura C. Thompson of "Old Homestead" fame, is to sing.

Will Rogers has promised to come with his lasso and tell the audience what he thinks about it. The Brighton resident have kindly promised to furnish the chewing gum.

"Gene Green" will be there, too, to add to this wonderful entertainment, and the Calderwood Military Band is going to play. It is to be hoped that the whole of Brighton will be there.

OCT 26-1917

SAYS RATES ARE TOO LOW Ives Thinks Street Lights Worth \$134,791 More

Boston is getting its street electric lighting contract at a price that is \$134,791 too low, according to statements made by Frederick Ives, counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, before the Gas and Electric Light Commission yesterday.

Mr. Ives presented the argument of the company in the case, in which the commission is asked to fix the rate for Boston's street electric lighting.

Mr. Ives combatted the conclusions which Corporation Counsel Sullivan reached in his argument before the commission, and submitted cost prices and other figures in support of his contentions.

OCT 27-1917

BATTLE OVER EDISON PRICE TO CITY ENDED

Following a battle which lasted more than a year and a half, the Gas and Electric Light Commission took under advisement yesterday the case in which they were asked to fix the price which the city of Boston should pay the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the Hub's street electric lighting.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, for the city, and Frederick Ives, for the company, submitted their concluding arguments during the day.

OCT 23-1917

\$75,000 FOR DEPENDENTS

OCT 23 1917

Council Votes It for Soldiers' Families

The City Council yesterday voted to authorize bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to meet the cost of converting the old parental school buildings in West Roxbury into the west department of the Boston City Hospital.

The council also voted an expenditure of \$21,500 for a park at the junction of Washington, South, Ashland and Poplar streets, Roslindale, and for the transfer of \$75,000 from various budget items to provide funds for the dependents of soldiers and sailors.

OCT 19-1917

GIRL BOOTBLACKS TO PROTEST TO MAYOR

A trio of "shinees" will storm City Hall at noon today. They are going to ask Mayor Curley personally not to take their jobs away. Shinees, by the way, are girl bootblacks. The three in question are employed in a downtown shoe shining parlor. Mayor Curley has ruled that shoe shining is not a fit occupation for a girl under 21.

WAREHOUSE PROBE ORDERED BY MAYOR

On Receipt of Dr. Mahoney's
Report, Will Take It Up
With Governor

Mayor Curley has ordered an investigation of the quantities and classes of food that are in the cold storage warehouses of this city. The Mayor has placed this matter in the hands of the Boston Board of Health, and has requested a report.

A couple of days ago Frederick W. Mansfield wrote to the Mayor, asking him to take this matter up with the Governor, and the Mayor has replied to Mr. Mansfield that as soon as the report from the Health Commission is received he will then communicate with Gov. McCall.

The Mayor's letter to Mr. Mansfield says:—

"I have this day directed the health commissioner, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, to investigate and report to classes of food supplies in the cold storage warehouses throughout the city, a copy of which letter I am pleased to enclose. Upon receipt of this information I shall be pleased to communicate with His Excellency, the Governor, as requested by you."

Speaking at rallies in Everett, Cambridge, and Somerville last night, Mr. Mansfield made the assertion that "already the cold storage warehouses are beginning to move some of their enormous stocks of food, because they are afraid that eventually the Governor will be forced to take some action, and they do not want to be caught with the goods."

ENDICOTT AND CURLEY DIFFER ON FOOD HOARD

Mayor Wants It on
Market

Administrator Says Such
Action Would Be
Unwise

Mayor Curley and Food Administrator Endicott do not agree on the matter of disposing of the large amount of food in cold storage in this city.

Mayor Curley believes it should be seized and thrown into the public market.

Food Administrator Endicott said today that to take such action would

be folly, and that it would all be gone in a week.

And Gov. McCall today answered Mayor Curley's letter to him in regard to the matter by referring it to Food Administrator Endicott and to the State Department of Health.

When asked about the poultry in cold storage, which was referred to in Mayor Curley's letter, Mr. Endicott said he was glad there is a good supply in cold storage, and it was the same as having coal in your bin. His committee has been conducting an investigation into the amounts of food in cold storage, and his inspectors have been busy along these lines.

Endicott's Idea

Mr. Endicott said:—

"If the food in cold storage was seized and thrown into the public market it would all be gone in a week. It's a mighty good thing to have a large supply of food saved up. Massachusetts is dependent on the South and West for its food, and necessarily level when transportation stops the importation temporarily."

"Much of the food now in cold storage is destined for the Allies."

When the Mayor was asked what he had to say regarding Gov. McCall's public reply to the request last evening in Tremont Temple, in which the Governor declared that storage warehouses now should be filled to their utmost capacity, and that the food products should not be sold as suggested, the Mayor said that he has no quarrel with Gov. McCall or Food Administrator Endicott, and that he fore takes any action.

Meanwhile Health Commr. Mahoney, through his inspectors, is keeping a close watch on all public storage warehouses, with a view to learning whether or not any food is being removed, repacked and returned for a longer period of storage.

In a report to Mayor Curley, Health Commr. Mahoney says that his inspectors have discovered that Boston's public storage warehouses on Oct. 25 contained, among many other articles of food, 12,258,000 pounds of meats of all kinds, 4,098,000 pounds of poultry, 13,309,000 pounds of butter, 11,028,000 dozen of eggs and 6,500,000 pounds of fish. Of this vast amount of staple foods, he says, the Federal Government owns only 2,000,000 pounds.

The other articles of food found in cold storage are:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Cheese, lbs. | 4,868,835 |
| Pea beans, lbs. | 180,000 |
| Tea, lbs. | 346,700 |
| Flour, lbs. | 454,461 |
| Salmon (cans), doz. | 606 |
| Sardines (cans), doz. | 315 |
| Pecan (cans), doz. | 4,500 |
| Pineapples (cans), doz. | 3,500 |
| Condensed milk (cans), doz. | 600 |
| Miscellaneous canned goods, doz. | 12,500 |
| Coconut beans, bu. | 500 |
| Peanuts, bu. | 1,000 |
| Chocolate, lbs. | 17,500 |
| Wheat food, lbs. | 5,000 |
| Salt, lbs. | 17,500 |
| Cream and milk packages, pks. | 163 |
| Prima flour, lbs. | 21,500 |

FIN. COM. CALLS MAYOR CURLEY ON CITY BONDS

Now Famous Case
Is Reopened

Sullivan and Crocker Also
to Testify Before
Board

Contrary to general expectations, the Finance Commission today reopened its probe into the city's bonding business and summoned Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel Sullivan, George U. Crocker, former member of the Finance Commission, and former city treasurer, and several others.

All the witnesses were summoned to appear before the commission this afternoon to be questioned regarding the methods employed by the city in bonding its city employees and contractors doing business with the city, but what additional evidence the commission seeks will not be disclosed by members of the commission.

The reopening of the bonding at this late day, when it was believed that the commission had obtained all available evidence desired, means that the commission "has something up its sleeve" to spring on the Mayor.

It is presumed in political circles that the commission has secured some information which they believe will controvert the Mayor's statement on the witness stand recently that he did not see, until it was published, the statement issued from his office in 1915 that the \$10,000 with which he purchased the land on which his mission stands on Jamaica way was obtained through the sale of his partnership in the Daly Plumbing Supply Co.

When Francis L. Daly, his long friend, took the witness stand, he denied that the Mayor ever received anything out of the business, and then the Mayor capped the climax by affirming Daly's statement, the Mayor declaring that the statement issued in his behalf in 1915 was not seen by him in error and the newspapers.

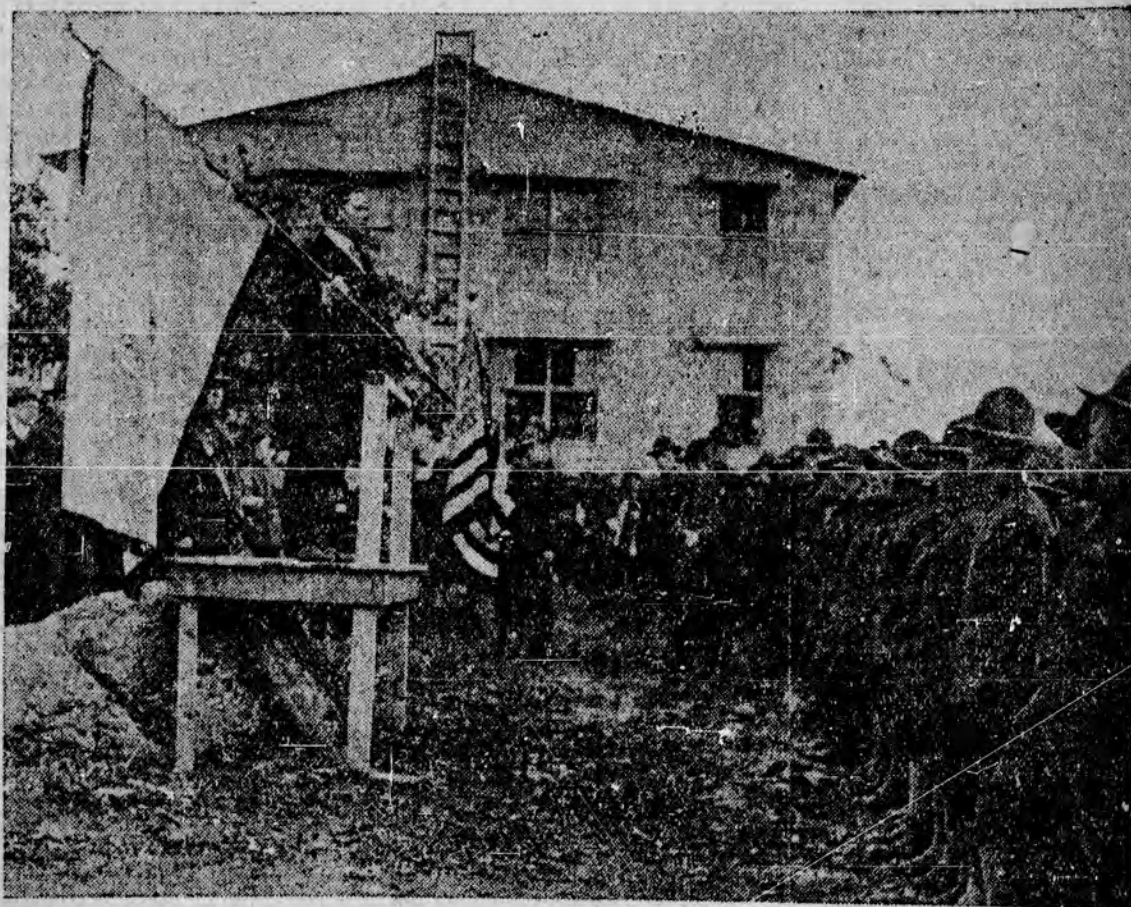
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POST - OCT - 27 - 1917.

BOSTON'S OWN REGIMENT PARADES AT HOME TODAY

OCT 27 1917

301st Reviewed at Camp Devens by Mayor Curley
and City Council—Reviewers Amazed at
Splendid Formation R1



MAYOR CURLEY PRESENTING FLAG OF THE CITY OF BOSTON TO THE MEN OF "BOSTON'S OWN" AT CAMP DEVENS YESTERDAY.

BY HERBERT L. BALDWIN

CAMP DEVENS, Oct. 26.—Three thousand Boston boys, men who—to quote the words of Colonel Frank Tompkins—are to "awaken the few tightwads of Boston on Saturday afternoon," marched in review here today before the Mayor and the governing council of the city where they left homes and business to defend democracy.

In the fading sunlight of an Indian summer afternoon they marched, a precise, alert file of fours, with their band, gleaned from the rank and file of the selected fighters, playing stirring marches that thrilled the two score of guests.

On a natural reviewing stand, a little knoll beside the regimental street, beneath trees vari-hued by the painting of autumn, stood the guests, quiet and wide-eyed with wonder, as children getting their first glimpse of the wonders of a circus.

Applause there was none, until the last rank of the new soldiers, every one of them in uniform, had passed. Then came the comment of Mayor Curley.

"Amazing," he said. "The most impressive sight I ever witnessed. To think," he went on, "that five weeks ago these men were clerks, office workers, factory hands, brokers, bankers and what not. And now to see them, marching as one man, their movements those of the trained man—well, if they don't awaken Boston nothing ever will."

Parade for Loan Today

And, if the reception that the Hub's

chief executive and his cohorts gave the men this afternoon is any criterion, Boston is going "wild, simply wild" over her own selected soldiers of the national army when they parade for the Liberty Loan through the streets tomorrow afternoon.

Mayor Curley and the council arrived at the cantonment shortly after 3 o'clock. In the party were Councilors Wellington, Hagan, McDonald, Collins, Attridge, Ford and Watson. The Mayor was accompanied by his secretary, Joseph Mellyn, and James M. Curley, Jr., City Clerk Donovan, Assistant City Clerk Doyle, City Messenger Leary, Clerk of Committees Dever and others went with him into the office of Major-General Hodges where they were received and the general personally showed a map of the cantonment. A tour of the camp, followed.

Continued next page.

QCT - 27 - 1917

Marching in Review

(1) Then came the review with the regiment headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Percy W. Arnold and the crack band—an outfit that rivals anything in its line despite its three weeks of practice—parading at their head. The first ranks of the command, the stalwart soldiers that headed it carrying rifles, brought exclamations of wonder from the Mayor and from the other guests. And so it was until the last of the procession had passed. Not a break in the line was there, every company swinging down off their streets in perfect formation, their step was springy and their ranks faultless. The band, hove to near the building of the officers' mess, played all during the review.

Past the reviewing party they went and then assembled in the little natural hollow that is between their barracks streets. A solid sea of faces, each beneath the broad-brimmed field hat with the blue cord of the infantry, greeted the reviewing party as they turned about. As they reviewed the last of the troops the first of them had filed around through barracks streets and gathered quietly behind them. A little platform, builded on a solid rock, was erected and there Colonel Tompkins climbed.

You've Made Good, Says Colonel

"This is the first occasion that I have been afforded to speak to you as your colonel," he said, as the men stood at ease. "This regiment has made more than a deep impression on my mind and I want to tell every man of you that you have made good—more than made good. In the Liberty bond issue you have subscribed per capita more than any other regiment in the cantonment by several hundred. In the number of dollars you are second among the infantry regiments and fourth in the whole cantonment," he went on, as spasmodic applause broke from the Mayor and the other guests.

"Thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents is the average per capita for the men of this regiment and statistics show that the average wage of you before war took you from your civilian tasks was \$18 per week. That's the way you have done everything. Tomorrow you are going to Boston, to parade for the Liberty Loan, to show those tightwads of Boston what real men are made of and what they can do when they are fighting for all the things that are dear to them.

Pay Own Expenses

"When you march through Boston's streets—a parade that is made possible only by the fact that 2600 of you were patriotic enough to volunteer to pay your own expenses on the trip when there were no funds available—you're going to show the few tightwads that there are in Boston what it means when real Americans make up their minds to be something and do things.

"And when I say that you have made a deep impression on my mind I know that you are going to make just as deep impression on the breast of the Huns. Your attitude of perpetual cheerfulness should be an inspiration to everyone. I feel that after you march through the streets, Boston is going to subscribe more than any other city in New England."

Mayor Presents City's Flag

There was long applause as the colonel lauded his men and the officers who trained them. Mayor Curley stepped from the crowd with a blue silken banner, with the seal of the city of Boston upon it.

"I'm proud of you," he said. "I'll carry this message back to Boston: That I found every man improved physically, mentally, and if I can judge by your appearance, better men physically and morally. We have brought to serve as an inspiration for further great work

by you this emblem of the city of Boston, the city where freedom received its first impulse—and the emblem that we have you will plant in Berlin." Color Sergeant Connelly stepped forward and received the flag of the city as the men cheered and threw their hats in the air.

Colonel Tompkins accepted the flag for the regiment. "The War Department issues a silvered ring every time a regiment goes into battle and comes out victorious," he said, "and I predict that before that flag comes back to Boston from the fields of France there'll be a solid line of silver from its ferrule to its tip."

Hear Men Sing Battle Songs

The celebration of today was arranged through the efforts of Charles Gibson, former park commissioner of Boston, and who is now one of the committee of the War Camp Community Recreation Fund. Several other of the guests including Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, also spoke and then came the singing of the hike songs of the men, led by Vernon Stiles, who is teaching them fighting songs.

At the close of the informal exercises Colonel Tompkins lauded his officers, who had trained the men, and Major Fardee, who handled the company in which the officers of Boston's regiment trained at Plattsburg, also spoke. Colonel Tompkins told of the inspiration that can be given the men by the folks at home and said: "We all know that it is the girl behind the man behind the gun that counts for the most in this or any other war."

Wireless Station in Operation

Today a real wireless station was put into operation by the Maine and New Hampshire men of the 303d Field Artillery command. In the headquarters battery Lieutenant Joseph F. Sullivan of Providence had installed his private set, with the men stringing the wires between barrack buildings. The first message, received at noon today by Charles L. Andrews of Barrington, Me.,

GALLIVAN TO STICK THROUGH CAMPAIGN

Trusts That "Loathsome Trail" of German Propaganda May Not Lead to City Hall.

ACCUSES PRUSSIAN AGENTS

Cheered in Home District as He Defends Votes for War and the Draft.

Congressman James A. Gallivan opened his campaign for the Boston mayoralty last evening in his home district, South Boston. And he opened it with a wallop. He did not take the trouble to name any of his opponents, but in his rapid-fire remarks and in his invidious comparisons he left little to the imagination of his auditors. They did not have to be told. They knew, and from the way in which they greeted his words with applause and cries of indorsement, it was very apparent that they sanctioned his every home thrust.

The congressman closed his speech with the prediction that he would be elected mayor and declared that four years would be enough for Mayor Gallivan.

The hall in the upper story of the municipal building on Broadway was filled to overflowing, with a large gathering of women filling the gallery and springed throughout the audience on the main floor, when the congressman entered the hall at about 8:30 o'clock. Prior to that time a band had given a concert for fully a half hour outside the building and had played several selections in the hall, closing this part of the program with "The Star Spangled Banner," and with the audience standing, as the congressman appeared on the stage. With no introduction, but with a greeting of cheers and handclapping, he launched at once into this speech after expressing his pleasure at such a generous outpouring of the citizens of his district.

Candidate's Address.

Congressman Gallivan spoke in part as follows:
"In meeting face to face the good people of my home town I wanted to discuss with them some real reasons why there should be a change in the mayor's office, and I hope to be able to confine myself to a discussion of Boston issues and Boston issues only. However, I find myself compelled for the present to push aside local issues and bring to the front the real reason why, after announcing my candidacy for mayor, I must, as a loyal American

remain in the contest until the polls are closed.

"Once into the life of every public man there comes a time when he must either stand up and be counted or quit cold and ignominiously retreat to private life. After 20 years of day and night efforts as a public servant in the affairs of the city, state and nation, I face that time and tonight I stand here, publicly demanding that those who criticize my candidacy, solely because of the record I have made in an American war Congress, come out in the open and fight like honest men."

Letter to President.

"Tonight I mailed the following letter to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, into whose same keeping, through stress of circumstances, has come the destiny of the world:
My Dear Mr. President:

In opening my campaign for the mayoralty of Boston I have been deeply surprised and pained to learn that an issue involving America's entrance into the war has been injected by those who still insist that Germany is right and America wrong.

So far as I can learn I am the only member of the present Congress who is a candidate for the votes of the people in any one of the large cities of the country. My vote for war and my later vote favoring the selective draft necessary to prosecute that war to a successful conclusion are being assailed.

I felt that you ought to know to what desperate lengths German propagandists are going in their anger against public officials who—after years of patience—finally were compelled to put America ahead of Germany in the interests of humanity.

Can you not suggest some way, Mr. President, by which this un-American attack against me may be officially rebuked to the end that America may be made safe for those seeking public office?

I shall await your reply anxiously.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES A. GALLIVAN.

Invites Challenge of Votes.

"I feel that my duty to my high office of congressman demands that I acquaint my chief with the facts as I have stated them. My duty to my constituents demands that you should know the exact situation.

"Before I leave this hall tonight, I shall ask any citizen who feels that I have failed to represent the unanimous wishes of the liberty-loving people of Boston by my vote for war against Prussian militarism and murder, and my vote for a draft army to equalize the burden on our young manhood, to challenge those two votes, here and now.

"For the past two years I have invited, yes, I have been urged, to be a candidate for mayor of Boston by men of prominence in public life and in private business. While there may have been doubts expressed as to my ability to win the election, no man among my severest critics has even suggested that I did not possess the ability to hold the office, or was lacking in that personal and public honesty that would tend to improve conditions at City Hall. Failing to find any holes in my personal armor, they searched my record of 20 years to find a vote in which I had betrayed my constituents and they failed. The Gallivan record was clean.

Whispers and Murmurs.

"Then came, in whispers first, 'Gallivan is weak because he voted for war'; later on the murmur started, 'Gallivan ought not to run; he can't win because he voted for a draft army,' and I pledge you my word of honor that the only real criticism that I have to meet, the only argument brought to bear upon my candidacy by those who are afraid to go to the polls with my name on the ballot, is this criticism of my vote to put my country on the side of right in the

eyes of posterity and of history and to stand loyally by the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the forces of democracy throughout the world.

"Don't lose sight of the fact that I am your congressman and that this is your district. I am supposed to represent you—not my personal interests. Any criticism of my votes in the halls of Congress is a criticism of you, provided I carried out your wishes in my action.

"If I failed to represent my district in voting to stand with the great majority in Congress, I would make a sorry spectacle running for mayor of this great city. On the other hand, any person who persists, in public or private, in saying that 'Gallivan is weak,' when you and I knew that Gallivan did his duty in the greatest crisis democracy has ever faced, I say, such a man is uttering treason and he should be regarded as a traitor. He is in the class with Benedict Arnold. He doesn't deserve to breathe the pure air of Boston, where the seeds of American liberty were first sown.

Accuses "Prussian Agents."

"And tonight, almost within sight of Bunker Hill, and standing on Dorchester Heights, I brand all such treasonable utterances as the work of Prussian agents.

"I sincerely hope, for the good name of the city of my birth, that the loathsome trail of this slimy-bellied serpent known to the world as 'German propaganda' may not be traced into the mayor's office at City Hall.

"I trust that it will be made clear that the golden scales of this poisoned monster have not found their way into the pockets of some of those who would gladly help me to return to Congress, unopposed, if you believe them, but who, for selfish reasons, consider me 'a weak candidate for the mayoralty.' A plain statement from Boston's mayor would greatly help to clarify the atmosphere at this time.

"If there is a man in the Congress of the United States who has had his fill of German propaganda, I am the man. I tell you frankly, that since the outbreak of the war in Europe my life in Washington has been made a hell on earth by German propagandists—many of them, I am sorry to say, masquerading as Irish patriots—because they knew I loved Ireland, as my people did, with a deep and abiding love.

"But the one thing that these paid agents of dissension failed to understand is that Ireland wants to be free to govern herself, to work out her own destiny. She wants Dublin for her capital and not Berlin.

"When they told me—an American congressman—that a vote against war had something to do with the freedom of Ireland, in spite of the seriousness of the situation, I couldn't help but smile. Imagine, if you can, my friends, an Ireland free, with America's star spangled banner trailing in the dust! Imagine the kind of freedom Ireland would enjoy at the hands of those who have stripped Belgium of her manhood and who have ravaged her womanhood, who have slain thousands of innocent women and children far from the battlefield! Imagine an Ireland as free as devastated Poland or starving Serbia or Armenia in the hands of the Turks!

"Take it from me there is no freedom for Ireland worthy of the name that comes from the minds of Prussia's military powers.

"There is an ancient saying: 'Beware of the Greeks, bearing gifts.' The modern version reads, 'Beware of the Huns, offering freedom.'

Why He Voted for War.

"I voted for war because I believed that the time had come for my country to face the common enemy of humanity. I believed, and events have more than substantiated my belief, that if we didn't send our army to France to fight

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alongside of the other great powers we would have to fight a more desperate war, alone, in America. I voted for a draft army because I knew that the boys of my district would volunteer at the first call of the President and stand ready to go 'over the top' with the colors when given the word. But I didn't want the boys of Boston going into battle while the boys of the West and the South stayed at home.

"Tonight, that vallant young son of South Boston, Col. Logan, and the boys of the old Fighting 9th are in camp in France under the watchful eye of Gen. Pershing. They are volunteer soldiers, answering the call to the colors with an earnestness and a devotion that has always characterized the race. Thank God they are not alone! I stand here, proud in the knowledge that my vote has helped to show to the Kaiser and his crew that these brave South Boston boys will be backed up by the most intelligent, cleanest and bravest army of fighting citizenship that the world has ever seen.

What the 101st Did for Ireland

"As for the freedom of Ireland, let me tell you something—right here. When the boys of the new 101st regiment—our old 9th—sailed from an American port, they did more for the cause of Ireland than all the German propagandists, backed by all the gold in Potsdam, could accomplish in 100 years. My love for Ireland dates from the time when I learned her story at my mother's knee. The Germanic love for the land of the Shamrock seems to be of very recent growth. Like most Teutonic things—democracy included—it is a chemical substitute for the real thing.

"I challenge any man in this audience to dissent to what I have said. Is there one here who desires publicly to challenge my vote on war as being anything except loyal, democratic, humane, and for the future safety of America and Americans at home and abroad? Am I to be driven out of this fight because I stood with my President and my country in its hour of sore distress? Is the word to be carried from coast to coast that in liberty-loving Boston an American congressman, seeking the favor of his fellow-citizens, was denied even the opportunity of a candidacy because he loved his country and its institutions?

"Will you stand for this kind of war policies on the eve of the days when our own flesh and blood are getting ready for the supreme test?

"What is the answer of the people of my native city? Will it be one of cheer or one of dismay to carry to the boys of Boston now camped on the fighting fields of France or cradled in preparation in the camps and cantonments in our own land? Yours is the verdict, and I await it confidently."

Predicts His Election.

"They tell me that the boys in the service will not stand for their congressman, but I think I know their feeling toward me and the coward who injects that kind of stuff into a campaign ought to be driven from the fight."

The speaker at this point read a letter from a captain of the "Fighting 9th," received during the day from France in which it was related that the writer had heard that there was strong opposition to Congressman Gallivan's candidacy in the Boston mayoralty fight and that he had talked with many of the boys in the regiment, and to a man they were with the congressman.

"Think over what I have said," said the congressman in closing. "I have talked a full hour and that is long enough for any man to blow his own horn. I want to say in conclusion that when I am elected mayor of Boston I intend to live right here in South Boston. I have lived here 51 years and am going to die here. Four years in the mayor's office is all that I want. Four years is enough for Mayor Gallivan. I am not going to establish any long distance speechmaking records to increase my tenure of office, and I promise you

here and now that the only time South Boston will have an opportunity to elect a real mayor in this generation is not going to be wasted. I am going to win."

FRIENDS OF CURLEY MEET

Mayor Curley gave a dinner last night in the Hotel Lenox to the members of his campaign committee in ward 12. About 40 were present, including Senator Edward A. McLaughlin, president of the city committee, who gave a talk on registration and on the best way of getting out the vote at the coming election.

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Ex-Gov. Walsh Orator at Liberty Mall Dedication

At Liberty cottage the line of soldiers in khaki formed a color line against which surged thousands who pressed forward, eager to see and hear everything.

The bands of the 301st regiment from Ayer, the receiving ship at Commonwealth pier and the marine corps played alternately as the crowd assembled and when Mayor Curley was introduced a wave of enthusiasm swept from one end of the Common to the other as he extended welcome to "Boston's Own." His address was chiefly to them, though he spoke to their relatives and friends as well when he declared the people of Boston and New England were behind the soldiers, and their response swept like a huge wave down the line.

The mayor said: "On this occasion, the dedication of Liberty mall, our American soldiers are for the first time in the front line trenches in France and we feel a touch of pride as we learn of it. We are proud of you soldiers of 'Boston's Own' regiment but our greatest pride is in those men who are serving in the ranks and are serving America with their dollars as well. It is a splendid lesson in American patriotism and of benefit to yourselves, your fellow citizens and your country.

We want the Liberty loan to go over and you're going to make it go over too, make it go over in Boston and every incentive will appeal to you to answer the Liberty call on such an occasion as this."

Ex-Gov. Walsh's Address.

The mayor introduced former Gov. David I. Walsh, but it was hardly an introduction—everyone recognized him and cheered him as he rose to speak. He delivered a stirring address to the members of the regiment, paying tribute to their qualities as soldiers, patriots and representative Americans. He said, "We welcome you home on the first home-coming of our boys of Boston, the first regiment of the national army. We have our regular army and our National Guard, but to Boston has come the honor and the privilege of giving to the country the first regiment of the national army.

"We welcome you with hearts full of pride, of love and affection and your presence here will be the final act in making the Liberty loan the overwhelming success it promises to be. Before you are asleep in your camp tonight Boston and New England will have subscribed more than \$500,000,000. Your help and the help of the people of Boston and New England will score a touchdown, and we will not stop even then, until we have sent across our message, 'here we are, we have given our men and our dollars to our country.'

Two Kinds of Service.

"There are two kinds of service. The service which we may give in the trenches and upon the battlefields and upon the battleships is one. Those of us who do not serve in field or ship are

obligated to see that every soldier and every sailor and every volunteer is equipped with clothing, food, arms, munitions and everything else that is necessary that they may bring success to an undertaking to which our national honor is pledged. That is another kind of service.

"We want to win. We're face to face with a day not far distant when the flag of one government engaged in this war will be hauled down in defeat, ignominy and disgrace, and another flag will win in triumph, victory and success. Which flag shall it be?

"We are looking forward to another day when we'll welcome you back to the streets of our city again, and God speed that day when we'll see you marching by with our flag in your hands and our hearts leap with joy and pride, for we'll know then that our liberty has been saved for those who are to come after us.

"We must win; my God, there can be no failure. All is at stake, our lives, our country, our flag, our liberty—we must win and we will win through the courage of these boys and the patriotism of those who buy Liberty bonds and in this way give their support to these boys and to our country.

"This war cannot, must not, end until we have won victory, such a victory as will assure us that never again must we give up our manhood or our dollars, and end in a world-wide peace that will be everlasting on earth."

Col. Tompkins Speaks.

Col. Frank Tompkins, commander of Boston's Own regiment, was called upon for a speech. The colonel was completely surprised, for he thought his part in the exercises consisted of bringing his regiment into Boston for the parade, but he responded. As he turned to address the regiment Mayor Curley asked the bands to play, and they did, all three bands joining in "The Star Spangled Banner," and then Col. Tompkins was cheered by his men, cheered by such a throng of people as never before assembled on Boston Common, and the cheers were hearty enough to have been heard for miles.

When he spoke, he said that he was proud of his regiment and prouder of them as soldiers because every man of them did his part in making the Liberty loan successful, and then he asked that every one who could not become a soldier in the army become one in the Liberty loan legion.

At the conclusion of the exercises Col. Tompkins dismissed the regiment and gave every man leave until 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, which meant that Boston's Own boys had a chance to return to their homes for last night and today.

BOSTON'S OWN IN FIRST BIG DRIVE

301st Infantry Comes Home and Helps in Loan Campaign— Throngs See Soldiers

Boston's climax in her part of the second great Liberty Loan drive—a patriotic climax such as she has never seen before—was reached yesterday when "her own" 301st Regiment of Infantry, the first regiment in Uncle Sam's new national army, came to their home city.

Twenty-five hundred strong, they came, rugged, olive drab clad men, each with a Liberty bond button pinned just above his heart.

Hundreds of thousands of people—a greater throng than witnessed the reception to Marshal Joffre, saw them march through the streets, and to many, for the first time, came the full realization that America is at war, and that Boston boys will fight on the fields of Europe.

On Boston Common, when the parade ended and a hundred thousand people—the greatest crowd the old Common has ever known—mingled and co-mingled in a chaotic, twisting, pushing, drifting mass, this same realization, that the nation is at war, was driven home as it has not thus far before, by the sight of the troops and the speeches of the Liberty Loan orators.

Colonel Frank Tompkins, commander of "Boston's Own" passed by. A dashing lieutenant furnished the information to the reporters that the First, Second and Third Battalions would be commanded in order by Captain Perrin, Captain Flower and Major Rexford.

The little group of officers up by the band, near the gates, were of Colonel Tompkins' staff, and included Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Arnold, Captain Hargreaves, acting adjutant of the day; Lieutenant Norton, assistant adjutant, and Lieutenant Flynn, chaplain.

First Battalion Arrives

A bugle sounded half-way down the station platform.

Where one might have expected to see a mighty demonstration of the old campaign type, there was none of it as the men swung out through the gates to Causeway street. There was intermittent cheering here for a moment, then silence returned, and the crowds simply stared at impressive lines of men.

The band struck up a march. A platoon of mounted police swept down Canal street, then, wheeling their horses, took their places at the head of the parade.

On the east side of the street two battalions of sailors from Commonwealth Pier, in their contrasting suits of blue with white caps and white garters, stood drawn up in a long line. Beyond them was a company of marines from the navy yard in their new green-gray uniforms, precise, immaculate, impressive.

"Boston's Own" had come back home. The stirring music of "Up the Street" made the blood tingle; but still the crowd that lined each side of Canal street stared in a bewildered sort of way. Lines of gray garters flashed back and forth as the tread, tread, tread of soldierly feet pounded along.

Mayor Curley's reviewing stand, that the noisiest demonstration came. Here the Mayor, waving his tall silk, had started the people cheering to the urging of "three cheers for Boston's Own."

A Sight to Thrill

Tread, tread, tread, tread, tread, up Beacon street they passed, where on the green in front of the Hooker statue Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and other State officials were stationed to review them.

The heart of every Boston boy in those marching columns must have beat with pride yesterday as he passed through those solid lanes of humanity, but a lump must also have risen in his throat when, at the turn at the corner of Beacon street down the hill of Park street, he saw the black sweep of people literally covering the Boston Common. They stretched off like a black, living, surging sea. Tremont street was black as far as one could see.

Tread, tread, tread—on they went, into Tremont, where, in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, more cheering came. Directly opposite, the young women guards with rifles at present arms, stood like khaki statues.

From St. Paul's Cathedral clear up Tremont and Boylston streets to Charles there was hardly a sound from the thousands. As was mentioned at the start of this story people were beginning to realize for the first time that this country is seriously at war. These were Boston's boys. And now comes that picture on the Common.

A Friendly Drive

The troops swung in along the mall that sweeps diagonally across the Common from Park Square to the Lafayette Mall—into the very heart of a solid black mass of humanity. Somehow that crowd split just wide enough for the

might olive drab shaft to punch through. Down at the Liberty Cottage the people swept clear back to the Park street subway station and then, in a solid bank, three-quarters of the way up the slope towards the State House.

Boston Common, in the past, has seen great crowds, but never anything like that vast concourse of men, women and children yesterday. Aside from the uniforms of the soldier line that came nearer and nearer from the southwest, the only thing that broke the monotony of that human sweep was the towering dull gray backs of Mollie, Waddy and Tony, the children's elephants, who were stationed in a small open space to the northeast of the collage.

How the manœuvre was ever accomplished no one quite seems to know, but in half an hour's time Boston's Own had been drawn up into a horseshoe in the heart of the throng with the sailors and marines flanking them on either side.

There were three bands in all and massed into one.

The crowd liked the music, but it was the same undemonstrative crowd that had characterized those along the line of march. The air of seriousness was everywhere and that running babel of talk so prevalent with average crowds was absent.

Speakers Gather

In the meantime Mayor Curley arrived. He greeted ex-Governor Walsh, who was standing at the foot of the steps of the Liberty Loan Bridge, where the speaking was to take place. N. Penrose Hallowell, vice-chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, and Mrs. Hallowell stood close by, talking with Colonel and Mrs. Tompkins and Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Jr. With the mayor's group was E. Frederick Cullen of the Liberty Loan Committee, who was the man who made the parade of the 301st in Boston yesterday a reality. Robert S. Weeks of the committee was there also.

"Did you notice the silence along the line of march, colonel?" one of the reporters asked of Colonel Tompkins.

"The reception was wonderful—wonderful," came the answer. "The people had heard that the American boys were fighting in the trenches today and they know that the boys of the 301st were going to be there shortly. The boys want to get there as quickly as possible."

A Good Omen

"That horseshoe formation is certainly a good omen," ex-Governor Walsh was saying as Mayor Curley climbed up the bridge steps to the speaking platform. A cheer went up as ex-Governor Walsh, Colonel Tompkins, Messrs. Hallowell, Wendell, Cullen and Weeks followed.

The Boston boys cheered their colonel as he came into view, and he saluted and smiled.

Mr. Cullen opened the ceremonies. "Soldiers first, ladies and gentlemen," he began. Then he straightway introduced the Mayor.

A haze was beginning to gather over the Common and somehow it typified that silent host of people stretching off and away.

With Body and Dollars

"Boston was proud today," began the Mayor, "over the dedication of Liberty Mall. She was proud to learn the news a few hours ago that American soldiers had been placed in the first line of trenches in France. She was proud to see 'Boston's Own' regiment parade her streets; but proudest of all was she to know that every man in those swinging ranks was serving his country not only with his body but with his dollars as well."

"You soldiers with your Liberty Loan buttons have furnished a patriotic lesson that people will never forget. We want this Liberty Loan to go over and you are the ones who are going to make it go over."

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"Washington from his tomb at Mount Vernon is crying to the people of America to stand by the United States. From the soil of the West where the last remains of that great emancipator, Lincoln, rest, comes the cry, 'Stand by your flag and country.' What is your answer going to be, people of Boston? We have got to win this fight!"

When the cheers-for cheers came now-had died down, the Mayor presented ex-Governor Walsh as speaker of the day.

Proud Day for Boston

Off in the distance Mollie and Waddy and Tony were lumbering home through the farthest fringe of the crowd to Franklin Park and supper and bed. They had done a heroic day's work under the direction of Curator Nealy and Johan, their trainer, selling bonds, doing tricks for the boys and girls and goodness knows what not.

On the Liberty Loan Bridge Ex-Governor Walsh was talking.

"We have just welcomed the homecoming of Boston's Own regiment," he was saying. "That is a proud thing for Boston folks to do and it is likewise gratifying to know that this regiment is the first of the new national army and an honor and a privilege for this city."

"My friends, before you sleep tonight the country will have subscribed to \$5,000,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. New England already has almost reached the \$500,000,000 mark, the allotment asked of her by the United States government."

Will Make a Touchdown

"We are going to make a touchdown and not a bank will close tonight until you have made that touchdown. No one will sleep until Washington has been notified that New England has come through."

"Our government is in distress. It is engaged in a war-the most horrible in all history. It has already cost more life, money and misery than all the wars of history waged by Christian peoples. The government has called the best manhood of the land to fight for liberty. Boston has sent its choicest boys, as you see here. They have courageously answered the call."

"There are two kinds of service necessary at a time like this-service in the trenches and on the warships of the navy and service with our money. It is our obligation to see to it that these boys and all other American boys fighting our fight are properly equipped with food, with clothing and with guns. Our meeting here is to furnish money to help train these men and put guns and ammunition in their hands. We can do this thing only through all people responding to the call of the government to buy Liberty bonds. We want to win this war. Do we want our flag to still fly over a free people, or do we want it torn down in defeat from the mast-head?"

Which Shall It Be?

"Which is it going to be?"

"Shame and disgrace, if one boy falls under the enemy fire, through the lack of money with which to equip him properly. There can be no failure in this war. Our homes, liberty and blessings are at stake. We will be saved in only one way, and that is through the buying of Liberty bonds."

A Bond Is a Link

"A bond is a link. Let every true American buy a bond and form a chain that no enemy can break. Every link will stand for affection and love. Do we want that kind of a chain, or a chain whose every link is tyranny and oppression? It must not end until we have won a victory so that never again will we have to give our boys or our dollars. We must fight for an everlasting peace."

At this point, amid oppressive silence, the ex-governor held aloft a life belt from the ill-fated Lusitania.

Look Upon This Emblem

"Look upon this emblem," he cried; "one that shows the cruelty of our enemy in this war!"

It was impossible for the people half way back in that vast crowd to hear, but they evidently understood, because no sound was heard anywhere.

"The very sight of this arouses our manhood. If inspiration to buy bonds is necessary in the presence of these Boston soldiers, I ask you men and women now to look upon a relic of the Lusitania."

"What man among us is worth the name if he refuses to aid in wiping this horrible stain from off our flag?"

Boston's 30ist roared their approval to the sky, the next to the heartiest cheer of the afternoon. The heartiest cheer came a moment later when Mayor Curley introduced Colonel Tompkins.

How those boys did cheer. The crowd caught the spirit and a mighty roar went up.

Idol of New England

The Mayor in glowing style, had told the soldiers and the crowd that Colonel Tompkins' father and grandfather had served the United States in war and that the colonel had been in the service for 27 years.

"His boy even now is at West Point," said the Mayor. "If mothers and fathers of Boston were timid at first to have their boys go to Ayer, they certainly now realize that Colonel Tompkins is the idol of every man in New England."

As the cheering died away the three bands launched forth into the national anthem, while all stood uncovered.

"What the Mayor says of my pedigree is correct," began the colonel, "but the rest I am not entitled to. I am a poor speaker. I have simply come to Boston as colonel of my men. However, it is my duty to help this loan."

In the Trenches Soon

"I want to tell you people that the men of this regiment have contributed \$120,000 to this loan. These soldiers from your town average \$40 a man. Seventy-five per cent of them own bonds. Their weekly wage on an average before they came to Ayer was \$18. You will all agree that they have done well. They have come across in every sense of the word. There are no rich men among us."

"You have heard today that American boys are fighting in the first line trenches. It will not be many months before these boys will be there, too. Can't you people realize that wars are won with money as well as with men?"

In His Name

"Every day an average of 5000 men are dying in this war. Every day that this war is shortened means the saving of 5000 men. Won't you give your dollars and shorten the war?"

Colonel Tompkins reached behind him and lifted the blue flag of Boston with its gold city seal and waved it over his own men.

"Here is your flag of Boston!" he shouted, while the crowd cheered. "It is going to the trenches with these boys and when we go over the top it is going with us! I ask you all to come across. I ask you to come across for the wounded. For the God you worship. I ask you, in his name, to come across."

Dusk had crept in under the Common trees. Over in the west, over the tops of the Boylston street buildings, the blood-red hue of the afterglow made the windows of the Park Street Church behind the crowd leap with reflected blood-red fire.

As the crowd stood spellbound under the heart appeal of the colonel the three bands burst into "America," and the soldiers sang and the people sang.

As the music came to an end, Colonel Tompkins, raising his hand over his men, said:

"You are to report not later than 6 a. m. Monday morning."

A cheer went up from the men of "Boston's Own."

Away went the crowd slowly, like a human sea, and the soldiers mingled with them.

By the speeches of prominent men and by the cheers of a vast multitude Liberty Mall was made a historic spot commemorative of the present war. Liberty Mall now links the glories of the revolutionary war with those of the Civil war by joining Lafayette Mall with the big bas relief before the State House, which commemorates the heroism of Massachusetts colored troops under Colonel Robert Gould Shaw.

OFFICERS DRIVE STAKES

Seventeen Greater Boston Negroes, who have earned army commissions at the training camp in Des Moines and who are now on their way under orders to report at Camp Upton cantonment were guests of honor. Two of their number, Lieutenant Barton W. Conrad, of Cambridge, and Lieutenant Henry O. Lewis, a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal Arts School, took the silver sledge hammer with which Mayor Curley had driven the first boundary stake of the new Liberty Mall and drove two other stakes along the border of the broken turf.

Mayor Curley, presiding at the dedicatory exercises, spoke stirringly in a voice hoarse and husky with much exhortation in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

Couldn't Miss It

He paid high tribute to the bravery and service of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw's men and the spirit of loyalty shown by the Negroes of Boston, who by their own merit have earned positions as commissioned officers. To him it was a significant omen that the dedication of Liberty Mall should fall upon the day when the nation resounded with the news that for the first time in the war American Artillerymen were in the trenches.

"I pray Almighty God that this dedication may mark the speedy ending of Prussian militarism and the rapid rise of democracy on the ruins of monarchy," said the Mayor.

Then, as he drove the big stake with lusty swings of the sledge-hammer, which brought cheers from the crowd, he said to those near him:

"If there were a picture of the Kaiser on the head of that stake, I couldn't miss it."

Love Liberty So Dearly

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge called upon the people not only to dedicate Liberty Mall, but to rededicate the whole Commonwealth to this cause of liberty forever, that liberty may not only last forever on Boston Common, but spread its benign influence throughout the world.

Colonel R. L. Howze, chief-of-staff of the Department of the Northeast, U. S. A., declared that the men of the army love peace and hate war as much as any pacifist, but they love liberty so dearly they are willing to fight and die for it.

Mayor Curley noticed former United States Assistant Attorney-General Wil-

Ham H. Lewis in the throng, about the speaker's stand and "conscripted" him to serve as an orator. On that short notice Mr. Lewis delivered an address which brought volleys of cheers from the crowd and sent people rushing to shake his hand when he came down from the platform.



BOSTON'S 'OWN' GET OVATION ON PARADE

Lately Taken from Civil Life
Impresses All Who Behold Them

Boston's Own, the 301st Infantry, the first regiment of drafted men to parade the city streets since the Civil War, came to Boston yesterday from Camp Devens to do its part in the final drive of the Liberty Loan campaign.

Clad in the olive drab of the National Army, officered by spick and span commanders, the boys who went out only a few weeks ago the rawest of raw recruits, made a wonderful impression as they marched from the North Station to the Common.

The effects of the few weeks of "intensive training" was evident in every move of the new soldiers. Marching without guns, and with but one hand to time the swing of their martial stride, they paraded through a continuous jangle of cheers and applause.

Color bearers of the 301st Regiment, on parade through the streets of Boston, lined with amazed and admiring friends.

The transformation was little short of remarkable. Stoop shoulders and sloppy step had disappeared and Boston saw in the very first stage of its making a regiment of which it could be justly proud.

COLONEL TOMPKINS IN COMMAND.

Colonel Frank Tompkins, hero of a 200-mile dash after Villa, led the command. It was reviewed at the State House by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Congressman George Holden Tinkhara, Registrar of Probate W. T.

Streets of the City Thronged to
Greet 301st Infantry from Camp
Devens in Liberty Loan March

Soldierly Bearing of Young Men

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A. Fitzgerald and several officers of the State militia.

Later to boom the Loan it went to the Common and listened to former Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and other speakers, all of whom spoke for patriotism and Liberty Bonds with "Boston's Own," its collective breast a mass of Liberty Loan buttons, the big object lesson in love of country.

From the North station, where the regiment was met by a tremendous throng, all along the line of march the boys were given continuous ovations. They marched with remarkable precision, especially considering the fact that so few of them had ever seen military training, and the further fact that so many were conscripted from occupations in which there had been very little chance for outdoor exercise of any sort.

The parade in which the 301st had the "right of line" was also participated in by a company of marines under the command of Lieutenant A. J. Dalgler. This was a company of veterans of several wars, big and little, soldiers of the sea who have seen service in all parts of the world. It was well drilled, but there was little contrast between the bearing of the vets and the soldierly carriage of the drafted men who had preceded them.

Bluejackets from the Commonwealth Pier, inspiring in their blue suits, leggings and formidable cartridge belts and rifles, brought up the rear of the parade, marching to the music of their own band.

REVIEWED AT CITY HALL.

During the parade, Nelson Smith of Brookline, piloting an hydro-aeroplane from the hangar of Lieutenant Godfrey L. Cabot, Misery Island, flew over the Common, dropping Liberty Loan literature. Mr. Smith was accompanied by Newton Marshall, Mr. Cabot's chief mechanic as an observer. Mr. Smith also piloted an air-plane on Friday, when he was accompanied by Charles C. Haddock of Beverly, who took photographs of Boston and Cambridge. Liberty Loan literature was distributed on both trips.

More than 3,000 people jammed School street in the vicinity of City Hall, where the Mayor and invited guests reviewed the parade. The sidewalks on both sides of the street were filled to overflowing.

It was at this point that the boys of "Boston's Own" received the greatest ovation of the entire route of march. Mayor Curley, different members of the city council and John L. Sullivan led the cheering as the lads passed.

When the 301st colors passed, heads were bared. There was no music. It was a silent occasion. As the color bearers reached the Mayor's reviewing stand His Honor tossed a large bouquet of flowers to the color-bearer's aide.

There was a ripple of applause, but no cheering.

An occasional soldier in the ranks, recognizing someone on the stand would shout a cheery message, even at the risk of "kitchen duty" which would result if the young lieutenant caught him in the act.

The boys were well bronzed. Their step was quick and in perfect rhythm. Colonel Samuel Reber, U. S. A., son-in-law of the late Nelson Miles, was among those on the reviewing stand, as was Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Colonel Tompkins, the commander of the 301st.

ADDRESSES ON COMMON.

One hundred thousand people, it is estimated, greeted the homecoming of the "Boston's Own" regiment on the Common. The troops marched around the Liberty bridge and formed an enormous horse-shoe of khaki. While two bands played patriotic airs, Mayor Curley, former Governor Walsh and Colonel Tompkins mounted the bridge. The Mayor was introduced by E. F. Cullen, who arranged the program of the day. The Mayor said:

"Boston was proud today over the dedication of Liberty Mail, proud of the fact that American soldiers have for the first time taken their place in the trenches, but proudest of all that this splendid regiment of Boston boys has not only pledged lives, but dollars for the country. I understand that 75 per cent. of the men in the 301st own Liberty Bonds. It is a lesson in patriotism that every citizen may take to heart. We want the Liberty Loan to 'go over' and you're going to accomplish it."

PLEDGED TO BRAVE MEN.

Former Governor Walsh declared that Boston welcomed the homecoming of its boys with hearts full of pride, love and affection. The parade furnished the final touch in making the loan the success it promised to be.

"We have sent our bravest and choicest," he declared, "and we must see that they are the best equipped soldiers in the world. There will be another day, when the men we now see before us will return to Boston. God speed the day. When we see them returning our hearts will leap with joy. We will know then that Democracy and Liberty have been maintained and how gratifying to know that we have given all we have to back them."

"We must win. All we have is at stake. The enemy's methods aroused our manhood. Look at this relic of the Lusitania. (He held up a Lusitania life-buoy. What man would not fight to wipe out such a stain."

"Let us send the boys across inspired with the thought that our dollars are behind them."

SOLDIER SET EXAMPLE.

When the former Governor had finished, the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner, and Mayor Curley, mounting the rail, led cheers for the flag.

Colonel Tompkins then announced that his regiment had subscribed \$120,000 to the Liberty Loan, an average of \$40 a man from men now making \$30 a month. The average wage they abandoned on entering the army, he said, was \$18.

"These boys will soon be in the trenches," he declared. "You see this flag? (pointing to the Boston flag.) It will soon be in France. It will go 'over the top.' A Boston boy will carry it. If he falls, another Boston boy will take it up. Back that boy. I ask you to 'come across.'"

At the conclusion of his speech Colonel Tompkins turned the entire regiment loose, only stipulating that they report at Camp Devens at 6 a. m. Monday morning.

The band played "America" and the crowd dissolved after one of the most stirring days ever seen on Boston Common.

MONEY VOTED FOR ROSLINDALE PARK

The petition of the residents of Roslindale for a new park to be situated in Roslindale square was approved by the Boston City Council last week, who voted a loan order for \$31,500 for the purchase of two triangular plots of land at the junction of Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland streets. The Mayor, after receiving the petition several months ago, turned the entire matter over to the city planning board for an investigation that he might act intelligently on the project, which he said he favored.

The city planning board made a special study of the proposed park for Roslindale square, the growth of that part of the city, the fact that it had no park and the further fact that the value of the entire section of the city would be greatly enhanced by taking over, not alone the two triangular plots of land, known as the store lot and the library lot, but also by closing that part of Ashland street which divides them and making of the resulting square tract an inviting little park in the square. The planning board told the Mayor that the lot in Roslindale square was not fitted to school purposes as some had proposed.

SEARCH FOR FOOD STORED IN BOSTON

Every available inspector connected with the Health Department of the city, under the direction of Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, made a detailed inspection of cold-storage warehouses throughout the city for the purpose of ascertaining the exact quantity and quality of foodstuffs stored.

This action resulted in an order from Mayor Curley, who made the move after Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, wrote him, asking that the doors of the warehouses be thrown open and the foodstuffs be put on sale for the public.

Mr. Mansfield quoted the statute which states that the Governor has the power to order the Mayor to do this.

Mayor Curley decided to find out the real situation first and consequently ordered the inspectors to get busy.

CHANCE TO SOLVE THE COAL PROBLEM

Persons having suggestions to offer for the improvement of the retail coal situation will have an opportunity to voice their theories next Monday evening at a public hearing of the Boston Fuel Committee. The meeting will be held in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall at 7:30 o'clock.

LIBERTY MALL IS DEDICATED

**Mayor Drives First Stake and
Utters Fervent Prayer for
Early End of the War.**

Officers from the colored training camp at Des Moines in their khaki uniforms, and colored veterans of the Civil War, in the blue of a half century ago, lent an added significance to the dedication of the new Liberty Mall on the Common yesterday.

The first stake, driven by Mayor Curley, was followed by others, in the driving of which the colored soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Barton W. Conrad, assisted.

The Mall leads from the Shaw monument across the Common to the new site of the Brewer fountain opposite St. Paul's Cathedral and when completed will be a twin walk, each way for pedestrians.

Mayor Curley in his address offered a prayer that the entrance of American troops into the first line trenches in France might mean the speedy termination of the war and the beginning of the triumphant march of liberty and democracy throughout the world.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

"In this war, for the first time," said the Mayor, "United States infantrymen are occupying first line trenches in France. I pray to Almighty God that this may mark the speedy ending of Prussian militarism and the rising of Democracy on the ruins of monarchy."

The loyalty of the colored troops under Colonel Shaw in the Civil War and in all instances where they have been called upon to give an accounting of themselves was praised by Mayor Curley, who characterized the colored soldier's idea of loyalty as "unquestioning service to the end."

The readiness of the colored American to follow the flag of the United States to any corner of the earth was assured by William H. Lewis, who said as many colored soldiers would keep aloft the flag as the national army would accept.

"We of the black race in America must and will do our part when the honor of the nation, or the honor of Massachusetts is assailed," he said. "It was the illustrious President, who stands at the head of a nation which today is the hope of the liberty-loving world, who said that the greatest longing of the human heart is the longing for liberty and justice."

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

"I speak for a race that knows that longing, and whose cry to the Almighty and to the world for centuries has been for liberty and justice. We can neither dedicate nor desecrate this sacred Boston Common. It has been dedicated for all the years by the Puritans and Patriots who founded the old Bay State. Liberty Bonds have been sold on its sacred soil, but never liberty."

Other speakers included Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Colonel R. C. House of the Department of the Northeast, representing Brigadier-General Johnston, and Captain Augustus C. Almy, U. S. N., representing Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard.

Patriotic songs were sung by Miss Louise Badaracco and Alfred Dengham, accompanied by the band of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

During the dedication exercises the girls of the Shepard Rifle Club, under the command of Miss Georgia Driscoll, resplendent in neat khaki uniforms and equipped with shining rifles, stood at attention in the most approved military style.

State Treasurer Burrill acted as chairman.

OCT-28-1917

PRIZE WILL BE GIVEN BY MAYOR

OCT 28 1917

The parishioners of the Church of the Assumption, East Boston, have completed arrangements for a patriotic barn party and dance to be held in Sumner Hall, Sumner street, East Boston, tomorrow evening. The program is of an unique and elaborate character and promises one of the biggest events in the history of the Noddle Island district. The proceeds will be devoted to the church fund.

The interior of the hall will resemble the inside of an old-fashioned barn with the hay stowed away on the sides. The patriotic touch will be given to the affair in the way of red, white and blue bunting with large American flags adorning the walls and entrances.

The special feature of the evening will be the costume march. The special guest will be Mayor James M. Curley. Mrs. Curley has also promised to attend. To the woman wearing the most appropriate costume Mayor Curley will present a gold piece as a keepsake. During the evening there will be an exhibition of Irish jig dancing, in which a gold piece will be awarded to the best dancer as a souvenir by Mayor Curley.

The event is under the supervision of the popular pastor of the Assumption parish, Rev. Joseph V. Fitzgerald, assisted by his curates, Rev. John B. Condon and Rev. Fabian V. O'Connell, and the following committee of arrangements: Mrs. Frank Walter, chairman; Mrs. James O'Shea, Mrs. James Dacie, Mrs. Michael Kane, Mrs. Josephine White, Mrs. Charles Walter, Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, Mrs. John Quigley, Mrs. Michael Callahan, Mrs. John Mahoney, Mrs. William Hearn, Mrs. John Long, Miss Margaret O'Dea, Miss Beatrice Pugh, Representative John J. Kearney and Marviah Bradley, William Hearn, John H. Sullivan, John F. Sullivan, William C. S. Healey, Owen Shields, Joseph Whelton, William Moran, Charles Walter, James McLaughlin, Daniel Rowan, William Welse, Henry Walter and Michael McLaughlin.

O'MEARA ALLAYS FIRE ANXIETY

**Sees No Cause for Alarm in
Number of Fires on
Water Front.**

NOV 4 1917

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara threw "cold water" on the Fire Prevention Congress that met with Mayor Curley, when, after reading the exhaustive fire report, which showed fifty-four fires in fifty-four days on the water front, he stated that there was absolutely nothing about the report to be alarmed over and, as far as he could see, there were only three fires of mysterious nature.

"This so-called alarming increase talked about so much certainly does not appear in this report," said the Commissioner. "There isn't a sign of any malicious intent to destroy any property along the waterfront."

The commissioner then read an account of each fire stating at the end, "I find only three fires where there seems to be question as to origin. You certainly cannot call that threatening."

At the close of the meeting the Mayor appointed a committee to study a report offered by Deputy Chief John O. Taber. The Mayor mentioned Commissioner O'Meara's name. The commissioner jumped to his feet saying: "Oh, Mr. Mayor, I must be excused. I simply will have to be excused. I am a very busy man. There is so much on hand now."

The Mayor asked, "Why is it you always have to be excused? Are you so much busier than the rest of these men?"

Then the Commissioner answered, "I must be excused, Your Honor."

"All right," snapped the Mayor.

The committee consisted of Victor Hesth, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety; Deputy Chief John O. Taber; George Washburn, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Prescott Bigelow, Jr., secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

OCT-30-1917

MAYOR'S SECRETARY SPEAKS FOR K. OF C.

Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley, was the principal speaker at the noonday rally at K. of C. Hall on the Common today. He and also William H. O'Brien emphasized the fact that the K. of C. fund is for the support of every American, regardless of color, race or creed. Peter H. Corcoran outlined the work of the organization. Tomorrow's speaker will be Charles F. Jones of the Shepard Norwell Club.

GALLIVAN, OPENING CAMPAIGN, STANDS ON RECORD IN CONGRESS

Scores "Patriots" Who Fail to Back President and Says He Is in Mayoralty Race to Stay.

With a big brass band and plenty of red lights, Congressman James A. Gallivan opened his Mayoralty campaign last night in South Boston.

Over 600 of his South Boston supporters jammed into the auditorium of the new Municipal Building to listen to him explain "Why I Am Going Through."

If the enthusiasm of the meeting is any criterion, it is certain that the Congressman's district will go through with him "over the top."

They cheered him, applauded him, shouted "We're with you, Jim" and when he finished his speech almost exhausted, yelling "I'm going to win," they jumped to their feet and cheered for nearly three minutes.

The crowd that went to the hall expecting to hear the Congressman bitterly assail Mayor Curley went away disappointed.

The candidate did not touch on local issues. The nearest he got to his opponents was when he said, "I sincerely hope, for the good name of the city of my birth, that the loathsome trail of this slimy-bellied serpent known to the world as 'German propaganda' may not be traced to the Mayor's office at City Hall."

This brought the crowd to their feet.

His talk might have well been termed, "Why I Voted for War and Why I Voted for the Selective Draft." For that is what he talked about chiefly.

He was cheered lustily when he said:

"I believe, and events have more than substantiated my belief, that if we didn't send our army to France to fight alongside of the other great powers, we would have to fight a more desperate war, alone, in America."

GALLIVAN'S ADDRESS.

The Congressman spoke in part as follows:

"Once into the life of every public man there comes a time when he must either stand up and be counted or quit cold and ignominiously retreat to private life. After twenty years of day and night efforts as a public servant in the affairs of the city, State and nation, I face that time and tonight I stand here, publicly demanding that those who criticize my candor solely because of the record I have made in an American war Congress, come out in the open and fight like honest men."

"Tonight, I mailed the following letter to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, into whose name keeping, through stress of circumstances, has come the destiny of the world:

My dear Mr. President:

In opening my campaign for the mayoralty of Boston I have been deeply surprised and pained to learn the nan issue involving America's entrance into the war

has been injected by those who still insist that Germany is right and America wrong.

So far as I can learn, I am the only member of the present Congress who is a candidate for the votes of the people in any one of the large cities of the country. My vote for war and my later vote favoring the selective draft necessary to prosecute that war to a successful conclusion are being assailed.

I felt that you ought to know to what desperate lengths German propagandists are going in their anger against public officials who—after years of patience—finally were compelled to put America ahead of Germany in the interests of humanity.

Can you not suggest some way, Mr. President, by which this un-American attack against me may be officially rebuked to the end that America may be made safe for those seeking public office? I shall await your reply anxiously.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES A. GALLIVAN.

"There have been whispers first 'Gallivan is weak because he voted for war'; later on the murmur started, 'Gallivan ought not to run; he can't win because he voted for a draft army.'"

If I failed to represent my district in voting to stand with the great majority in Congress I would make a sorry spectacle running for Mayor of this great city. Any person who persists, in public or private, in saying that "Gallivan is weak" when you and I know that Gallivan did his duty in the greatest crisis democracy has ever faced, I say, such a man is uttering treason, and he should be regarded as a traitor.

"And tonight, almost within sight of Bunker Hill and standing on Dorchester Heights, I brand all such treasonable utterances as the work of Prussian agents."

"I sincerely hope, for the good name of the city of my birth that the loathsome trail of this slimy-bellied serpent known to the world as 'German propaganda' may not be traced into the Mayor's office at City Hall."

"I trust that it will be made clear that the golden scales of this poisoned monster have not found their way into the pockets of some of those who would gladly help me to return to Congress, unopposed, if you believe them, but who, for selfish reasons, consider me 'a weak candidate for the mayoralty.' A plain statement from Boston's Mayor would greatly help to clarify the atmosphere at this time."

FILL OF PROPAGANDA.

"If there is a man in the Congress of the United States who has had his fill of German propaganda, I am the man. I tell you frankly, that since the outbreak of the war in Europe my life in Washington has been made a hell on earth by German propagandists—many of them. I am sorry to say,

masquerading as Irish patriots—because they knew I loved Ireland, as my people did, with a deep and abiding love.

"But the one thing that these paid agents of dissension failed to understand is that Ireland wants to be free to govern herself, to work out her own destiny. She wants Dublin for her capital and not Berlin."

"When they told me—an American Congressman—that a vote against war had something to do with the freedom of Ireland, in spite of the seriousness of the situation, I couldn't help but smile. Imagine, if you can, my friends, an Ireland free, with America's Star Spangled Banner trailing in the dust! Imagine the kind of

freedom Ireland would enjoy at the hands of those who have stripped Belgium of her manhood and who have ravaged her womanhood, who have slain thousands of innocent women and children far from the battlefield! Imagine an Ireland as free as devastated Poland or starving Serbia or Armenia in the hands of the Turks!

"Take it from me there is no freedom for Ireland worthy of the name that comes from the minds of Prussia's military powers."

JUSTIFIES WAR VOTE.

"I voted for war because I believed that the time had come for my country to face the common enemy of humanity. I believed, and events have more than substantiated my belief, that if we didn't send our army to France to fight alongside of the other great powers, we would have to fight a more desperate war, alone, in America. I voted for a draft army because I knew that the boys of my district would volunteer at the first call of the President and stand ready to go 'over the top' with the colors when given the word. But I didn't want the boys of Boston going into battle while the boys of the West and the South stayed at home."

"As for the freedom of Ireland, let me tell you something—right here. The boys of the new 101st Regiment—our old 9th—have done more for the cause of Ireland than all the German propagandists, backed by all the gold in Potsdam, could accomplish in a hundred years. My love for Ireland dates from the time when I learned the story at my mother's knee. The Germanic love for the land of the shamrock seems to be of very recent growth—like most Teutonic things—democracy included—it is a chemical substitute for the real thing."

NOV-4-1917 DEER ISLAND LIGHT KEEPER HONORED

Eino C. Mott, keeper of Deer Island Light, has been commended by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce at Washington, for his great assistance rendered five persons aboard the disabled motor boat "Dreamer" upon the night of September 23, according to a letter received by Mayor Curley from Washington.

OCT 17 - 28 - 1917.

NEW LIBERTY MALL ON COMMON IS DEDICATED

Mayor Drives First Stake With Silver Hammer—
Negro Officers Take Part in the Ceremonies
—Liberty Theme of the Speakers



MAYOR CURLEY DRIVING THE STAKE MARKING LIBERTY MALL. AT THE DEDICATION EXERCISES. The photograph shows the big silver sledge hammer on the rebound just after one of the Mayor's mighty blows that sent the stake down several inches. At the left stands Captain Georgia Driscoll and the color bearers of the Shepard Girls' Rifle Club.

TRANSCRIPT - OCT-29-1917.

NEW STREET PLAN URGED

Near Museum of Fine Arts
Involved

Planning Board Submits Extensive
Study

To Provide More Light and Air
Mainly

New Street Over Unused Land Not
Favored

In order to prevent living conditions similar to those of the North End, in respect to light and air, the City Planning Board urges an extensive programme of street widenings and extensions in the vicinity of the Museum of Fine Arts, and the construction of a circle at the junction of Greenleaf and Parker streets and Huntington avenue to facilitate the directing of traffic, and to provide a "dignified termination of the Huntington avenue entrance to the Fenway."

The report was laid before Mayor Curley today. No estimate was made as to the amount of money that would be necessary to make the improvements in this fast-growing section. The streets involved in the study are Ruggles, Parker, Leon, Field, Drisko, Mechanic and Greenleaf.

This question was studied with relation to suggestions recently made at City Hall by John P. O'Neill of 7 Leon street, who not only advised the construction of the circle, but the continuation of the boulevard, running north of the Art Museum by a 60-foot street across mostly unused territory to the corner of Forsyth and Ruggles streets, thereby, in Mr. O'Neill's opinion, "making a magnificent entrance to the park from Roxbury and also partly terminating a very dangerous intersection of streets for all motor cars and trucks." Mr. O'Neill also declared that as the bridge is already built for future improvements, the proposed new street could continue to Columbus avenue.

Opposes the New Street

The City Planning Board, Ralph Adams Cram, chairman, believes that the new street plan "would necessitate a subdivision of the existing lots in such a way as to leave a number of triangular areas which would not readily conform to building purposes."

The Board also believes that the construction of such a street would tend to increase congestion at the junction of Ruggles and Forsyth streets, rather than to eliminate present dangerous conditions, "inasmuch as a diagonal intersection of streets produces traffic conditions more difficult to regulate than in the case of streets intersecting at right angles."

As to Mr. O'Neill's suggestion that in the future this proposed boulevard might be extended across the Fenway to Brookline avenue, the Planning Board declares that it would not be in keeping with the naturalistic treatment of the Fens. Furthermore, as the Fens are practically restricted to pleasure vehicles, a route across would be of little advantage or importance.

"The area in the Museum district, through which Mr. O'Neill suggests the construction of a diagonal street, is bounded by Huntington avenue on the north, Forsyth street on the east, Ruggles street on the south and Parker street on the west," the report declares. "The present excessive width of the blocks unfortunately allows for an interior lot development without proper street frontage, which would

lead to the same serious conditions of congestion and insufficient light and air to be found in the slum districts of the city. This interior lot development has already begun, and will assume serious proportions unless measures are taken to prevent it.

Many Vacant Lots There Now

"The predominating character of the present buildings is wooden, but many vacant lots and open yards still remain. Under existing laws new buildings in this district must be of more permanent type. Before this new construction takes place, it is advisable to adopt measures to preclude the evolution of the serious situation likely to grow out of lot conditions, resulting from the inadequate width and arrangements of streets. Such measures can be adopted now at a cost comparatively low, in proportion to the benefits that will result therefrom. This holds true irrespective whether the area develops into a commercial or residential district."

The report then goes on to discuss the street widenings which are recommended.

Ruggles street, the nearest cross-town thoroughfare on the southwest, is favored for widening with a street transportation line established, in the belief that the area in that vicinity would develop quickly, as it affords a practically direct connection between the Fenway and Roxbury. Ruggles street is connected with the Fenway by Audubon road, thereby constituting a cross-town thoroughfare from Roxbury to Audubon circle. The bridge over Ruggles street was constructed to provide for widening, which, if carried out at this time, the planning board says, would be accomplished at a much less expense than later when adjacent property, now vacant, is built upon.

Sixty-Foot Streets Favored

Likewise an excellent opportunity of widening Parker street presents itself, in the board's opinion, because many of the lots on either side of the street are un-built upon. Leon street should be widened on the west so that there will be forty feet or more between building lines and a short street should be constructed, connecting Leon street and Forsyth street, south of the United Drug Company property. Field street should be widened to sixty feet and extended to Greenleaf street. Mechanic street should also be widened to forty feet. Madison court should be continued through by an extension forty feet in width to Leon street and a forty-foot street should be constructed between Madison court and Ruggles street, from Leon to Parker street. Greenleaf street should be widened on the northerly side, Drisko street continued to Forsyth street, and Forsyth street extended to the Fenway, through what is known as Fenway Park.

SHOE SHINE GIRLS HEARD

City Council Gives Public Hearing on Mayor's Proposed Ordinance

Scores of persons interested in the mayor's proposed ordinance prohibiting girls under twenty-one from shining shoes for a living, were present in the City Council chamber last night at the public hearing given by the Council. All of the girl bootblacks employed in Boston, except those from a department store where such a department has just been opened were present.

Miss Harriett A. Duffy of 241 Summer street, Lynn, manager at the Browfield street shop where the girls are employed, told the Council that she sought the new employment, when she was locked out of a shoe factory. She now receives a salary of \$15 a week. Tips bring the total to \$25 and \$30 a week. The other girls are paid \$12 a week, she said. Later these girls admitted making nearly \$30 a week. Miss Duffy declared that

the work is pleasant and easy, with half of the customers women.

Agnes Brennan, who lives with her parents at 719 Dorchester avenue, told the council that she made \$2 in tips yesterday. She had worked three years in a department store and was getting only \$7.00 a week, when she left to shine shoes. Three other girls, who work at the same place—Helen Russell, 21 years old, of 27 Cumberland street; Evelyn Webb, 18 years old, of 192 Florence street, Roslindale, and May Williamson, 18 years old, of 152 West 5th street, South Boston, substantiated the statements of the manager.

Miss Rebecca Berkman, who lives at the Young Women's Christian Association dormitory, 68 Warrenton street, made a powerful plea for the girls.

Mrs. Bert L. Thomas of 119 Mountfort street, a trained nurse, and Mrs. Annie Duffy, mother of Harriet Duffy, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith were among others who spoke in favor of the girls.

There were few speakers in favor of the passage of the ordinance. William H. O'Brien of 9 Hinkley street, Dorchester, excoriated men who allow girls to shine their shoes, called them "creatures unworthy to be called men," and said that the girls at work supplied the "most degrading spectacle I have ever witnessed in Boston." He pleaded for passage of the ordinance on grounds of morality and health.

Mary Kenney O'Sullivan of West Medford, industrial inspector for the State Board of Labor, denounced all kinds of employment where tips are received. Mrs. Anna T. Steinhauer of Mayor Curley's office registered in favor of the ordinance.

Edward J. Slattery, assistant secretary to the mayor, upheld the mayor's views as to the unfitness of bootblackening as an occupation for girls.

Another speaker in favor of the ordinance was William J. Donovan of 135 Cambridge street, Cambridge, who said he is a detective and is now making investigations in Haverhill, working in guise of a street car conductor. He claimed that girl bootblacks would tend to promote immorality.

OCT-31-1917

DIPHTHERIA PREVALENT

Health Commissioner Mahoney Warns
Public to Watch Children for Symptoms
—Will Send Aid for Diagnosis

Diphtheria is unusually prevalent in many cities and towns of the Commonwealth, according to Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney, who issues a warning to parents to watch their children and act promptly on the slightest symptoms. Many cases of the disease have been traced to a slight sore throat or a nasal discharge to which parents have paid no heed. Antitoxin is recommended for both curative and preventive purposes. In cases where parents cannot afford to have other members of the family immunized as a preventive measure, the health department is ready to send a physician for the purpose of diagnosis.

FIN. COM. TO ASK CURLEY ABOUT HOME

Mayor Is Summoned in Re-
sumption of Bond

Hearing.

OCT 3 1917

"SHAMROCK" MANSION
UP FOR AN AIRING

Mayor Curley was again summoned to appear before Chairman John R. Murphy, and the other members of the finance commission, at the resumed bond hearing at 2 o'clock today, this time, it was expected, to face the question point blank: "Where did you get the money for the famous 'shamrock-shuttered mansion'?"

But his honor, who declared that Tuesday was his busy day, failed to appear at the hearing at 2 o'clock, and had sent no message to indicate that he would appear.

He had indicated, when first notified that he was to be the star witness again by newspaper men at noon, that he would be too busy to drop the cares and duties of the mayor's office for the afternoon on such short notice.

Atty. Hurlburt, in reopening the hearing at the session today, said that the finance commission expected to prove that, instead of Mayor Curley getting \$5000 from the Daly plumbing concern, it was from Curley, not from Daly's uncle, that "Frankie" Daly got the \$5000 with which Daly bought his way into the plumbing company.

Mr. Hurlburt also said that the finance commission would show that Curley had never severed his connection with the plumbing company, that he was still a member of it in violation of the law which forbids a member of the city government from profiting as a member of a company selling supplies to the city.

The hearing was adjourned about a month ago with Mayor Curley on the stand. He had been asked all kinds of questions about a pre-election statement in which he was quoted as saying he bought his new house with the proceeds of his share in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. He denied having written the statement, declared it was not true, and announced that the voters of Boston didn't really care whether it was true or not.

At the resumed hearing today, Mayor Curley had distinguished company as co-witnesses, no less than two former members of the finance commission itself, its ex-chairman, John A. Sullivan, now corporation counsel, and, it is hinted, the man who wrote the pre-election statement that the mayor should be "spurious versenkt" and George U. Crocker, former city treasurer and a colleague of Mr. Sullivan's in the original finance commission.

At the last session, which developed much political repartee, all sorts of questions were asked the mayor about the city's bonding business; but Mr. Hurl-

burt, counsel for the commission, failed to clear up the mystery of the \$10,000 with which the mayor financed his "mansion."

At City Hall today, it was expected that the finance commission would correct this mistake, and definitely demand, if the money did not come from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company interest, where did it come from.

The hearing was called for the old school committee chamber in Mason street, with the mayor as the first witness.

Mayor Curley received his notice that he was to star again at the "fin. com.'s" hearing in the school committee rooms with unrestrained resentment.

"Major" Dowling of the finance commission staff declared that Constable Reed had left the mayor's summons with Mr. Slattery, the mayor's secretary, at 11:40 today, after getting assurance from Mr. Slattery that it would be served on the mayor without more formality.

But Mr. Slattery, after the mayor expressed his annoyance at getting his first intimation from the newspapermen, declared he wouldn't know Constable Reed from a picket fence if he walked right into the room. He admitted that he had been given papers and letters and things for the mayor, which he planned to give Mr. Curley, after the regular Tuesday conference with members of the Legislature.

The mayor declared that the finance commission was trying to waste the time of the city's executive, expecting him to break appointments for one of his busiest days. He protested that the first he had heard of the resumption of the bond hearing was when asked about it by the Traveler reporter, a couple of hours before the time set for the hearing. The mayor declined to say that he would refuse to break his appointments and go to the hearing at 2 o'clock, but he conveyed the impression that he was considering that possibility.

There seemed to be a little camouflage about the mayor's summons to the reopening of the bond hearing. As late as 12:30 he insisted he had received no summons from the Fin. Com.

The mayor called for Slattery, but the latter had "gone out." Then the mayor turned to the reporters, clustered about, and said in a tone of finality: "You see that I know nothing about it."

Prior to this Mr. Slattery had been interviewed by the Traveler representative to this effect:

"Constable Reed states that he left the summons for the mayor with you, at about 11:30 A. M. Have you delivered it to the mayor?"

"I don't know Constable Reed, and I don't know that anybody has been here from the Finance Commission."

"Have you no papers for the mayor?"

"O, I have half a dozen letters and communications for him."

"When will he receive them?"

"I shall deliver them as soon as he is at liberty, as soon as he gets through with the members of the Legislature—I should say by 1 o'clock. I don't know anything about any summons from the Finance Commission."

URGES WIDER STREETS NEAR ART MUSEUM

City Planning Board Says Alternative Will Be Another

Slum District.

ELABORATE REPORT IS
SUBMITTED TO MAYOR

Widen the streets near the Museum of Fine Arts, or risk the danger of a reproduction of the slum districts, for interior lot development and shutting off of light and air has begun already, warns the city planning board.

The board today filed an elaborate report with the mayor recommending the widening of streets in the vicinity of the Museum of Fine Arts—Ruggles, Parker, Leon, Field, Mechanic and Greenleaf streets—and the construction of a circle at the junction of Greenleaf and Parker streets with Huntington avenue to provide a "dignified termination of the Huntington avenue to the Fenway." Mayor Curley states that he has not yet had opportunity to form his opinion as to approval or disapproval.

The board disapproves the plans of John P. O'Neil of 7 Leon street for a 60-foot street running north of the Museum to the corner of Forsyth and Ruggles street, but lays great stress on the need for street widening to prevent lot congestion soon to follow interior lot development without proper street frontage "which would lead to the same serious conditions of congestion and insufficient light and air to be found in the slum districts of the city."

"This interior lot development has already begun, and will assume serious proportions unless measures are taken to prevent it."

Not only should Ruggles street be widened, but a street car line constructed, says the report, for the area would then develop quickly, because of the practically direct connection between the Fenway and Roxbury. The bridge over Ruggles street was constructed to provide for widening.

City Gives Away Wood Paving Blocks

The present old wooden block pavement of Washington street is to be given away, to facilitate the laying of the new, and relieve the merchants and shoppers, and pedestrians.

Mayor Curley was again compelled today to take cognizance of complaints of the blocking of traffic by the delay in completing the repaving of Washington street with wood blocks, and after further conferences, he announced at noon that he had received pledges from the contractor, Bernard E. Grant, that night work as well as day work will be pushed, and all the new blocks will be laid and the street completely restored by Saturday night.

North-enders are rejoicing in the news that they can have the old blocks for fuel, and all sorts of conveyances are being used to carry them off. The contractor's teams have been carrying them to the recently vacated land near the State House.

The contractor has also promised that Beacon street shall be completed Friday, and one side of Commonwealth avenue by tomorrow noon, and Dorchester avenue by Dec. 15.

TRANSCRIPT - OCT 30 - 1917

BUILDING AT HIGH LEVEL

New Construction Record Probable in
Boston

Steady Increase on Paper, Despite
Market

Applicants Fewer, Estimated Costs
Higher

Notable Advance in Best Building
Work

Unless there is a decided change in the next two months Boston will end the year with a building record even greater than last year, which was the banner year in the history of the city for new construction and alterations. Though the prospect and alterations. Though the prospect looms most promisingly on the books of the building department at City Hall, it is difficult to find a contractor who reports anything but flat conditions, owing to the scarcity of labor and the high cost of material.

Building progress is now recorded differently at City Hall than in the past. For many years applicants for permits were not compelled to file a statement of costs until the work had been completed. The change means that all such applicants must file, at the time they receive their permits, the estimated cost of construction. It does not follow that the figures represent the actual work being carried on. Many instances are known to the building inspectors in which permits are taken out and work delayed for months at the whim of the owner or until the contractor is able to see his way clear for continuous operations. But the actual records are taken at their face value in the building department as tests of the year's business. That is why, at the present time, the department declares that up to last Saturday the city building record was ahead of last year.

More Than a Million Increase

Though the first ten months of the present year show the total number of applications for new construction and alterations to be 4114, compared with 4935 for the corresponding period of a year ago, the total estimated cost for such operations this year is recorded at \$22,002,482, compared with \$20,848,082 last year. This is a most notable increase, considering the depressing state of the market under war conditions, though by no means so remarkable as the increase last year over the previous year. Last year the building operations reached the high total of \$32,791,492, compared with \$29,113,602 of the previous year.

Present figures indicate, as did those of the corresponding period of a year ago, the strong trend toward better construction. For many years Boston built second and third-class buildings to such an extent that it became imperative to make stringent fire prevention laws and to put into force a rigid inspection system. The laws, of course, have compelled better construction throughout a large section of the city, but outside this restricted area there is nothing but public spirit, natural pride or economy to induce the homemaker or the investor to construct equally well.

For the first ten months of the present year, though the applications for the construction of first-class buildings decreased from 268 last year to 254, the estimated cost of this construction increased from \$5,279,067 to \$10,634,927. This remarkable increase in property values more than offsets the

loss in second-class construction, the present figures showing but 293 applications this year compared with 424 last year, this year's estimated cost being \$5,187,134, compared with \$7,453,915 last year during the corresponding period.

But when it comes to the consideration of third-class construction—buildings that many experts in building problems believe should not be permitted within the city limits—the present figures are a revelation. For the first ten months last year 1099 applications were taken out for these buildings, the total cost of which was estimated at \$4,127,768. So far this year there have been but 542 applications, the cost of which is estimated at \$1,624,586.

Alteration Figures High

These figures show that the total applications for new construction thus far this year are 1089, with an estimated cost of \$17,416,647, whereas for the corresponding period last year the total number of applications was 1791 with an estimated cost of \$10,859,750. It remains for alteration figures to swell this year's total to its interesting proportions. There were 3025 alteration permits issued up to last Saturday night, carrying an estimated construction cost of \$4,585,835, whereas last year 3144 permits were granted in the corresponding period, with an estimated cost of \$3,988,332. The grand total of construction for the first ten months of the present year shows an increase of \$1,154,400 over the figure for the corresponding period of a year ago, and, best of all, it is an increase that has been well maintained since the first quarter of the present year. There is no reason to believe that the increase will not be maintained to the end of the year.

The week ending last Saturday night revealed a total of 83 applications for permits, including alterations, at an estimated cost of \$164,921, compared with 117 applications for the corresponding week of 1916, at an estimated cost of \$161,547.

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WOULD PAY TEACHERS MORE

Superintendent Dyer Recommends Advance
Which Would Cost \$300,000

General increase in teachers' salaries, which would mean an addition of \$300,000 annually to the school department payroll, was recommended by Superintendent Dyer, at a meeting of the school committee last night. The report is based on an investigation by Dr. Dyer of conditions in twenty-two cities with a population of more than 200,000 as to salaries of public school teachers.

Dr. Dyer suggests that in the elementary schools the annual increases should be \$72 instead of \$48 and \$60 as at present, and in the high schools be \$96 instead of \$72 and in the high schools be \$96 instead of \$72. Under the present graduated schedule the maximum salary for proposed schedule the maximum salary for women teachers in the high schools would be \$2200 annually. At present it is \$704.

In elementary school salaries Boston stands twelfth in the minimum scale, and fourteenth in the maximum. For high schools this city is fourteenth maximum and minimum rates.

Boston is ninth in minimum kindergarten salaries and seventh in the maximum list. It is seventh in the headmaster salary schedule.

The petition of the school janitors to have their salary schedule revised was placed on file. The desired revision carried an increase of \$50,000 a year.

The committee voted to establish a co-operative industrial course in the Charlestown High School.

School janitors who are in the Army and Navy may have their places on their return from the war. The committee ordered that substitute janitors may be put to work temporarily.

MR. SULLIVAN'S ABSENCE

Acting Corporation Counsel George Flynn Explains to Finance Commission His Chief's Need of Vacation and of His Willingness to Testify

Acting Corporation Counsel George Flynn explained to the Finance Commission, in a letter which was read at Thursday's hearing, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan's absence from Boston. The letter is as follows:

John R. Murphy, Chairman Finance Commission, Tremont Building, Boston:
Dear Sir—The arguments in the street lighting rate case were finished on last Friday night. As the commission knows, this case has been a particularly long and difficult one. The hearings and arguments covered a period of nearly two years, and the work which fell upon Mr. Sullivan's shoulders was enormous.

The record of the case, which has to do with all the operations of the Edison Company both in the electric lighting and financial fields, covers over ten thousand pages; Mr. Sullivan's printed brief covers two hundred and eighteen pages; and his oral argument consumed fourteen hours. It is not an exaggeration to say that entirely apart from other official duties Mr. Sullivan has averaged more than twelve hours a day, including Sundays, on this case alone for the last year.

He has, moreover, publicly stated on several occasions that it was his intention to go away and take a long rest as soon as this case was over. It is within my personal knowledge that the condition of his health makes it imperative that he have a complete respite from official duties. He found it impossible to leave or Saturday, as he had originally planned, or Sunday, as he had originally planned, or Monday, as he had originally planned. Mr. Sullivan started on his vacation before your summons was received at the office Tuesday morning. This is the first vacation he has had in four years, and to quote from one of the evening papers of last week, "his work on the Edison case entitles him to a year's vacation." The two other members of the office force who assisted Mr. Sullivan in the preparation and trial of the street lighting case started on their vacations on Saturday last.

Mr. Sullivan called me on the long-distance telephone this morning and said that he had read the account of yesterday's hearing in the Transcript of last night; that he desired me to inform the commission that he had not received the summons; that his physical and mental exhaustion made it necessary for him to take a vacation to recuperate; that at the time he left the office he knew of no public business that made his presence in the office absolutely essential; that he had informed the commission of his intention to take a vacation as soon as the street lighting case was finished; and that on his return he would be at the command of the commission.

I write this letter in order that you may know the reason for Mr. Sullivan's absence from the hearing tomorrow morning. Yours very truly,

George A. Flynn,
Acting Corporation Counsel.

OCT - 31 - 1917

Strandway Work Halted

There will be no more dredging in Old Harbor, for the Strandway improvement, this fall as the Government will commandeer the big dredges for work in connection with the building of the destroyer plant at Squantum. The two dredges at work are owned by the New York State Dredging Company.

OCT - 31 - 1917

Mr. Curley should not be made over-confident by the fact that just at present Mr. Peters is holding only a slight sector.

FOOD STORES HERE CROWD WAREHOUSES

**Dr. Mahoney Furnishes the
Mayor With Significant
Statistics on Cold
Storage Contents**

**PRICES JUMP 10 P.C.
DURING 12 MONTHS**

**Curley Asks McCall for
Sweeping Authority—
Would Sell Eatables
At Reduced Prices**

After being informed in a written report by Health Commr. Mahoney yesterday that all the public storage warehouses in Boston are packed to their capacity, despite the fact that the prices of all foods have jumped at least 10 p.c. during the last 12 months, Mayor Curley sent a communication to Gov. McCall asking him to give him authority, under a recent statute, to open these places and sell the contents to the public at reduced prices.

In his report to Mayor Curley, the Health Commissioner says that his inspectors have discovered that Boston's public storage warehouses on Oct. 25 contained, among many other articles of food, 12,258,000 pounds of meats of all kinds, 4,098,000 pounds of poultry, 13,309,000 pounds of butter, 11,028,000 dozen of eggs and 6,500,000 pounds of fish. Of this vast amount of staple foods, he says, the Federal Government owns only 2,000,000 pounds.

The other articles of food found in cold storage are:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Cheese, lbs. | 4,866,895 |
| Beans, lbs. | 180,000 |
| Tea, lbs. | 346,700 |
| Flour, lbs. | 454,651 |
| Salmon (cans), doz. | 696 |
| Sardines (cans), doz. | 515 |
| Peas (cans), doz. | 4,500 |
| Pineapples (cans), doz. | 3,500 |
| Condensed milk (cans), doz. | 600 |
| Miscellaneous canned goods, doz. | 1256 |
| Cocoa beans, bu. | 900 |
| Peanuts, bu. | 1,040 |
| Chocolate, lbs. | 17,500 |
| Wheat food, lbs. | 5,600 |
| Salt, lbs. | 17,500 |
| Cream and milk packages, pcks. | 163 |
| Pierma flour, lbs. | 21,560 |

Dr. Mahoney Tells Story

Health Commr. Mahoney has some interesting things to say regarding the

food situation in Boston, his letter in part reading as follows:—

"In the past week there have been numerous withdrawals of foodstuffs from the storage warehouses in Boston, and 10 p.c. is a fair estimate of the amount of holdings taken from the storage houses in this period. This does not necessarily mean that this amount was removed in order to sell it, but much of it was probably re-packed and put into storage again.

"Last Friday an inspection was made of one of the smaller cold storage plants, and many lots of poultry were found that had been in storage since October and September of 1916. Extensions had been granted by the State Department of Health so that this food might remain until the Thanksgiving season of this year.

"Evidences were also found that many lots of this poultry had been in cold storage in New York before coming to Boston. One large lot of frozen rabbits were discovered, and nobody in the plant knew just how long this large consignment had been there. This pile reached the ceiling of the room where it was stored. In several of the rooms broken barrels were observed and frozen turkeys strewn about. The temperature of these rooms was two to four degrees below zero (Fahr.). In one room several hundred boxes containing poultry were frozen en masse, frost covering the outside of the boxes, so that the storage marks and numbers were obliterated.

"All of the cold storage warehouses had the appearance of being filled to capacity, the corridors and aisles also being used for the purpose. In some of the rooms it was impossible to move one foot from the door.

"It would appear that under existing conditions it is a reversal of good policy to grant extensions on cold storage articles inasmuch as these goods are deteriorating all the time and this loss is made up by the consumer who ultimately is obliged to pay for this loss.

"I am enclosing herewith quotations on butter and eggs held in cold storage on date of Oct. 26, 1917. It will be observed that although the amount of these goods held in cold storage this year is greatly in excess of the amount held last year, nevertheless the prices are invariably higher. There may be an explanation for this, but I am unable to furnish it."

Regarding the amount of butter and eggs and the prices, the Commissioner says that in 1916 there were 242,300 tubs of butter in storage while this month there are 248,990 tubs, and in eggs there were 291,800 cases while this month there are 324,900 cases.

As far as prices are concerned, a compilation of Dr. Mahoney's figures shows that the prices of these two commodities have jumped more than 10 p.c., the average for all grades of butter in October, 1916, being 36 cents as compared with 42 cents a pound this month, and the average for eggs in October, 1916, being 36 cents as compared with 40 cents a dozen this month.

EMPEY URGES ALL TO BOOST LIBERTY LOAN

**Says They Who Fail to
Buy Are Putting on
German Uniform**

"Every man who can afford to buy a Liberty bond and does not do so is putting a German uniform on himself," said Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey, author, fighter and orator, at an enthusiastic Liberty Loan rally this noon at Faneuil Hall.

Largely in response to Empey's appeal, between \$12,000 and \$15,000 was subscribed for Liberty bonds in the half hour following the speaking.

The Cradle of Liberty was filled almost to overflowing by the noonday crowd of marketmen and business men of the neighborhood. John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Co., presided at the meeting, and he introduced Mayor Curley, who spoke briefly of the great purpose of the Loan.

With \$17,000 worth of bonds in his hands, Sergt. Empey arose to speak. He drove home some pungent descriptions of the fighting in France and then launched into a sales campaign for bonds.

The distribution of application forms and receipts for subscriptions were handled by Robert E. Fay, Francis H. Benson and Arthur S. Horne, all of the Exchange Trust Co.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Next Sunday will be a big day for all city employees not yet unionized. Every union man on the city payroll is doing his bit in urging all male and female employees not yet unionized to attend the mass meeting in the National Theatre. And there are no intimidation proceedings in connection with the attempt, as Mayor Curley favors the idea.

As Hull goes, so goes the State, and that is the reason Tom Coffey, elevator superintendent in the Annex, is trying to pull off one vote in Hull when they have their next election. He predicts that if he can induce one Hull voter to cast a ballot for him, he surely will be elected to the City Council at the Boston city election.

Former Councillor Tom Kenney's name is again being favorably mentioned as the only man, outside of possibly Mayor Fitzgerald, who can beat Mayor Curley this fall. Tom has just returned from a pleasure trip in the South, and the fact that he declines to discuss the political situation would lead one to believe that he again would be willing to make the sacrifice if he can be assured of all the anti-Curley support, mindful of the failures and then successes of former Mayors Prince, O'Brien and Collins.

SURPRISE SPRUNG IN BOND PROBE

**Atty. Hurlburt's Witnesses
Say Daly's \$8000 Came From
Curley, Not Uncle**

**GEORGE U. CROCKER,
W. H. STICKNEY, TESTIFY**

**Mayor Fails to Appear at the
Hearing—Says He Will Be
There Thursday**

OCT 31 1917
In a statement made before the Finance Commission yesterday afternoon, in the absence of Mayor Curley, who had been summoned to appear to testify at the reopening of the probe into the city's bonding business, Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, declared that he would prove by verbal and documentary evidence that the \$8000 which Francis L. Daly testified that he received from a deceased uncle, and which he used to buy out Frank Sullivan's partnership in the plumbing business, was not secured from the uncle, but from Mayor James M. Curley, in August, 1913, a few months before Curley's election.

Following this statement, Atty. Hurlburt produced on the witness stand William H. Stickney, vice-president and treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Co. and formerly connected with the Mutual National Bank, and George U. Crocker, formerly a member of the Finance Commission, formerly city treasurer and also former vice-president and treasurer of the Mutual National Bank, which went out of existence two years ago.

Both of these witnesses told of Mayor Curley negotiating a loan of \$3900 on Aug. 28, and then Atty. Hurlburt produced papers showing that Curley on the same day drew out \$4100 from the Federal Trust Co.

Testimony offered last month by Francis L. Daly, lifelong friend of the Mayor, and Atty. Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Daly's brother-in-law, represented that Daly received \$8000 in cash from an uncle, who died in Chelsea, and that this amount of cash was deposited by Daly to the credit of his attorney, E. P. Fitzgerald, in the Fourth National Bank on the same date that Curley drew out the \$8000 from the Federal Trust Co. and the Mutual National Bank.

Atty. Fitzgerald then disposed of the \$8000 in cash he received from Daly by depositing a check for this amount in the Exchange Trust Co. to the credit of Sullivan & Daly, and in turn the company deposited the check to the credit of Frank Sullivan in the same bank. By this process, Daly purchased Sullivan's partnership interest.

Former City Treas. Crocker widened the difficulties of the situation by declaring that Mayor Curley informed him before his election that he wanted

the \$4000 loan for the purpose of buying an interest in the plumbing supply business, then conducted under the name of Sullivan & Daly and now known as the Daly Plumbing Supply Co., and furthermore that the Mayor informed him some time ago that he is interested in the Roxbury Iron Metal Co., headed by Marks Angell.

Concerning these declarations, Atty. Hurlburt announced that he desired to widen the scope of the bonding probe for the purpose of attempting to show that the Mayor now is or at some time was interested in one or more concerns doing business with the city, which is a direct violation of Section 8 of the new charter. This stipulates that in the event of conviction of any municipal official, such official shall be fined \$1000 or imprisoned for one year, or suffer both penalties.

In explanation of his failure to appear before the commission in response to the summons, Mayor Curley said last night that his assistant secretary, Edward J. Slattery, had neglected to deliver the summons to him until late in the afternoon, but that he would respond to a new summons to appear before the commission Thursday morning, when the commission will resume the investigation.

OCT - 26 - 1917 3 PARADES TO BE HELD HERE ON MORROW

**New England Out
for Maximum**

**Flood of Millions Sends
Liberty Loan Total
to \$337,000,000**



United States.

"Boston's Own" will come down from Ayer to parade in the afternoon, every man paying his own fare, and every one wearing a Liberty button or "The Badge of Honor."

Boston will be represented by 2500 officers and soldiers from Camp Devens and will be the "Men Behind the Button" and not "The Man Behind the Gun," as the men will not carry arms. They will remain in the city after the parade and visit their homes for a week-end visit.

With the announcement today that the Federal Reserve Bank had received reports from banks that New England subscribed \$46,378,000 yesterday,

making the total of \$337,000,000 or \$37,000,000 over the minimum, the committee started a drive that would result in the maximum of \$500,000,000 being oversubscribed.

The returns from the New England States are as follows:—

| | Oct. 26 | Total |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Maine | \$2,181,000 | \$16,447,000 |
| New Hampshire | 1,776,000 | 10,773,000 |
| Vermont | 1,300,000 | 6,983,000 |
| Rhode Island | 4,898,000 | 31,387,000 |
| Connecticut | 7,499,000 | 45,041,000 |
| Massachusetts | 28,873,000 | 225,938,000 |
| Total | \$46,378,000 | \$337,000,000 |

Boston yesterday subscribed for \$15,122,500, bringing its total to \$113,615,500, or nearly \$5,000,000 beyond the maximum for the city.

Reports from all districts show a rapid increase in loans, and the Liberty Loan Committee have arranged many public meetings to bring home to the people the necessity of raising the money. The parades and other demonstrations are expected to attract the attention of those who have not purchased a bond.

If the hatred of any person against the Kaiser is so great that he has a desire to have personal combat with him he will have the opportunity by purchasing a bond at the Liberty Cottage on the Common, where a dummy of the Kaiser has been set up with a spiked helmet. Any person receiving a receipt for a bond will be permitted to tackle the "Kaiser" or bombard him with missiles.

As an instance of the sacrifice of the soldiers at Ayer who have given up their homes and future to fight for Uncle Sam, the Liberty Loan Committee announced that of the 29,000 men at Camp Devens, 15,000 had purchased bonds, amounting to \$1,293,000, the entire amount to be taken from the future pay of the men.

Route of Parades

The first parade tomorrow will start from Long Wharf at 9.30 a.m., when two companies of men from the Coast Artillery Corps, headed by their band, will parade to the South Station and give a 45-minute concert. The band will then proceed over the streets of the business district.

The route will be Summer, South, Essex, Chauncy, Summer, Winter, Tremont, Boylston, Park sq., Pleasant, Tremont, Eliot, Park sq., Boylston to the Common, where the men will march to the Liberty Cottage and attend the rally.

The second parade will start at 10 a.m. from Rowe's Wharf and will be composed of two companies, fully equipped, and will parade to Dewey sq., Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Exchange, Dock sq., North, Blackstone, Haymarket sq., Canal, Causeway to the North Station, where the band will give a concert of patriotic airs.

"Boston's Own" Coming

After the concert the men again form in line and parade Causeway, Leverett, Green, Court, Tremont to the Common, where the bands and companies will merge and proceed to the Shaw Monument, where a concert will be given.

The 2500 officers and men of "Boston's Own" will arrive on a special train at the North Station at 1.15, and at 1.45, headed by their regimental band, will march to Canal, Haymarket sq., Union, north side of Faneuil Hall sq., Merchants Row, State, Broad, Milk, Federal, Dewey sq., Summer,

Continued next page

OCT-26-1917
Hawley, Milk, Washington, School, where they will be reviewed by Mayor Curley.

Continuing up Beacon Hill the men will be reviewed by the Governor, and will proceed to Park, to Tremont, Boylston, to the Charles st. entrance to the Common.

Take \$1,000,000 More

Hornblower & Weeks today subscribed for another \$1,000,000 worth of bonds, making a total of \$4,000,000 worth they have purchased of this issue. The Fourth National Bank also took \$1,000,000 worth today.

Other subscriptions announced as having been taken today were: American Glue Co., \$100,000, making a total of \$400,000; Noyes Buick Co., \$300,000, and National Life Insurance Co., \$100,000 additional.

An additional subscription of \$500,000 was made by the Five Cents Savings Bank, making a total of \$1,500,000 for the bank, which is a record for savings banks as it amounts to 3 p.c. of the bank's deposits.

Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey, soldier-author of "Over the Top," spoke from the Liberty Bridge on the Common today, and S. F. Perkins had several kites flying over the heads of the people calling upon them to buy bonds.

Faneuil Hall Rally

A monster rally was also held in Faneuil Hall, where the speakers succeeded in securing subscriptions of several thousand dollars from the market men.

The Boy Scouts report that in Massachusetts they have taken 6851 subscriptions, amounting to \$1,930,180, and 2080 of the subscriptions were taken in Greater Boston with a total of \$399,950.

A race is on between the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards for the position of leaders in the Liberty bond subscription. So far \$165,000 has been raised at Charlestown and Portsmouth has raised \$233,000. A big drive has been started at Charlestown to excel the record at Portsmouth, and every officer and enlisted man is working hard in the campaign.

Nearly \$250,000 more than was aimed for has been subscribed already to the second issue of Liberty bonds, through the grain, flour and allied trades of the Chamber of Commerce. The aim was for \$1,000,000. The figures at 10 a.m. today were \$1,233,200.

High School Boys Aid

The campaign was aided today by 43 boys from the English High School, who, at the suggestion of Headmaster William B. Snow, canvassed the city for subscriptions.

Samuel S. Goodman got four subscriptions. Some of the boys worked in the foreign districts, where they addressed the residents in their mother tongues and impressed on them the necessity of buying the bonds.

The boys delivered placards advertising the bonds and not a single community was overlooked.

The International Trust Co. subscribed for \$200,000 worth for its own account and other subscriptions were: The American Hardware Co. of New Britain, \$600,000; Landers, Frary & Clark, \$300,000; Stanley Rule & Level Co., \$300,000; Stanley Works, \$200,000; Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, additional, \$12,700, making total of \$146,600; Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, additional, \$24,850, making total of \$171,450; Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. for themselves, \$120,000; for its employees, \$2000; Boston Insurance Co., additional \$100,000, making a total of \$500,000; Old Colony Insurance Co., additional \$100,000, making \$600,000 total. The Swedish Society Vega

of Boston has subscribed to \$5000 worth and A. E. Dorr & Co., Inc., subscribed to \$15,000 worth.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Co., subscribed for \$5,000,000 worth of bonds and the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. purchased \$1,500,000 worth in New England.

EDISON CO.'S SIDE OF CONTRACT HEARD

Atty. Ives Claims Price for
Lighting City \$134,791

Too Low

DEFENDS PURCHASE

ON MASS. AVE.

"Have Tried to Average Costs
To All Classes of Business Accurately"

The Edison Co.'s price for lighting the city, according to the contract now the subject of arbitration proceedings, before the Gas and Electric Lighting Commission, is \$134,791 too low, Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, told the commission yesterday.

Mr. Ives, in completing his argument, presented a statement of detailed costs, showing that for each of the 10 years for which the contract is to run, the company should receive \$13,479.10 more than the arrangement will yield.

"The prices named in the contract," Mr. Ives said, "were not established after a scientific inquiry, but were the result of a trade with Mayor Curley. He asked Mr. Edgar for a contract that would save the city \$160,000 a year. Mr. Edgar did some figuring and this contract is the result."

Mr. Ives then told of the manner in which Pres. Edgar arrived at the figures quoted, finally deciding that he could do the work and effect a saving of \$75,000 a year to the city.

"If he were asked to do the same thing now," Mr. Ives concluded, "he would not do it. It was not until the original document was signed that the company's engineers made a computation of the cost of supplying the service. Then they discovered that the company would pay \$614,510 to supply the city, while the revenue yield would be but \$479,719."

Upholds Cost Prices

Mr. Ives during the afternoon devoted most of his time to upholding the company's cost prices presented during the hearings and to showing the manner in which these had been allocated to the Boston street lighting service.

Speaking of the real estate purchased by the company on Massachusetts ave. which Corporation Counsel Sullivan had criticized as having been unnecessary and 25 years in advance of any demand for it, Mr. Ives said that on the other hand, the invest-

ment was prudent and was evidence of foresight on the part of the Edison management.

"When the times arrives when the company shall actually need to extent its plant," Mr. Ives said, "the cost of the Massachusetts ave. property would be a great deal higher than it was when the land was purchased. The company, by buying now, has made provision against the future which the future will justify."

He claimed also that the company properly included in its capital account, and was entitled to a return upon it, the investment in the welfare buildings erected on that property. Mr. Sullivan argued that it was an improper charge against the city, but Mr. Ives claimed that inasmuch as the health of its employees was an important factor in the company's business, the charge was justified and was not too great.

He also defended the company's allocations in other respects, showing that the company's investment in street lighting amounts to 7½ p.c. of its total investment, and that that was the factor used in determining the amounts charged against the municipality.

"We have tried to average costs to all classes of business just as accurately as we possibly could," he said.

"The Boston Edison Co. has always contended," said Mr. Ives, "that in the electric lighting business a reasonable allocation of costs is far more easy of determination than in the railroad business, and hence that cost of service should be the foundation for electric lighting rates to a much greater extent than is possible in the railroad business."

"The desirability of basing electric lighting rates for different classes of service upon the cost can hardly be questioned; it has been repeatedly recognized by this commission, that in the last analysis the cost of service is the true measure of street lighting rates."

"In view of this and the fact that the city has accepted this method of approach, no further argument on this point would seem to be necessary."

"The main question for argument is whether the prices named in the schedule are as a whole fair, that is, not too high, for the service rendered the city, because under the terms of this arbitration the commission has not the power to raise the prices if it finds them too low. If this question is decided in the negative, that is, if the commission should find that the prices are as a whole too high, then and only then is the commission empowered or required to find what the fair price is."

If the commission should find that the prices are as a whole too high, then, after it has determined what a fair price or fair revenue for the entire service is, it is concerned with the prices for the different kinds of lamps; because if it finds that the price as a whole is too high, it is empowered to reduce such individual rates as it finds are excessive, but only to such extent as will make the price as a whole not too high.

Problem of Fair Price

"In discussing the question we are confronted at once with the problem how and as of what time the question whether the price is as a whole fair is to be determined."

HERALD - OCT-31-1917

SAYS FIN. COM. TRACED MAYOR'S \$8000 PAYMENT

Atty. Hurlburt Claims Cash
Went Directly to Daly
Supply Company.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY ENLARGED
OCT 31 1917
Delayed Summons Served, and
Curley Will Submit to
Grilling Tomorrow.

Although the failure of Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel Sullivan to answer to summonses brought the resumption of the municipal bonding hearing to a somewhat early close yesterday afternoon, Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, representing the finance commission, gave a broad hint of sensational developments to come when sessions are reopened Thursday morning.

Mr. Hurlburt announced that the finance commission believes the investigation has now passed beyond its original scope, and has voted to broaden it.

Has Mayor Violated Charter?

The question which will be considered, he said, is whether there has been any violation of section 8, chapter 486, of the acts of 1909—the new city charter. This section is intended to prevent a mayor or member of the city government from taking part in city contracts under penalty of \$1000 fine, or a year's imprisonment, or both.

After waiting for a short time for the mayor and corporation counsel to appear at the rooms of the school committee where the hearing is held, Mr. Hurlburt, in opening, said he would seek to show that Mr. Curley raised \$8000 in cash on Aug. 28, 1913, the same day Francis L. Daly turned over \$8000 to Edwin P. Fitzgerald to buy the interests of Frank Sullivan in the plumbing business, then styled the Sullivan-Daly company.

Says \$8000 Paid by Curley.

"We claim," said Atty. Hurlburt, "that we have traced this \$8000 given to Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Daly, and that it came from James M. Curley. We have other evidences of Mr. Curley's interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply business. So far as we can find out he is still a member of the firm."

George U. Crocker, a former member of the finance commission, was the

principal witness of the afternoon. He was called to testify as a director of the Mutual National Bank, which closed its doors two years ago. The evidence sought had to do with Mr. Curley's financial transactions.

Before Mr. Crocker was questioned, William H. Stickney, former cashier of the Mutual National Bank, and now vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, took the stand. He recalled an application made to him by James M. Curley for a loan of \$4000. Mr. Curley was accompanied by John R. McVey. The loan was made after consulting George U. Crocker, but witness did not think it was considered by the directors until after it was made.

"Did Mr. Crocker recommend this loan?" Mr. Hurlburt asked.

"He did."

"Do you recall Mr. Curley drawing \$3900 or more?"

"Yes."

\$2000 for Campaign Expenses.

Mr. Crocker showed considerable reluctance to testify unless he could be assured of the right to make disclosures concerning Mr. Curley's private affairs before the latter became mayor.

Atty. Hurlburt replied that he would ask questions which he deemed proper, and elicited from Mr. Crocker, after prolonged interrogation, the information that, after he had been privately examined by the commission, about a week ago, he called on Mayor Curley and talked over the matter with him. The upshot of the interview, he said, was that the mayor asserted that the proceeds of the note discounted at Mr. Crocker's bank in August, 1913, was used to pay mayoral campaign expenses.

Atty. Hurlburt brought out, however, that \$2000 of the \$4000 was paid off the following November, and Mr. Curley did not announce his candidacy for mayor until December.

From deposit slips, brought by the witness, it was revealed that James M. Curley, after having borrowed \$4000 from the bank Aug. 26, 1913, two days later drew \$3900 against this, and the same day drew \$4100 from the Federal Trust Company, which nearly exhausted his account.

Former Bank Men Testify.

Walter S. Crane, director of the Mutual National Bank at the time, was asked if he heard, when Curley secured the loan, to what use the money was to be put. He was not entirely clear, but had the impression that he understood Mr. Curley was to use the money in the plumbing business.

Carl S. Thorne, who was bookkeeper of the Mutual National Bank, testified that the money Mr. Curley secured from the bank was paid by check.

In moving for adjournment at this point, Atty. Hurlburt urbanely remarked that it was possible that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan had not received the summons carried to his office. No speculation concerning the mayor's non-appearance was essayed.

"Camouflage" at City Hall.

As to why the mayor did not appear, there appears to be considerable "camouflage" at City Hall.

"Major" Dowling of the finance commission staff stated that Constable Reed left the mayor's summons with Mr. Slattery, the mayor's secretary, at 11:47, but without any assurance from Mr. Slattery that it would be served on the mayor without more formality.

But Mr. Slattery, after the mayor expressed his annoyance at getting his first intimation from the newspapermen, declared he wouldn't know Constable Reed from a picket fence if he walked right into the room. He admitted that he had been given papers and letters and things for the mayor, which he planned to give Mr. Curley, after the regular Tuesday conference with members of the Legislature.

As late as 12:30 P. M. the mayor insisted he had received no summons from the Fin. Com.

The mayor called for Slattery, but the latter had "gone out." Then the mayor turned to the reporters, clustered about, and said in a tone of finality: "You see that I know nothing about it."

Mayor Gets the Summons.

Prior to this Mr. Slattery had been interviewed to this effect:

"Constable Reed states that he left the summons for the mayor with you, at about 11:30 A. M. Have you delivered it to the mayor?"

"I don't know Constable Reed, and I don't know that anybody has been here from the Finance Commission."

"Have you no papers for the mayor?"

"Oh, I have half a dozen letters and communications for him."

"When will he receive them?"

"I shall deliver them as soon as he is at liberty, as soon as he gets through with the members of the Legislature—I should say by 1 o'clock. I don't know anything about any summons from the Finance Commission."

The mayor said last night that he received the summons from Mr. Slattery late in the afternoon, and he "understood" the hearing had been postponed to Thursday, but he had received no such summons and had nothing to say about the day's events.

COUNCIL TO ACT ON ELKS' ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL PLAN

Mayor Curley has called a special meeting of the city council for 2 P. M. today to consider an offer of the Elks to erect a \$250,000 orthopedic hospital for the federal government on the site of the old Parker Hill reservoir, provided the city will sell the site for \$40,000.

The mayor sent out the call for the meeting after a conference with James P. Nicholson, past grand exalted ruler, B. P. O. E., and expresses his belief that the council will act favorably.

The land comprises 196,202 square feet. It is expected that building will be begun at once, and that the institution will be the first reconstruction hospital for invalid soldiers and sailors in the United States.

The grand lodge of Elks and the mayor have been working on the plans for some time. The Parker Hill property was formerly a part of the city water system. Ten thousand dollars was spent for filling the reservoir in 1914, when work was provided for the unemployed, and \$25,000 has been spent for regrading for a park and mothers' rest.

SOCIALISTS FORM ONEAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Propose to Raise \$2000 to Further Candidacy for Mayrality.

A group of enthusiastic Socialists, who believe that the people of Boston will give the same support to the candidacy of James Oneal for mayor, as the people of New York are said to be giving Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for mayor there, met at 724 Washington street yesterday and elected Samuel Zorn, chairman; Max Hamlin, secretary, and Hyman Hurvitz, treasurer, of the Oneal campaign committee. It was also decided to open campaign headquarters at 1 Causeway street and 142 Tremont street, and to raise a campaign fund of \$2000.

The Socialist organizations will hold an entertainment and dance at the Dudley Street Opera House on Nov. 5, at which Candidate Oneal will deliver his opening speech. Election returns will also be given of the Massachusetts state and New York city elections.

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SAYS MAYOR OWNS PART OF DALY CO.

Fin. Com. Counsel Accuses Curley of Membership in Firm Doing Business With City

ing, which was called very suddenly. Mr. Hurlburt said: "I will show that James M. Curley is still a member of this company. In such a case he has made himself liable under the law to a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment for one year, or both." Mr. Hurlburt read the statute which prohibits the Mayor and other city officials from memberships in firms that do business with the city.

DISBELIEVES DALY

The attorney for the commission went on: "On Aug. 29, 1913, there was deposited to Francis L. Daly's credit in the Fourth Atlantic National Bank the sum of \$3000. Daly testified before this body that he secured this through an uncle, who later died in Chelsea. There is evidence that leads us to believe he did not secure it from his uncle. We think Daly's statements were untrue. We shall offer evidence of admissions by Curley in reference to his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. Curley purchased the interest of a man named Sullivan and this money was not repaid, and as far as we can see he is still a member of the firm."

Sullivan's \$8000 From Curley

Mr. Hurlburt declared that he would offer evidence to show that the Mayor borrowed \$4000 from the Mutual National Bank on Aug. 26, 1913. That he drew \$1000 from the Federal Trust Company on Aug. 28 same year, and \$3000 from the Mutual National Bank on the same day. The latter was a part of the money secured by note two days previous and then deposited.

"We claim," the commission attorney asserted, "that we have traced the payment of \$8000 given Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Daly for the Sullivan share in the business, and that it came from James M. Curley, who is still a member of the firm."

Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, George U. Crocker, Standish Wilcox, one of the Mayor's under secretaries, and officials of the former Mutual National Bank, were summoned to appear before the commission yesterday afternoon.

Mayor Called Too Late

All but the Mayor and Mr. Sullivan were present. Mayor Curley stated he did not receive the summons, which was left with Secretary Slattery, in time, otherwise he would have been present. He stated he would appear tomorrow. Mr. Sullivan did not receive his summons. Secretary Slattery went to lunch before he handed to the Mayor the summons left with him by a constable. Wilcox was excused until Thursday after a young man from the office of Daniel H. Coakley stated the latter was counsel for Mr. Wilcox and could not be present yesterday. Mr. Coakley is also counsel for the Mayor.

Walter S. Crane, director of the Mutual National Bank in 1913, testified he was one of the directors that approved the loan of \$4000 to Mayor Curley on an unsecured note. He said his mind was not absolutely clear on the point but he had an impression that he had been told that Curley intended to invest in

a plumbing business when the loan was approved.

Didn't Talk About Loan

George U. Crocker, a former city treasurer, a director in Mutual National Bank at the time of the Mayor's loan and at present an agent in the liquidation of that bank, went on the witness stand with a card ledger of Curley's transactions with the bank. He insisted upon Mr. Hurlburt's assurance that

Continued next page



When the Finance Commission resumes its public investigation of the city's bonding business tomorrow morning, Mayor Curley will again be the star witness. Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt for the commission yesterday stated that he has evidence that

the Mayor purchased a share in the Daly Plumbing Company in 1913 and has been interested in the business ever since.

After he opened yesterday's meet-

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none of the Mayor's private business would be divulged. He was given the assurance.

"Did you talk with Curley in reference to loan at the time it was made?" Hurlburt asked Mr. Crocker.

"No."

"Did you talk with him about his affairs with reference to the Daly Plumbing Supply Company?"

"Yes."

"When, in reference to this loan?"

"Four years later."

"It must have been this year, 1917?"

Within a Week

"It was within a week."

"Where?"

"In the Aldermanic chamber at City Hall."

"Did the Mayor send for you?"

"No, I went on other things. I told him I had been summoned by this body and that I didn't know what the loan was for. He said it was not for the plumbing business, but for campaign expenses."

"And he borrowed it in August, 1917?"

"Yes, but he didn't state when he used it."

"Did you ever talk to him about Mr. Angel?"

Supposes He Referred to Angel

"He once told me he was interested in the metal business, I suppose it was Marks Angel."

"Was this since he made the loan?"

"I think it was before."

"How much of an interest did he say he had?"

"Half interest, I think."

The ledger card of the Mutual Bank produced by Crocker showed that on Nov. 28, Mr. Curley paid his \$4000 note—the day it was due. At this time he discounted a new note for \$2000. He paid the latter note March 29, 1914, (after his election) and gave a new note for \$1500. He paid this and gave a \$1000 note in July and paid in full in November.

Paid by Check

Carl S. Thorne of Quincy, book-keeper in the Mutual Bank when the Mayor secured the loan, testified that the money was paid by a check.

William H. Stickney, cashier of the same bank told of Mr. Curley's application for loan. The Mayor was accompanied by John R. McVey, witness added. He said Mr. Crocker recommended the loan.

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ABOUT ENOUGH

Now that the new Liberty mall in the Boston Common has been properly dedicated, it may not be deemed ungracious to suggest that the city authorities, present and to come, begin to go slowly in the matter of cutting up the Common with walks and paved spaces.

This process has been going on with increasing regularity for a number of years. All that is necessary to be convinced of this is to get a broad overlook upon the city's breathing space from some high window on Tremont street. The thing has gone about far enough.

The Common should be in the main a place of grass and trees. It can be neither very long if the craze for new walks is permitted to continue.

BOSTON HOUSING LAWS PROPOSED

Representatives of Many Organizations to Consider Question at City Hall Meeting

Under the sponsorship of the housing department of the Women's Municipal League, a meeting of representatives of about 20 interested organizations will be held in the council chamber at City Hall at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon to consider the need of housing laws for the city of Boston and a special department to administer them. A draft of a bill and certain recommendations prepared by the housing department of the league will be presented for discussion. It is expected that the meeting will appoint a committee to complete a bill for submission to the Legislature which all the organizations will support.

The Women's Municipal League has taken an active interest in the problem of improving the light, ventilation and sanitation in tenements and other dwellings of the city for a number of years, maintaining inspectors whose duty it has been to investigate cases of bad housing and report them to the city authorities. Last summer it engaged Mrs. Albert Norton Wood, a trained worker in that field, to assist in the task of bringing about the needed reform in legislation, the sentiment of the league being that the trouble lay in that direction more than in any shortcomings of the authorities.

According to Mrs. Wood, the existing laws on the subject consist of certain tenement house provisions in the building laws and scattered ordinances, some of which hardly fit together, and the standards of which are distinctly below those in numerous other cities of the United States. Boston, she said, affords less protection to her people in this regard than Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and other cities, not to mention entire states like Michigan and Indiana.

Among the organizations which will be represented at the meeting are the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Central Labor Union, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Boston Society of Architects, Federation of Women's Clubs, City Planning Board, Building Department and a number of charitable societies. The chairman of the housing department of the league is Miss Amelia H. Ames.

GOVERNOR REFERS CURLEY REQUEST

Poultry Proposal Goes to Mr. Endicott and State Health Department—Mr. McCall Said to Believe It Federal Question

Although Governor McCall's only statement today concerning the request of Mayor Curley that he seize and sell to the public some of the great quantity of poultry now being held in Boston warehouses, was that he had referred it to Henry B. Endicott, Federal Food Administrator, and the State Health Department, for investigation, those who are in a position to know his views believe he feels that it is properly a matter for the federal, not the state, authorities.

The Governor, it was said, thinks that the law controlling the distribution of food products and fuel, enacted as a measure for national security and defense by the Federal Government, which has the power to make war, takes precedence over the law under which he would get his authority for such a step, the Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917, enacted by the State of Massachusetts, which has no such power. The latter is the act cited by Frederick W. Mansfield as the one giving the Governor the necessary authority, in the letter which prompted Mayor Curley to investigate the cold storage situation in Boston and make his request of Governor McCall.

Mr. Endicott, however, indicated that he intends to leave the poultry where it is. "I am of the opinion that it would be very poor business to take it out of storage now," he said. "There has been no illegal hoarding as far as I know and I have had inspectors in touch with the storage situation for months.

"If the food in cold storage, especially the poultry, was sized and thrown into the public market, it would all be gone in a week. It is a mighty good thing to have a large supply saved up. The winter is coming, transportation will not be as good then. I wish I could say we had our coal bins filled too."

Massachusetts is dependent upon the South and West for its food, Mr. Endicott said, and necessarily has to have a large supply in storage to keep distribution at an even level when transportation stops the imports temporarily. Much of the supply now in storage is destined for the Allies, and will be shipped overseas as soon as steamers are available.

Governor McCall's statement was merely that he had asked Mr. Endicott to investigate and report to him, and had asked the State Board of Health to inform him as to the allegations in Mayor Curley's letter concerning the tremendous amount of poultry being held in storage at a time when prices are as high as they are.

The Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917 gives the Governor authority, whenever he believes it necessary or expedient for public safety or the defense or welfare of the Commonwealth, to take "possession of any cattle, poultry and any provisions for man or beast . . . which may be necessary or convenient for the better protection or welfare of the Commonwealth or its inhabitants. He may use and employ all property so taken possession of for the service of the Commonwealth . . . and may in particular, when in his opinion the public exigency so requires, sell or distribute gratuitously to or among any or all of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth anything taken . . . and may fix minimum and maximum prices therefore."

As a result of the disclosures resulting from investigation of food supplies kept in public storage warehouses in Boston, wherein it is shown that in most edibles there is a greater quantity on hand than there was a year ago while prices are uniformly higher, Mayor Curley last night appealed to Governor McCall to seize and sell the poultry in storage or empower the Mayor of Boston to do so. The Mayor, in his appeal to Governor McCall, quoted figures from a report on the storage warehouses of Boston, and the amounts of foodstuffs available which he received late yesterday afternoon from Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, commissioner of the Department of Health of Boston.

Mayor Curley asserted that the report on stock of poultry available in the Boston warehouses "if checked up as accurate, by the state board of health, would justify seizure, distribution and sale, at a price fixed by you in accordance with chapter 342, of the acts of 1917. In the event of your desiring to delegate this power to me, as mayor of the city I am prepared to act at once."

Continuing, Mayor Curley, in his communication to the Governor, said "that the report would indicate that the policy of granting extensions of time in the storage of food has been so abused by the operators of cold storage plants as to justify an executive order revoking such extensions."

In his report to Mayor Curley, Commissioner Mahoney describes conditions his food investigators found in the public Boston warehouses. He says: "In the past week there have been numerous withdrawals of foodstuffs from the storage warehouses in Boston, and 10 per cent is a fair estimate of the amount of holdings taken from the storage houses in this period. This does not necessarily mean that this amount was removed in order to sell it, but much of it was probably repacked and put back into storage again."

"Last Friday an inspection was made of one of the smaller cold storage plants and many lots of poultry were found that had been in storage since October and September of 1916, and extensions had been granted by the State Department of Health, so that this food might remain until the Thanksgiving season of this year."

"Evidences were also found that many lots of this poultry had been in cold storage in New York before com-

Continued next page

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ing to Boston. One large lot of frozen rabbits were discovered and nobody in the plant knew just how long this large consignment had been there. This pile reached the ceiling of the room where it was stored. In several of the rooms broken barrels were observed and frozen turkeys strewn about. The temperature of these rooms was two to four degrees below zero (Fahr). In one room several hundred boxes containing poultry were frozen en masse, frost covering the outside of the boxes, so that the storage marks and numbers were obliterated.

"All of the cold storage warehouses had the appearance of being filled to capacity, the corridors and aisles also being used for the purpose. In some of the rooms it was impossible to move one foot from the door.

"It would appear that under existing conditions it is a reversal of good policy to grant extensions on cold storage articles, inasmuch as these goods are deteriorating all the time and this loss is made up by the consumer, who ultimately is obliged to pay for this loss.

"I am inclosing herewith quotations on butter and eggs held in cold storage on date of Oct. 26, 1917. It will be observed that although the amount of these goods held in cold storage this year is greatly in excess of the amount held last year, nevertheless the prices are invariably higher. There may be an explanation for this, but I am unable to furnish it."

In his report to Mayor Curley as to the amount of food stuffs in the storage warehouses in Boston, Commissioner Mahoney reported as follows:

In response to your instructions for an investigation of the amount of foodstuffs held in the cold storage warehouses of this city I submit herewith a list of such articles in storage Oct. 26. This list does not include food held in the private warehouses of the wholesale dealers and from which figures are unobtainable:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Meats, all kinds, lbs. | 12,256,541 |
| Poultry, all kinds, lbs. | 4,998,753 |
| Butter, lbs. | 13,309,752 |
| Eggs, doz. | 11,028,810 |
| Fish, lbs. | *6,500,000 |
| Cheese, lbs. | 4,866,895 |
| Pea beans, lbs. | 180,900 |
| Tea, lbs. | 346,700 |
| Flour, lbs. | 454,661 |
| Salmon (cans), doz. | 606 |
| Sardines (cans), doz. | 315 |
| Peas (can), doz. | 4,500 |
| Pineapple (cans), doz. | 3,600 |
| Condensed milk (cans), doz. | 600 |
| Miscellaneous canned goods, doz. | 12,500 |
| Cocoa beans, bu. | 900 |
| Peanuts, bu. | 1,040 |
| Chocolate, lbs. | 17,500 |
| Wheat feed, lbs. | 5,000 |
| Salt, lbs. | 17,500 |
| Cream and milk packages. | 163 |
| Vienna flour, lbs. | 21,560 |

*2,000,000 pounds of this amount belongs to the United States Government.

Storage holdings of butter and eggs in Boston, Oct. 26, 1917, with their prices, follow:

| BUTTER | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1917, tubs. | 248,990 |
| 1916, tubs. | 242,300 |

| EGGS | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1917, cases. | 324,905 |
| 1916, cases. | 221,840 |

| BUTTER | | Prices | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Oct. 26, '16 | Oct. 26, '17 |
| Northern extras. | 35 | 35 | 44 |
| Ash | 35 | 35 | 44 |
| Boxes and prints. | 36 | 36 | 45 |
| Creamery firsts. | 34-34 | 34-34 | 43-43 |
| Creamery seconds. | 33-33 | 33-33 | 42-42 |
| Dairy northens. | 32-34 | 32-34 | 38-42 |
| Renovate extras. | 31 | 31 | 41 |
| Storage extra northens | 35 | 35 | 45 |
| Storage extra ash. | 35 | 35 | 43 |
| Storage extra firsts. | 34-34 | 34-34 | 42-43 |
| Storage extra seconds. | 33-33 | 33-33 | 41-42 |

| EGGS | | Prices | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Oct. 26, '16 | Oct. 26, '17 |
| Fresh gath'd plain 1sts | 37-38 | 37-38 | 43-44 |
| Fresh gathered firsts. | 33-35 | 33-35 | 40-41 |
| Fresh gathered seconds. | 30-32 | 30-32 | 37-39 |
| Fresh gathered dirties. | 24-27 | 24-27 | 30-34 |
| Refrigerator extras. | 32 | 32 | 37 |
| Refrigerator firsts. | 30-31 | 30-31 | 35-36 |
| Refrigerator seconds. | 29-30 | 29-30 | 33-34 |
| Fancy henmy | 50 | 50 | 58 |
| Eastern extras. | 43-44 | 43-44 | 52-54 |
| Eastern fair and good. | 32-40 | 32-40 | 40-45 |

| CHEESE | | Prices | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Oct. 26, '16 | Oct. 26, '17 |
| New twin extra. | 21 | 21 | 24-24½ |
| New twin first. | 20-20½ | 20-20½ | 23-23½ |

STREET LIGHTING ARGUMENTS ENDED

Counsel for Boston and Company Close Rebuttal and Gas and Electric Light Board Will De- cide Fairness of Contract

Arguments of both the city of Boston and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in the arbitration proceedings before the Gas and Electric Light Commission were concluded yesterday afternoon, and the case, the hearings in which began April 20, 1916, is now finally in the hands of the commission for decision. This is expected within a few weeks.

The case has to do with the fairness of the 10-year contract between the city and the company. The last of the argument was by Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, who contradicted many of the allegations of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan in his rebuttal remarks at the morning session.

Replying to Mr. Sullivan's criticism that the company had put a lot of data in the evidence at a time when it was too late for the city experts to make the thorough investigation demanded by the importance of the disclosures made, Mr. Ives said the evidence was submitted only after Commissioner Morris Schaff had asked for it and had stated that "it would be almost conclusive," and after Commissioner Lewenberg had remarked that "it would be important if we can get only a portion of it."

Mr. Ives said there was no attempt to conceal the special discount received by the Edison company on purchases from the General Electric Company. He added that the amounts received on that account were stated on the vouchers, and Expert Owen, who was put on the stand by the city, had access to them. Leonard L. Elden, superintendent of the electrical engineering department of the company, he said, still refuses, despite the city's contention, to admit that these discounts should figure in the present case.

The company's counsel, taking up the subject of the time slips, known as "yellow tickets," which Mr. Sullivan had claimed had not been filled out in the field, but in the company's offices after the rate case was under way, said there had been no deception in the matter; that the testimony will reveal that Mr. Elden had always said the circuit numbers on the tickets were in his own writing.

On the complaint that the company had let contracts without competitive bidding by contractors, Mr. Ives said it has always been the practice of the company to take advantage of competitive rates when it is possible to do so. The United States Government, he said, thought enough of the ability of the Frederick T. Ley Company to give it the contract for the Ayer cantonment without competition. In the same way the Edison company gave contracts to the Lundin Company and the General Electric Company, they being the only concerns handling the type of apparatus needed.

Mr. Ives then took up the question of the connection between Sydney A. Hosmer, an official of the Edison Company, and the Lundin Company. There was nothing in the arrangement, he said, that called for Mr. Sullivan's criticism of President Edgar of the Edison Company.

He denied that the company had been wasteful and might have applied larger sums to the depreciation account, and taking up other items of Mr. Sullivan's argument, contended that stockroom charges of \$1 for handling arc lamps and 50 cents for handling incandescent lamps were just, in that they included not only handling the lamps but also electrodes and rods for the arcs and pole parts for the incandescents.

At this, Commissioner Schaff interjected: "That is an astonishing statement. I did not think there was anything in this testimony to show that the company particularized to such an extent in connection with those stockroom expenses."

"But, General Schaff," Mr. Ives began.

The commissioner cut him short with, "Well, I am satisfied there was no such particularity."

Mr. Ives said the Edison company had no objections to the city's allegations for street lighting. If the commission would permit it to charge the unallocated portion to commercial business. He closed his argument with a discussion of Mr. Sullivan's theory that the depreciation should be deducted each year from the cost and a straight depreciation figure used. He claimed that if it were adopted the company would not be able to come up with its investment in the replacement reserve.

RECORD - OCT 31 - 1917

MAYOR WOULD SELL PARKER RESEVOIR

OCT 31 - 1917 -
Elks Offer \$40,000 for Filled-
In Land—May Be Base
Hospital Site

Mayor Curley yesterday issued a call for a special meeting of the City Council this afternoon for the purpose of approving his plan to sell the old Parker Hill Reservoir, now filled in, to the Grand Lodge of Elks for \$40,000.

The Mayor issued the call after a conference with Past Grand Exalted Ruler Nicholson, who, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, announced that if the land can be purchased for that amount the Grand Lodge will erect thereon a base hospital at not less than \$250,000 which upon its completion would be presented to the Federal Government for the treatment of injured soldiers and sailors.

For many weeks this site has been in mind as the proper location for such an institution, but it was not until yesterday that the Mayor was informed authoritatively that the Elks would pay \$40,000 for the land.

OCT 30 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

When Mayor Curley heard yesterday morning that the Fin. Com. would reopen its probe into the municipal bonding business, he contended that it was only reopening the Peters campaign.

OCT 30 1917
Philip B. Kennedy of Iowa, recently appointed commercial attache of the United States at Melbourne, Australia, dropped into the Mayor's office yesterday to renew his acquaintance, but the Mayor failed to recall him until the visitor reminded the Mayor of the first time he ran for Congress, when the visitor, then a member of the Harvard Democratic Club, spoke for Jim Curley in the old Vine St. Church at Dudley and Vine sts. The Mayor immediately recalled the occasion, and the visitor departed with regrets that he could not take the stump again for Jim Curley this fall.

The statue of old Josh Quincy in City Hall's front yard still continues to be surrounded by a pile of staging which has been such an eyesore for the last several weeks, but nobody seems to understand what became of the man who was working so diligently washing old Josh's face, hands and clothes until two weeks ago, when he mysteriously disappeared.

Tom Coffey, superintendent of elevators, was working hard until a week ago to get his son, Jim, out of the service on the grounds of physical deficiency. The son is located at one of the local forts in Boston harbor and he threw terror into everybody at the camp on "Liberty Day" when he proved himself the hero of the day at the boxing exhibits by knocking out everybody on the island who went up against him. Tom has since ceased to seek for his release.

OCT 30 - 1917

LIGGETT PRAISES BOSTON SPIRIT

Several hundred retail druggists from all parts of the country, who are celebrating the 15th anniversary of their business in Boston, opened their business sessions at the Copley Plaza Hotel yesterday. The attendance included the presidents and secretaries of the State clubs and the original stockholders.

The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Curley. President Louis K. Liggett made his annual address, calling attention to the fact that the company is a Boston enterprise, having been established here in 1902 with 40 stockholders and a capital of \$160,000. Today the company's capital is \$52,500,000; it has 8000 members and branches throughout the world, and employs a grand total of 14,000 people, its Boston payroll alone totaling \$2,100,000 a year.

Mr. Liggett attributed a large part of the company's success to the progressive spirit of the business men of Boston and New England, whose investment in the drug business amounts to at least \$12,000,000.

Following a noonday luncheon, the delegates held a final business session later in the day, and last night were the guests at a "friendship dinner" at the home of Pres. Liggett in Brookline.

OCT 30 - 1917

STORAGE FIGHT POLITICAL ROW WITHOUT RELIEF

Bay State Candidates Hurl Charges While Public Is Victim

OCT 30 1917
While State and city officials are discussing the overcrowded conditions of the cold storage warehouses of the city, market men today said the question appeared to be a political issue between Gov. McCall and the Democratic candidate, Frederick W. Mansfield.

And while each candidate and his friends are telling what the other ought to do, conditions remain the same, and people continue to pay the bills without any relief in sight.

The cold storage warehouses today have 4,098,763 pounds of poultry on hand, and it is planned to unload them on the market for Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.

Market men disagree as to the storage conditions, but they agree that the political candidates are making campaign material out of the question, without giving any relief.

Candidate Mansfield says the goods should be put on the market for sale. Dr. Mallowney of the City Board of Health agrees with him, while Gov. McCall and Henry B. Endicott of the Public Safety Committee are of the opinion that the goods should be held for a later demand.

Dr. Mallowney claims some of the turkeys have been held in storage longer than the law allows, and that

the State Board of Health, having supervision over the goods, should release them from the freezers. If any of the "birds" now held in storage are put on the market in a condition unfit for food, Dr. Mallowney and his assistants will seize the goods and burn them.

Commission merchants are also holding other necessities in the cold storage plants, and, according to several retail dealers, are keeping them in the warehouses in the hope of reaping a harvest when the prices continue to go up.

OCT 27 - 1917

The Bootblack Girls

To the Editor of The Record:—

My first occupation, my first work of the world, was as a bootblack and flower boy, in the vicinity of the South End. In those days we got down on our knees to shine shoes; the up-to-date improvements were not yet in vogue.

It may not be the proper vocation for womanhood, yet if women choose it, then why is it worse than women who have to get down on their knees and scrub floors in many of our public buildings, City Hall included? My sympathy is more with them than the shine-'em-up girls, for as a boot-black I always found something artistic in the work of shining shoes. I came in touch with learning and refinement, business men and scholars, whereas a scrubwoman combats with dirt.

OCT 27 1917
If the city intends passing an ordinance against girls earning an honest living as bootblacks, then probably some day it will pass an ordinance against girls working as cash and bundle girls in some of our big department stores.

I never found the art of shining shoes immoral; the men who patronized me and patronize such places are gentlemen.

If Mayor Curley gets his shoes shined then he should know.

OCT 27 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley's campaign buttons just came off the press and are being distributed. The Mayor has ordered 100,000 for a starter, with prospects of duplicating the order within a week or so. The button bears a fine likeness of him and nothing more, not even his name.

Despite the fact that Maj. Gen. Hodges is a friend of Mayor Curley, the General put it over the Mayor yesterday morning when he announced that he would permit the Boston boys to come to the city today to participate in the Liberty Loan drive. The Mayor and his attaches were flabbergasted at the idea that such an important event should have been announced to the public without the Mayor first being consulted or informed.

Mayor Curley did not go to Ayer yesterday to make votes, but he made votes just the same, according to remarks made by the privates of Boston's Own regiment. His warmest reception was in Co. G house, where the boys from Ward 12 are located and where several of them assured the Mayor that they are rounding up the other Boston chaps for election day. The Mayor, however, refrained from discussing politics.

MIGHT CALL STATE TROOPS

Mayor Curley Will First Ask Police for More Protection on Water Front—Increase in Fires Considered

There is a possibility of drastic action being taken by the mayor for the protection of the water front from fire. Fifty-four fires occurred from Aug. 3 to Oct. 28, any one of which with more of a start would have proved disastrous. Several of the fires taxed the capacity of the Fire Department.

This situation was discussed at a conference at City Hall today, those taking part including Mayor Curley, Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety; Fire Commissioner John Grady, Superintendent of Police Michael J. Crowley and General Butler Ames, head of the State Guard.

The fire commissioner gave in detail the circumstances of each fire that appeared at all suspicious and told of the work of the State police and of his own men to determine causes. The seriousness of the situation was generally commented upon, in view of the fact that many of these fires have occurred with private watchmen on the premises. Nowadays when the fire alarm sounds in the fire houses from the waterfront district firemen go to their work with every expectation of serious consequences.

"It certainly looks bad to me," the mayor said. "It looks as if somebody is pulling up a bad job. Despite the private watchmen, these fires continue to increase. Something must be done. I will see if the police can give us more protection, and if they are unable to do so I am considering calling upon the State troops."

OCT-30-1917.

STORAGE PLANTS FILLED

Gov. McCall Asked by Mayor to Seize Foodstuffs

Would Act Himself on Governor's Authority

Poultry Held a Year for Thanksgiving Market

Much Material Deteriorating, Report Says

Following a report from the health department that Boston cold storage plants are filled with foodstuffs, Mayor Curley called upon Governor McCall to seize the supplies and sell them at a price to be fixed by him. The mayor offered to do so himself if the governor would delegate the power. Another recommendation was that the governor would revoke the time extensions granted the keeping of food in storage.

The health department investigation was directed by the mayor last week, in response to a request from Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for governor. The health inspectors were surprised to find so much food in storage. Corridors and aisles are stocked with boxes, and in some places it is impossible to move a foot from the doors.

Health Commissioner Mahoney in his report to the mayor points out that figures as to the contents of private storage warehouses, some of which are controlled by the packing interests, "were not obtainable."

But in the public storage buildings, where the corporations that control the foodstuffs have placed great stores that will not be released until the time is regarded as propitious, the health department inspectors found supplies, among which were the following:

13,309,750 pounds of butter.
12,256,541 pounds of meats.
4,098,753 pounds of poultry.
11,028,810 dozen eggs.
6,500,000 pounds of fish.
180,900 pounds of pea beans.
454,661 pounds of flour.

In forwarding Dr. Mahoney's report to Governor McCall, the mayor mentions a communication he received last week from Mr. Mansfield, who urged action regarding the storage houses.

Mayor Curley said in his letter to Governor McCall:

"On Oct. 24 I requested an investigation and report by the Board of Health, which investigation was begun Oct. 26 and the report submitted to me this day.

"The report would indicate that the policy of granting extensions of time in the matter of storage of food supplies has been so abused by the operators of cold storage plants as to justify an executive order revoking such extensions, and a recommendation to the Legislature for enactment of a law prohibiting such extensions.

"That portion of the report of the Board of Health relative to the storage of poultry, if checked up as accurate, by the State Board of Health, would justify seizure, distribution and sale at a price to be fixed by you, in accordance with Chapter 342 of the Acts of 1917.

"In the event of your desiring to delegate this power to me, as mayor of the city of Boston, I am prepared to act at once."

The report of Health Commissioner Mahoney to the mayor, based on investigations by seven food inspectors is, in detail, as follows:

"In response to your instructions for an investigation of the amount of foodstuffs held in the cold storage warehouses of this city I submit herewith a list of such articles in storage Oct. 28th. This list does not include food held in the private warehouses of the wholesale dealers and from which figures are quotable.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Meats (all kinds)..... | 12,256,541 lbs. |
| Poultry | 4,098,753 lbs. |
| Butter, 266,195 tubs, or..... | 13,309,750 lbs. |
| Eggs | 11,028,810 doz. |
| Fish | 6,500,000 lbs. |
| Cheese | 4,866,895 lbs. |
| Pea beans | 180,900 lbs. |
| Tea | 346,700 lbs. |
| Flour | 454,661 lbs. |
| Salmon (cans) | 606 doz. |
| Sardines (cans) | 315 doz. |
| Peas (cans) | 4,500 doz. |
| Pineapple (cans) | 3,600 doz. |
| Condensed milk (cans)..... | 600 doz. |
| Miscellaneous canned goods..... | 12,500 doz. |
| Cocoa beans | 900 bu. |
| Peanuts | 1,040 bu. |
| Chocolate | 17,500 lbs. |

OCT-31-1917.

MAYOR CURLEY REFUSES TO ATTEND HEARING

TELLS CONSTABLE HE MUST GO TO NEW YORK—CORPORATION COUNSEL SULLIVAN ALSO LEAVES BOSTON OCT 31 1917

There is little possibility of either Mayor James M. Curley or Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan appearing as witnesses before the Finance Commission tomorrow. This afternoon Mayor Curley was personally served with a summons by Constable Robert Reid, who does all such work for the Commission. Mr. Reid was told by the mayor that he could not attend because of an engagement in New York. Earlier in the day the constable learned that Corporation Counsel Sullivan had gone to New York for a three or four weeks' vacation.

Both officials were wanted as witnesses at yesterday afternoon's session. The constable was unable to serve the subpoenas in hand, and neither Mayor Curley nor Mr. Sullivan appeared to testify. Today the constable went to City Hall at 10 o'clock and waited nearly two hours to see the mayor. When he was admitted to the mayor's office he served the subpoena in the presence of several callers. The mayor was heard to tell the constable that he could report to the Finance Commission that his time is not his own; that he had an appointment to take dinner in New York tonight with the Consul General of Japan and would be unable to attend the hearing tomorrow.

"Now you can get out," the mayor is reported to have said to Constable Reid, as he opened the door for him.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan was in Boston yesterday. A summons was left in his office yesterday morning for his appearance at the hearing in the afternoon. Between five and six o'clock last night a summons was left at his home for Mr. Sullivan's appearance tomorrow morning. The constable was informed that Mr. Sullivan had left on his vacation and might not be back for a month.

The appearance of these two men is wanted with relation to the new evidence which the Finance Commission has obtained in regard to the broadened city bonding inquiry.

OCT-31-1917.

BRENNAN ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT

Chief Bank Examiner for New England, Chosen by First National Bank Directors—Other Changes

James D. Brennan, chief bank examiner for the New England district, was today elected a vice president of the First National Bank. William F. Benkiser and Arthur M. Horne were appointed assistant cashiers. The foreign and other departments of the bank have been growing so rapidly that it seemed necessary to the directors to increase the official staff to keep pace with its growth.

Mr. Brennan was for three years State bank examiner and in 1913 was appointed national bank examiner for the Boston district. For the past three years he has been chief bank examiner for this Federal Reserve District.

Mr. Benkiser has been associated with the foreign department of the bank for some time past, attending especially to matters connected with the Buenos Aires branch. Previous to coming to Boston he was, for a number of years, in charge of the foreign department of the First Second National Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. Horne has been in the trust department of the bank for some time.

INQUIRY TAKES NEW TURN

Finance Commission Is Done with City Bonding Monopoly and Now Seeks to Trace Mayor's Business Interests

There is promise of sensational testimony when the Finance Commission reopens its public hearings tomorrow morning in the investigation which started with the monopoly which Peter J. Fitzgerald had secured in the city bonding business, an agent of the National Surety Company, and which has now broadened to include the business affairs of Mayor James M. Curley. Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, is endeavoring to learn whether the mayor has been guilty of a violation of section 8, chapter 486 of the acts of 1909, known as the amended city charter, which prevents members of the city government from engaging in business with the city, under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

When the hearings in the bonding case closed weeks ago there seemed to be no possibility of a reopening. Mr. Hurlburt promised to file his brief with the commission in a short time. Such brief was prepared and was being considered, when new evidence came to the attention of the commission. Several persons were called in private session and the disclosures were so pertinent that the commission voted that the public had a right to have them repeated in public session. It took much courage for the commission to summon for public testimony John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel during Mayor Curley's term and former chairman of the Finance Commission, and George U. Crocker, former city treasurer and a former member of the Finance Commission. This is the first time that the Finance Commission has haled before it in public hearing former members. In the present case the situation was particularly distressing, because of the confidential relations existing between Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Crocker with the mayor, the former as adviser in municipal affairs, and the latter as friendly in personal finance, as the testimony revealed.

The new testimony bears relation to the Daly plumbing supply business. The interesting question in previous hearings was whether Mayor Curley had an interest in that business or in land deals that Francis L. Daly promoted. In 1913 the plumbing supply business was conducted by Mr. Daly and Frank Sullivan. Mr. Daly desired to purchase his partner's interest and testified that he did so with \$8000 furnished by an uncle, who was then a teamster in Chelsea. Attorney Hurlburt doubted whether the uncle, Mr. Monahan, could have had so much money, as he died in poverty. The new evidence shows that at about the time that Mr. Daly bought out his partner, James M. Curley deposited with the Federal Trust Company a check for \$4003 received from Hornblower & Weeks, representing proceeds from sale of bonds. This was on Aug. 26, 1913, and two days later Mr. Curley applied for a \$4000 loan from the Mutual National Bank and was credited with that amount, less the discounts. Mr. Curley withdrew \$4100 from the Federal Trust Company and \$3900 from the Mutual National Bank, making a total of \$8000.

"So we shall claim," said Mr. Hurlburt, "that we have traced the \$8000; that it was turned over to Mr. Daly and that he gave it to Edwin P. Fitzgerald, who is Mr. Daly's brother-in-law, who negotiated the transfer in the plumbing supply business."

Mayor Curley has never denied that he had an interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, but he has declared time and again that he retired from the business when he became mayor. Mr. Hurlburt declared yesterday that, so far as he could find, the mayor is still a member of the firm.

George U. Crocker, who was a director in the Mutual National Bank at the time it was consolidated with another bank, two years ago, after testifying about Mr. Curley's loan, testified as follows:

"Have you ever talked with Mayor Curley about his business affairs?" Attorney Hurlburt asked.

"Yes," answered Mr. Crocker.

"About the Daly Plumbing Supply Company?"

"I have; yes."

"When was that?"

"Within a week."

"Where?"

"At City Hall."

"In the mayor's room?"

"It was in the aldermanic chamber. I was up to see him about other things and I talked with him about the loan."

"What did you say?"

"I said that I had been summoned before this commission, and I asked him what the loan was for—or some such thing. I'm not sure what it was I said, but he replied, 'The money was not for the plumbing business.' He said he used it for campaign expenses."

"What campaign was there in August of 1913, Mr. Crocker?"

"Well, he didn't say when he used it."

"Did you have any further talk with him about Marks Angell, or about his business?"

"Well, one time the mayor told me he had an interest in a metals business, and I suppose it was Marks Angell's. He mentioned the proportion of the business he owned, and the value of it, but I do not remember what it was."

"Did he tell you he had a half interest in Mr. Angell's business, the Roxbury Iron and Metal Company?"

"I think probably he did."

Mr. Hurlburt then read from previous testimony by Mr. Crocker, in which he said that the mayor told him he owned half of Marks Angell's business. Mr. Angell, who lives in Dorchester, is generally known around City Hall as "the junk king."

Neither Mayor Curley nor Corporation Counsel Sullivan was present. They had been summoned, but the constable had not delivered the subpoenas into their hands, merely leaving them at the respective offices. They are expected to be present Thursday morning at ten o'clock, together with Standish Wilcox, one of the mayor's secretaries, who was not ready to give testimony yesterday, because of the absence of his attorney, Daniel H. Coakley.

OCT - 29 - 1917

SOCIALIST MAY RUN FOR MAYOR

Possibility of James Oneal Being Supported by Trade Unionism—Campaign Quarters to Be Opened

If the trade unionists of Boston carry out the plan formulated at a meeting held at 724 Washington street Sunday, of supporting James Oneal, Socialist, for mayor, the labor vote will be decidedly split in the coming election. Mr. Oneal has been one of the Socialist leaders of Boston for years. He is popular among the trade unions. Many of the labor leaders who have had strong Socialist leanings believe that a Socialist candidate for mayor would attract a large following this year, in view of the socialistic tendencies of governmental action in the war crisis. They assert that the astonishing showing made by the Hillquit campaign in New York can be duplicated in Boston.

Mayor Curley is making a strong bid for the labor vote. He not only favors the labor leaders in appointments at his command, but has conferred with them on important problems, and has indorsed their most rosy dreams for the unionization of all city employees. Labor ranks are the hardest of all citizen groups to place in political campaigns. On all matters but those strictly pertaining to labor, they are

in almost hopeless discord. Labor seeking political positions can seldom count on substantial labor support.

The organizations represented at Sunday's labor meeting when Mr. Oneal was considered for mayor were the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Millinery Workers, Rattling Washers and Sorters, Hardware Finishers and the Bakers.

It was decided to open two campaign headquarters, one at 142 Tremont street and the other at 142 Newbury street. West End, that the business agents of the various unions should take up signatures to the nomination papers of Candidate Oneal and that a campaign fund of \$2000 should be at once raised. Samuel Zorn was elected chairman, Max Hamlin secretary, and Hyman Hurwitz, treasurer of the committee.

NOV - 8 - 1917

McISAAC AS CITY COUNSEL

Mayor Curley Appoints Assistant District Attorney to Succeed John A. Sullivan—Salary \$9000 a Year

Much to the surprise of his intimates, Mayor Curley has lost no time in attempting to fill the position of corporation counsel, by the appointment of Daniel V. McIsaac, assistant district attorney for Suffolk since Nov. 1, 1911. The appointment is subject to approval by the Civil Service Commission, which is legally entitled to thirty days for such consideration.

Last Friday, when the mayor announced before the Finance Commission that he had discharged Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, he named William J. Hennessey, secretary of the Schoolhouse Commission, as acting corporation counsel. It was expected that Mr. Hennessey would serve in that capacity until the mayoral campaign had ended. He is a close friend of the mayor and the difference in salary that he would draw was particularly attractive. Mr. Hennessey as schoolhouse commissioner receives \$3500 a year and as corporation counsel he would draw \$9000, this position being one of the two in the city service calling for that amount.

Mr. McIsaac lives at 159 Dorchester street, South Boston. He was born in Pembroke, Me., Nov. 6, 1871. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1898 and immediately started the practice of law. For two years he was president of the Democratic City Committee. He served in the old Common Council in 1897 and 1898 and in the House of Representatives in 1899 and 1900. He also served one term as senator.

OCT - 30 - 1917

DAWSON NAME CONFIRMED

Mayor's Fourth Appointment for Purchasing Agent Approved

Boston has a purchasing agent at last in the person of Thomas H. Dawson of 626 Saratoga street, East Boston. The Civil Service Commission gave a favorable report on the appointment after it had been submitted a second time.

This is the mayor's fourth nomination for the job. The other three appointees were: John B. Martin, election commissioner; Henry H. O'Connor, fire-proofer, and Frank B. Crane, steamfitter. Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn has been acting superintendent.

Mr. Dawson has been thirteen years in the employ of the Elevated road. He entered the department of the purchasing agent as a boy, and now holds the position of assistant.

(M-7)

MICRODEX

No. 2



